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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

HUGUENOT SOCIETY

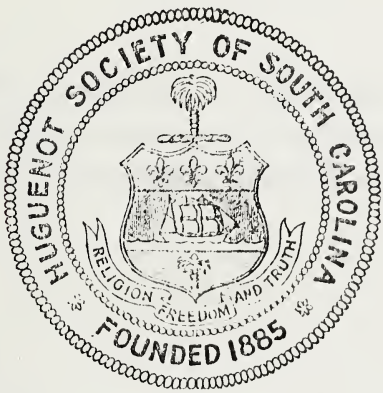
OF

SOUTH CAROLINA.

No. 11.

No. 11-17
1904-10

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY



CHARLESTON S. C.

1904

PRESS OF
LUCAS-RICHARDSON L. & P. CO.
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For Purysburg—T. W. BACOT,
For New Bordeaux—CHAS P. ALLSTON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

M. DE LISLE HAIG.

HISTORIAN.

WM. G. MAZYCK.

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ARTHUR MAZYCK.
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DR. T. GRANGE SIMONS.
THEO. G. BARKER.

The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer and Historian are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

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MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13, 1904.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held at the Hall of the South Carolina Society, this afternoon, at half-past five o'clock.

A quorum present. Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D., President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer's report was read and, on motion, received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The Historian's report was read and, on motion, received as information and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The President then read his annual address, in which was embodied the report of the Executive Committee. The report was received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The following applications for membership, having been favorably passed upon by the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Society, were reported and the applicants duly elected members of the Society:

Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Carruth Farley.....Hutto, Texas.
Mrs. Nanny Miles Durant.....Charleston, S. C.
Mrs. Jane Randolph Harrison .....New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucy G. Collins.....Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Eliza North Wilson O'Brien .....Louisville, Ky.
Miss Sarah Ann Wilson.....Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Jessie Theodosia Butler.....Georgetown, S. C.
Rev. Charles H. B. Turner.....Lewes, Delaware.
Mr. Samuel Holloway Bacot.....Darlington, S. C.
Mr. Noah W. Cooper.....Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. Sampie F. Taliaferro .....San Antonio, Texas.
Mr. George Caldwell Gaillard .....Mobile, Ala.
Mrs. Esther G. Boyd .....Morgantown, W. Va.
Mrs. James Hutcheson LeGrand .....Tyler, Texas.
Miss Margaret Lewis Maupin.....Baltimore, Md.

Miss Sally Washington Maupin.....Baltimore, Md.
Mr. James O. Poyas .....Waco, Texas.
Mrs. Elizabeth Berkeley Munro.....Charleston, S. C.
Mr. Robert J. Kirk.....Kingstree, S. C.
Miss Isabel Frazer Johnstone .....Georgetown S. C.
Miss Mattie E. Knox.....Charleston, S. C.
Mrs. Rheta Chesnut Witte Davisson.....Charleston, S. C.
Mr. Edward Alexander Simons .....Charleston, S. C.
Mr. Eugene Noble Simons.....Charleston, S. C.
Mr. Jules deRomand Bacot.....Savannah, Ga.
Miss Mary C. Miller.....Charleston, S. C.
Francis LeJau Frost, M. D.....Charleston, S. C.

The following resignations were read and accepted:

Miss Rose Maury Pollard of Austin, Texas, and
Miss Sarah E. DeSaussure of Charleston, S. C.

The President, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to select a suitable certificate of membership, made a verbal report that the matter is now under advisement and they hope to be able to submit designs for the approval of the members at the next meeting of the Society.

The Committee appointed to consider the advisability of having a badge for the Society, reported informally through its Chairman, that they thought it advisable to have such a badge, but asked for further time to report thereon.

The chair appointed as a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year the following gentlemen: George S. Holmes, Major Edward Willis and Dr. Francis LeJau Frost.

The Committee reported the following nominations:

For President: Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.

Vice Presidents: Stephen Thomas, Charleston; Thomas W. Bacot, Purysburg, vice Henry A. DeSaussure, deceased; Charles P. Allston, New Bordeaux.

Secretary and Treasurer: M. deLisle Haig.

Historian: Wm. G. Mazÿck.

Executive Committee: Dr. Wm. H. Huger, Arthur Mazÿck, Dr. T. Grange Simons, Theodore G. Barker, William C. Miller, vice Thos. W. Bacot, elected Vice President,

On motion the above named gentlemen were elected the officers of the Society.

Mr. Thomas W. Bacot then delivered a most interesting and instructive address on the "South Carolina Huguenots," for which he received the thanks of the Society.

He acceded to the request that it be published in the next Transactions.

On motion of Mr. M. deLisle Haig, seconded by Mr. Wm. G. Mazyck, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas it is one of the principal objects of this Society to discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of South Carolina in particular, and

Whereas, the original Churches erected in South Carolina by our Huguenot ancestors who fled to a new country where they could enjoy freedom and liberty in the exercise of their religion, have always stood as monuments to that noble race who went through so much suffering and privation in order that they might keep the faith.

In the course of time most of these buildings have fallen into decay and ruin, so that in some cases scarcely a brick remains to mark the spot where they once stood. Now therefore be it

Resolved, That this Society erect upon the site of such of these Churches as have disappeared, a suitable stone or tablet, bearing the name of the Church and such obtainable data as may be necessary to locate its site and perpetuate its memory.

That this resolution be referred to the Executive Committee to determine upon ways and means of carrying it out at such time and in such manner as they deem expedient, when the funds of the Society may warrant the expense of same.

The meeting then adjourned.

After the adjournment of the business meeting a collation was served to the members of the Society and their guests.

M. DELISLE HAIG, *Secretary.*

HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:

I beg leave to report that during the past year, the following books, magazines and pamphlets have been added to the Library of this Society:

Antiquarisk Tidskrift für Sverge, Vol. 17, No. 1, from the National Museum of Stockholm, Sweden.

2. Acadiensis Magazine, Vol. IV, No. 1, a quarterly devoted to the Maritime Provinces of Canada, St. John, N. B.

3. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London for 1903, Vol. XVII.

4. Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. VI, No. 1, also By-Laws and List of Fellows of same for 1903.

5. Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of America, Vol. 1, No. 1,1885, bought, and Vol. III, Part II, May, 1896 to April, 1902. From the Society.

6. Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. Numbers 6 to 10 inclusive. Bound. 2 copies. By the Society.

7. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association for 1903.

8. A "Finding List" of Genealogies and Local History in the Syracuse Public Library, of Syracuse, N. Y.

9. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXVII, Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1 and 2. From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

10. The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. IV, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and Vol, V, No. 1. From the South Carolina Historical Society.

11. Publications of the Southern History Association, Washington, D. C. Vol. VII, No. 6. Two copies.

12. Publications of the "Old North West" Genealogical Society of Columbus, Ohio. Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Vol. VII, No. 1, for 1904.

13. Proceedings of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December, 1902. Madison, Wis.

14. An Historical Sketch of Trinity Church, New York, by the Rev. William Berrien, D. D., Rector of the same. 1847. Presented by Rev. Charles H. B. Turner, of Lewes, Delaware.

15. Memorial of Jean Pierre Purry in behalf of the colonization of South Carolina. London, 1724. Reprinted 1880. Bought.

16. An address on "The Huguenots," delivered by W. C. Moragne, November 15, 1854, at New Bordeaux, Abbeville District, S. C. Reprinted in the *Abbeville Press and Banner*, July 9, 1902. Presented by B. C. Dupre of Columbia, S. C.

WM. G. MAZYCK,
Historian.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:

My greetings to you on this nineteenth anniversary of our existence as a Society must be, for reasons upon which it is not necessary to enlarge, confined to a brief report on behalf of the Executive Committee of such matters as concern the interests and welfare of the organization and an account of our stewardship for the year that has fleeted by. Were we merely a local body, with membership confined to the limits of the city or its immediate vicinity it would be easier to maintain a more active interest by more frequent gatherings for social intercourse, and without question the historical objects which are our chief reason for existence might be more effectively accomplished by ad-

dresses which would stimulate study and by the interchange of thought and acquirement in many different lines of investigation. But we whose privilege it is to meet each other in the closeness of friendly and fraternal contact form but a small proportion of a widely extended association, and such frequent gatherings would be, to say the least, invidious; while the restricted character and scope of our business transactions render unnecessary any multiplication of meetings of your Executive Committee to which that business is entrusted. These facts would make it very difficult to maintain our organization at all, were it not for that noble tie which binds us all together by a bond which is not of blood, of religion, or even of nationality—the reverence for an ancestry from which we are proud to descend, and the recognition of an obligation to keep their memories green and fresh through the lapsing centuries upon which the impress of their character has been stamped. But even this bond will weaken and break and become lost irretrievably, unless we keep it strong and true by historic reminders, from time to time, of that past which we so greatly reverence, and of the men who illustrated it in their lives and by their martyr deaths.

The object of these introductory remarks is to stimulate your attention to some of the matters which we are about to bring before you, and to emphasize thereby their significance and the importance of such remedial suggestions as may be made. And the first,—perhaps the most important matter before us—is that of membership. Last year it was stated in the President's address that the membership was at that time about three times the number of our charter list. The exact figures, including the new members then elected, was 273, and it will at once excite your surprise that we must to-day report to you a present membership of only 264 after taking into account the losses and gains which will be hereafter noted. This represents a loss of 28 members, who have neither died nor resigned. Under Section 5 of our By-Laws the Executive Committee is authorized to drop from the roll or retain, at its discretion, any

member reported by the Treasurer as being two years in arrears. As a matter of fact there were many names that had been carried on the roll for years, although falling under these provisions. It was thought best to take no action until after the publication of the revised list of members, so as to preserve the names and lineage of all who had ever been connected with the Society; but this object accomplished it became necessary in the interests of accuracy and economy to purge the list, and this was accordingly done after giving all delinquents a chance to rehabilitate themselves by the payment of a maximum amount of three dollars in commutation of all dues. The result was on the whole satisfactory, and the matter ended in the withdrawal of two and the dropping from the list of 26 members, leaving a net loss of 28 on last year's list.

Now a certain percentage of these figures was inevitable, representing the profit and loss account which every Society must expect to carry, and we must remember that this was the closing of such an account of eighteen years standing. But with all that the figures are excessive, and I think that the cause is by no means far to seek. Not all, but a large proportion of the default has been among non-resident members. The one meeting of the year is unattended either from inability or neglect. The annual dues are overlooked, and under the rules the Transactions, if published at all, have been withheld. The member resents a reminder from the Secretary, reflects that he knows nothing of the Society's doings and gets nothing from it, procrastinates resignation and then forgets all about it until really ashamed to do anything at all in the matter.

Now the remedy, or rather prevention of this, lies chiefly with us resident members. For ourselves we must be prompt with our dues and regular in our attendance, but more than that we must all try to show active interest by co-operating with the Executive Committee to ensure an annual publication, as well as to secure new members. Our dues are very small, and an occasional donation to the treasury would be a graceful and acceptable token of in-

terest, or a gift of suitable books for our little library which might then be made more accessible. But better even than these would be historical literary contributions and collections to be entrusted to the Publishing Committee for use at their discretion. It is no easy matter to find and prepare materials for an annual publication, which is absolutely necessary to maintain the interest of our non-resident members.

During the year just closed we have gained twenty-seven new members, and have lost six by death—a most unusual mortality—and two by resignation, leaving a present membership of 264 of whom two are life and three honorary members. There may be deaths of which we are not yet aware. Again we may note with great satisfaction the fact that of our new accessions we have one each from Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, New York and Tennessee; two each from Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia; four from Texas and twelve from South Carolina. Of these latter eight are from Charleston.

The Executive Committee has carried into effect the will of the Society in regard to a monument to Gen. Francis Marion, and to that end $50 00 has been paid over to the Treasurer of the Huguenot Church for the erection of a mural tablet; the inscription has been furnished, and a brief memoir prepared by Mr. W. St. Julien Jervey to be entered, as customary, among the archives of the church.

Of the six whom death has claimed from our ranks five were original charter members, Mr. H. A. DeSaussure, Miss Fannie E. DeSaussure, Dr. P. Gourdin DeSaussure, Mr. R. Dewar Bacot and Mr. B. K. Neufville.

Mr. DeSaussure was a member of the Executive Committee and had for nearly thirteen years been Vice-President for Purysburg Settlement. Mr. Neufville had served the Society most efficiently as its President from April 13th, 1894, to April 19th, 1897.

Of Gen. Edward McCrady we need to write no eulogistic words; to his memory no local monument may do justice. Like that old Roman poet his own right hand had builded

for himself, ere death laid claim to him, a monument more enduring than memorial brass or chiselled stone, and to him belongs the high honor of having first placed on record in the undying archives of the world the just, adequate and exhaustive story of the greatness of Carolina's past. His name confers more honor on our list of members than words of ours could bestow on him

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N. B. It should have been stated above that the Committee on Publication have now in preparation No. 11 of the Transactions of the Society, and while they cannot now state when they will be issued, will get them out at as early a date as may be found practicable.

A BRIEF MEMORIAL TO FRANCIS MARION.

The Tribute of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

The subject of this memorial needs no herald to proclaim him to the reader of American history as soldier, states man and patriot.

Francis Marion was the youngest of six children of Gabriel Marion, who was the son of Benjamin, the emigrant. He was born at Chachan plantation, Cooper River, in the year 1732, and died at Belle Isle, February 27, 1795. Benjamin Marion was born at Chaume en Poitou, and with many other French Huguenots he came to this country seeking liberty and religious freedom, about the year 1690, and settled in the low country of South Carolina. He was therefore sprung from a stock strongly marked with the virtues of courage, fortitude, and patience, and which made an enduring impression upon the civilization of the land of their adoption, and was the type and exponent of these stern qualities.

His letters and papers indicate that Francis Marion had only a common school education, but there is little doubt that he had sufficient learning to appreciate the full value of education, both in its higher branches and in general. The first paragraph of his will makes provision for the education, both "college and professional," of his favorite nephew; and, on the authority of one of his biographers, he was an ardent advocate of free schools, probably the first after the Revolution.

Although he served in the Continental line in General Moultrie's Regiment, and took distinguished part in the famous battle of Fort Sullivan, in June, 1776, it was as the Partizan Ranger that his military genius displayed itself, and made the name of "The Swamp Fox of South Carolina" the synonym of courage, strategem and alertness.

But his chief characteristics would not be told fully did

we not mention his moderation in success, and his leniency to Tories when in his power, for he said they were after all our countrymen.

He exemplified his prudence and moderation in his rebuke to Kosciusko, who, desirous of a last brilliant dash at the enemy, had his attention called to a party of British in an assailable position at Lemprière's Point. The General replied that the enemy were then preparing to evacuate the town, the war was practically over, and enough blood had been already shed. He further stated that he had sent some of his own men to protect them from further attack.

Thus we have exemplified in General Marion the sterling virtues of the race from which he sprung—courage, fortitude and moderation.

Toward the close of 1782 General Marion married Miss Mary Esther Videau, and thenceforth led the life of a country gentleman, and filled with grace and dignity that social niche. He died February, 1795, leaving no children. He lies buried at his last residence, Belle Isle, on the Santee River, in Berkeley County, and his grave is adorned and guarded by a cluster of oaks and elms which whisper together an eternal requiem.

No nobler tribute can be desired than that inscribed upon his tomb by loving hands, "in commemoration of the noble and distinguished virtues of the citizen, and the gallant exploits of the soldier, who lived without fear and died without reproach."

In 1892 the General Assembly of South Carolina caused a handsome granite monument to be erected over his grave, to replace the original slab, which had become broken and defaced. For a full description of its unveiling, see *News and Courier* of May 23, 1893.

Inscription:

FRANCIS MARION,
Born in Berkeley Co., S. C.,
Born 1732. Died 1795.

[The following paper was prepared by Mr. T. W. Bacot to be read by him before The Huguenot Society of America in New York, on the 13th April, 1898, but he was prevented by sickness from doing so—by special request it was read by him to The Huguenot Society of South Carolina on the 13th April, 1904.]

THE HUGUENOTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Evidently Huguenots, or French Protestants, have a *penchant* for that notable though small triangular portion of the earth's surface known as "South Carolina."

Is this because, as some stoutly maintain, she is the garden of Eden? Be the cause what it may, the fact is that the Huguenots persistently sought a "local habitation" there until at last an enduring establishment was secured—not indeed "an unmixed blessing."

Their first effort was in the spring of 1562, when under the auspices of the noble Coligny a party headed by Jean Ribault planted themselves on "one of the largest and fairest of the greatest havens of the world," which they christened "Port Royal," a name it has ever since retained. This colony was short-lived—for, after Ribault had firmly established it, as he thought, and had left along with others to return to France dissensions arose and troubles came, whereupon the colonists built themselves a rude vessel and embarking in it managed with very great hardships to get back to the old world.

Another expedition set sail from France in April, 1564, presumably to reinforce the Port Royal colony; but, learning as they must have done of the latter's fate, they proceeded directly to Florida and settled on the St. John's River, to be cruelly exterminated, however, by the Spaniards about one year afterwards.

"Thus ended the first attempt to establish a colony of Huguenots in what is now Carolina; but these simple yet heroic people were again to come and to impress their gentle manners, their gallantry, their frugality, and above all

their religious tone upon those with whom they were to form the people of South Carolina."

For more than a century now the dire persecutions of the Huguenots at home, as well as the failure of their first efforts to find a new home, no doubt distracted their minds from thought of fair "Carolina," though they did not wholly forget her.

The natal day of South Carolina is now generally recognized to have been on the 17th March (St. Patrick's Day) A. D. 1670, when William Sayle, the first Governor of the Province, with a body of colonists from Great Britain augmented by accessions at Barbadoes and Bermuda, landed in the neighborhood of Port Royal, and thence sailed to the country of the Cacique of Kiawha, arriving there in the following month of April and settling on "Albemarle Point" (afterwards called "Charles Town") upon the western bank of the "Kiawha" or "Etiwan" or "Ashley" River opposite the present city of "Charleston." Two years afterwards a new "Charles Town" (the site of the present City of "Charleston") was laid out on "Oyster Point" between the "Wando" or "Chicora" or "Cooper" River to the eastward and the "Kiawha" or "Etiwan" or "Ashley" River to the westward. The *old* was abandoned for the *new* "Charles Town" somewhere from 1680 to 1682.

It is not improbable that there were Huguenots in William Sayle's body of colonists, for among other names are recorded those of "Tho: Gourden" (Gourdin?), "George Prideux," "Richard Deyos," "James Jours," "Thomas Turpin," and "Richard Batin." Certain it is that the Records in the office of the Secretary of State of South Carolina give evidence of grants of lands in 1677 and 1678 to "Jean Balton or Batton," "Jean Bazant," "Peter or Pierre Bodit," "Richard Gaillard," "Richard Quentin," and other Huguenots.

In 1680 another colony of one hundred or more Huguenots came to this Province in two English vessels, one of which was the "Richmond."

It was not, however, until after the fateful and fatuous

revocation by Louis XIV on October 22, 1685, of that Edict (among others)—the promulgation of which by Henry IV on April 13, 1598, is celebrated to-day—that Huguenots sought refuge in this Province in large numbers from time to time, and took up outside of "Charles Town" wild rural lands "which were soon to blossom as the rose under their skilful and laborious cultivation."

In spite of antipathies and prejudices, public tribute to the genius and worth of the Hugnenots of the Province was fully paid by nothing less than an Act of the General Assembly (entitled "An Act for the making aliens free of this part of the Province," and ratified the 4th day of November, 1704) in its preamble, as follows:

"Whereas, the aliens which now live in this part of the Province of Carolina, by their industry, frugality and sobriety, have acquired to themselves such plentiful estates as hath given this Colony no small reputation abroad, tending to the encouragement of others to come and plant among us, and have and do behave themselves loyally and peaceably towards Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Anne and her subjects; for the reward and further encouragement of such aliens, as well as to encourage more such industrious men to settle among us, 1. *Be it enacted*," &c. And yet, strange to say, in the 5th Section of this Act it is provided "That no alien whatsoever * * * shall be capable or qualified to be or be elected a member of the General Assembly"—although, prior to the said Act, Huguenots did sit in the General Assembly of the Province, and not very long after too.

The Hugnenots can be said to have now effected a permanent establishment in South Carolina, there being five distinct and separate communities or settlements of them —(1) in "Charles Town," (2) on the eastern branch of the Cooper River, known as "the Orange Quarter," (3) on the Santee River, (4) in the Parish of St. John's Berkeley and (5) in the Parish of St. James' Goose Creek, whose quaint old Parish Church is one of the only two or three colonial English Churches in the United States now having the

British Coat of Arms. In each of these five communities or settlements there existed a French Protestant Church—that in Charleston being the sole one, however, which has preserved its autonomy and independence. Former chroniclers seem to have been ignorant or oblivious of the French Protestant Church of Goose Creek, for they all mention the four others only. The existence of such a Church there nevertheless is conclusively proved in a threefold manner:

1st. By the public record of a plan of a certain plantation, "situated on one of the head branches of Goose Creek in St. James' Parish, Charleston District and State of South Carolina," made from a survey taken in July, 1785, by Joseph Purcell, Surveyor, which has indicated upon it a spot denominated "*Remains of a French Church:*"*

2nd. By a table of the number of Huguenots in this section of the Province furnished to Edward Randolph by Peter Girard about 1698, in which he gives (among others) "the quantity of the French Protestants of *the French Church of Goose Creek:*"

3rd. By the public record of the will (dated 20th July, 1695), of one "Anthoine Prudhomme," who gave all of his property "*en ce pays de Caroline*" to his wife Anne Prudhomme absolutely and in perpetuity, subject, however, to the following charge, which charge (besides attesting the existence of a French Protestant Church in the Parish of St. James' Goose Creek), is so amusing and unique as to induce its quotation in full, as follows:

"A la charge toutefois de donner a *L'Eglise francoise* qui s'assemble sur *Gouscrick* pour faire un petit fonds qui sera a l'avenir a l'entretien des pauvres de la dte Eglise une vache qui ait a la suite une genisse et une autre genisse d'environ deux ans faisant en tout trois testes et afin que le dt bestaill puisse multiplier pour faire plus de bien aux dts pauvres je declare que ma volente est que la dte vache et génisses et autres femelles qui pouroient naitre d'elles dans la suite ne puissent estre vendues que lors qu'elles seront

*Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston Co., S. C., Book G 6, page 95, etc.

vielles et hors d'etat de produire et que les beufs qui en pouront aussy provenir ne soient vendus qu'a l'age de quatre ou cinq ans et l'argent qui proviendra de la vente des dts beufs et vielles vaches sera administré selon la prudence de ceux qui auront la conduite de L'Eglise pour le plus grand avantages des dts pauvres."*

About the year 1732 another and distinct colony of Huguenots came to South Carolina under the lead of John Peter Pury or Purry, and settled on the eastern side of the Savannah River in the present County of Beaufort, at the spot long known as "Purysburgh" or "Purrysburgh."

And the latest colony was that which arrived in 1764 under the guide of the Reverend John Louis Gibert and located in what is now Abbeville County, at a place called by them and still known as "Bordeaux."

It could not have been otherwise than that the first impression of the Huguenots on their new home in Carolina should have been with the seal of their distinctive doctrines and tenets of Christianity—an impression which has never yet been wholly obliterated, and does not now require the hands and the chisel and mallet of an "old Mortality" to decipher.

They likewise impressed themselves on the geographical nomenclature of the country. To them the State is in-indebted for her title "Carolina;" and they have given names to five of her counties, viz: Abbeville, Beaufort, Horry, Laurens, Marion—to many of her other and smaller municipalities and sub-divisions, both rural and urban—to numerous streets, especially in the City of Charleston—to some of her streams and waters—and so forth.

Oppressed as they had been in their native land, it was not surprising that the Huguenots should be found on the side of the oppressed "rebellious colonists" when in arms against the oppressing mother country—and nobly did they do and dare and die in that Revolutionary struggle to achieve independence. Witness (among many others) such South Carolina Huguenot heroes as General Francis Ma-

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Probate Court, Charleston Co., S. C. Miscellaneous Wills, Book 1671-1727, page 51

rion, General Isaac Huger and Major Benjamin Huger of the lower section of the State, and Berand, Covin and Roger of the Abbeville section, and in the central portion that noble and notable heroine, Mrs. Rebecca Motte.

In the subsequent war of 1812, as well as in the Florida and the Mexican wars, they also distinguished themselves.

And in the great war between the States they fulfilled what they conceived to be their duty to the State of their adoption, where they had found and enjoyed peace and prosperity.

But not in war alone have they contributed to their country's fame. Apart from the liberal professions, the domain of letters and science, and the arts of industry, besides agriculture and commerce, (in all of which have they been pre-eminent), the political influence of the South Carolina Huguenots has been remarkable. In the State have they filled full well every grade of office in the three departments, Executive, Judicial, Legislative. And to the United States have they given a President (under the Articles of Confederation) in the person of Henry Laurens —a Secretary of War in the person of Joel R. Poinsette—an Attorney General in the person of Hugh S. Legare—an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in the person of William Johnson—Senators in the persons of Daniel Elliot Huger and John Gaillard, the latter of whom was for several years President *pro tempore* of the Senate—Members of Congress—and so forth. It is worthy of notice that from 1791 to 1865 (a period of 74 years) the postmastership at Charleston was held by only two persons, both of them Huguenots. Thomas Wright Bacot was the first postmaster at Charleston under the Constitution of the United States of 1787—he was appointed by Washington in 1791 and held the office continuously up to his death in 1834. Thereupon Alfred Huger was appointed postmaster and so remained until 1865.

To-day there is scarcely one State of the Union which does not claim the citizenship of some South Carolinian of Huguenot name or ancestry. New York claims and

honors, among others, the distinguished Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M. D.

There are now but a very few persons (perhaps six or seven) living in South Carolina, who are of pure and unmixed Huguenot blood. And yet Huguenot blood permeates almost the whole State.

"The English Cavalier" and "the French Chevalier" have united to produce a new civilization—the consequence of two great antecedents—which is helping to work out the destiny of the newest and greatest of the nations of the earth.

The Fleurs-de-lis, which, exotic at first, were transplanted into the gardens of America, took deep root and became indigenous at last, beautifying and perfuming the New World —and, grafted here on other stock, they bud and blossom with greater beauty and sweeter odor from generation to generation,

In conclusion, I am commissioned, as the representative on this occasion of The Huguenot Society of South Carolina, to deliver this message of greeting to The Huguenot Society of America:

On this the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1898, when The Huguenot Society of America is having joyous celebration in New York of the 300th Anniversary of the promulgation of the Edict of Nantz, the Fleurs-de-lis in the garden of South Carolina, with proud heads bowed low in Southern breezes, by way of greeting to the Fleurs-de-lis now gathered in New York from other gardens of both the New and the Old World, waft on the breath of Spring fraternal fragrance.

OFFICERS, 1904-1905.

PRESIDENT.

REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

STEPHEN THOMAS,
T. W. BACOT,
CHAS. P. ALLSTON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

M. DE LISLE HAIG.

HISTORIAN.

WM. G. MAZYCK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DR. W. H. HUGER.
ARTHUR MAZYCK.
WILLIAM E. MILLER,
DR. T. GRANGE SIMONS.
THEO. G. BARKER.

The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer and Historian are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Article I.

NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

Article II.

OBJECT

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly. To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy, and collateral subjects.

Article III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28th, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28th, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc , of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

SEC. 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SEC. 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

SEC. 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

SEC. 6. Applications for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

Article IV.

SEC. 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each original Huguenot center or settlement in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and an Executive Committee, composed of the President, Vice-President, the Secretary

and Treasurer, the Historian, and five members elected by the Society.

SEC. 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice.President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society, and to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in the name of the Society. Out of these sums he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and collect data relating to the history of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this constitution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

SEC. 7. The officers of the Society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

Article V.

MEETINGS.

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year, and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates.

SEC. 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13th, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

SEC. 2. The Autumn Meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22d of October, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually, as they may deem most appropriate.

SEC. 5. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SEC. 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SEC. 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

SEC. 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fee for two consecutive years, the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SEC. 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names, shall add to their own names, (on signing the constitution), the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

SEC. 7. The original Huguenot settlements in this State, each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President, are as follows: Charleston, Purysburg and New Bordeau.

SEC. 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society

by a two-third vote; but the changes proposed must have been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society. Provided the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

WILLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA HUGUENOTS.

Continued from Transactions No. 10.

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.

ANTHOINE PRUDHOMME.

Au Nom de Dieu. Moy Soussigne Anthoine Prudhomme malade de corps mais sein desprit par la grace de Dieu considerant qu' il faut necessairement mourir et que nous ne pavons soucir a quelle heure Dieu demandera nre âme ay voulu pour eniter autant quil mest possible touttes disputes et inconveniens apres mon decez disposer de tous les biens quil a pleu a Dieu de me donner par cetuy mon testament et ordonnances de derniere volonte.

Apres avoir recommende mon âme a Dieu le priant quil le recoive en son paradis Lors quil la a seperera de mon corps en vertu du merite tres parfait de Jesus Christ mon redempteur de laisse le soin de la sepulture de mon corps a Anne Prudhomme ma femme la priant d'en avoir soin et quant a tous les biens tant reellsque personnells que je possede en ce pays de Caroline je les donne et legue tous sans exception a la dte Anne Prudhomme mon epouse en propre tant pour Elle que pour ses heritiers Executeurs Administrateurs ou assignes á perpetuité pour en disposer après mon decés comme bon leur semblera soit par vente par autremt a la charge toutefois de donner a L'Eglise francoise qui sassemble sur Gouscrick pour faire un petit fonds qui sera a lâvenir a l' entretien des pauvres de la dte Eglise une vache qui ait a sa suite une genisse et une autre genisse denviron deux ans faisant en tout trois testes et afin que le dt bestiall puisse multiplier pour faire plus de bien au dts pauvres je declare que ma volonté est que la dte vache et genice et autres femelles qui pouroient naitre delles

dans la suite ne puissent estre vendues que lors quelles seront vielles et hors dêtat de produire et que les beufs qui en pouvont aussi provenir ne soient vendus quâ lâge de quatre on cinq ans et largent qui proviendra de la vente des dts beufs et vielles vaches sera administre selon la prudence de ceux qui auront la conduite de L'Eglise pour le plus grand âvantages des dts pauvres tout ce qui dessus est mon present testament et ordonnance et dernierre volanté Lequel jay fait de mon bon gre et volante et avec une entiere Liberte desprit et de jugement et pour laccomplissement de toutes les chauses mises cy dessus et de lentre part jay nomme la dte Anne Prudhomme pour mon Executrice testamentaire la priant de faire Executer mon present testament de point en point fait signe et seale de ma main en Caroline Sur ma Plantation située dans la Conté de Berckley le samedy vintisgme jour de juillet 1695.

En presence de Prioleau, De la Plaine.
Boisseau, Ja. Dugue, J ffleury,
Elie Horry, Porcher, A. Prudhomme (seal).
Dated 20 July, 1695. No date of proof.

Translation.

In the name of God. I the undersigned Anthoine Prudhomme, sick in body, but sound in mind by God's grace, reflecting that it is necessary to die, and that we cannot know at what moment God may recall our souls, desire, in order to avoid as much as lieth in me all disputes and inconveniences after my death, to dispose of all the property which it has pleased God to bestow on me by this my last will and testament.

After commending my soul to God, beseeching Him to receive it into His paradise when he shall have separated it from my body through the most perfect merit of Jesus Christ my redeemer, I leave to Anne Prudhomme, my wife, the care of the burial of my body, begging her to take charge of it; and as to all the property, real and personal,

which I possess in this land of Carolina, I give and bequeath it all without exception to the said Anne Prudhomme, my wife, in fee, to herself, her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns forever, to dispose of at their discretion after my decease, by sale or otherwise, always under obligation to give to the French congregation which assembles at Gousc-rick (Goose Creek), to create a little fund which may hereafter be used for the relief of the poor of the said church, a cow with a heifer calf following her, and another heifer about two years old, making in all three head (of cattle). And in order that the said cattle may increase to the greater benefit of said poor, I declare my will to be that the said cow and heifer and other females that may be born of them in due course shall not be sold until too old to reproduce, and that the bull calves that may also come of them shall not be sold until the age of four or five years, and that the money obtained from the sale of said oxen and old cows shall be administered in the judgment of those who shall have the management of the church for the greater benefit of said poor. All of the above is my present testament and the ordinance of my last will, which I have made of my own free will and intention, and with entire freedom of mind and judgment. And for the accomplishment of everything hereabove written I have named the said Anne Prudhomme for my legal executrix, requesting her to have carried out my present will in every particular ("de point en point"). Made, signed and sealed with my hand in Carolina upon my plantation, situated in the County of Berkeley, Saturday, the twentieth day of July, 1695.

In presence of Prioleau, De la Plaine, Boisseau, J (acques) Du Gue, J. ffleury, Elie Horry, Porcher. (No date of proof.)

A. Prudhomme.
(Seal.)

Antoine Prudhomme died before the St. Julien list of denization was made, and we have no clew as to who he was, or from what part of France he came. The name is not

found in Baird, nor has it survived in South Carolina, though prominent still in Louisiana. His will, however, is of very great interest. It is the same alluded to by Mr. Bacot in the interesting paper printed elsewhere in this issue as proving the existence of a lost Huguenot colony in the Goose Creek section, distinct from that in the Orange Quarter, the location of their Church building having been positively identified by Mr. Bacot. But more than this, it tells us what manner of men constituted that colony to which belonged, no doubt, at least two or three of his witnesses, all of whom have left us their names and records. Prudhomme himself is clearly a type. He had come with money enough to buy and stock a plantation, and he had managed it successfully enough to leave a competence for his wife, and a provision for the poorer element of the congregation which with posthumous thrift he entrusts to her management. The will is that of a sturdy, clear-headed and purposeful man, mated with a woman of congenial spirit in whose sympathetic agreement and business capacity he had absolute confidence.

In the phonetic spelling of "Gouscrick" there is a suggestion that the present "Goose Creek," although itself very old, may possibly have had a like phonetic origin, there being among the early records in the Probate Office of Charleston, a legal document in which the spelling is "Goes (Goe's ?) Creek."

The will above given is the last of the 17th Century series. Those that follow are all dated after 1700, many of them being written in English and lacking the peculiar flavor of style which characterizes the earlier specimens. Some of them are not of sufficient interest or value to print. Of the rest only a few need be given entire, the remainder being represented by abstracts, more or less copious, where the contents are of historic value or throw some light upon the social and individual character of the testators. The religious formulas are in nearly all cases identical with those already given, and will therefore be omitted, the manuscript copies being preserved entire in the archives of the Society.

DANIEL LE GENDRE.

Carolina. Au nom du Père et du fils et du Saint Esprit. Amen. Sachent tous par ses presentes que moy Daniel Le Gendre demeurant en la Conte de la Craven province de Caroline, estant presentement au lit malade, etc. Je donne a ma chere filleule Elizabeth Le Grand, fille des monsr Isaac Le Grand, Escuyer la somme de cinquante livres Sterlins argent courent de ce pays. 2nd, Item je donne à Michel Picault qui demeure presentemente avec moi la somme de diu livres Sterlins monnoye courante de ce pays et tous mes habits. 3d, Et à les gard de tout le reste de mes biens reelses et personnels presenses à venir je les laisse donne et quitte entierement à ma fille naturelle nommee Elisabet voulant de plus que sil venoit d'Europe quelques effets ou marchandizes po. mon conte mes Executeurs cy apres nommèz les vendent le plus avantageusem quil se pourra et quils tienrient compte provenu a ma dite fille naturelle Elisabeth je declare en outre qu apres ma mort mes Executeurs seront et droit et je leur donne pouvoir par cer presentes de vendre ma plantation et tous les restes de mes effets * * * * * et pour l'execution de tout ceque dessus je declare que jordonne par ces presentes pour mes Executeurs testamentaires messieurs Jaque le Grand Escuyer, Sieur delomboy et Rene Ravenel demeurons dans Lace Conte de Craven * * * * ce deuzieme jours de decembre mil sept cens trois. Signe Scelle et declare en presence de

D. Jodon, Isaac LeGrand, Junior ; Charles fromaget.

Daniel Le Gendre.
(Seal.)
Proved 27 Dec. 1703.

Coram nos
H. Auguste Chastaigner,
Alexandre Thesee Chastaigner.

Translation.

Carolina. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. Know all men by these presents that I, Daniel Le Gendre, living in the County of Craven, being at present sick in bed, etc. * * * I give to my dear god-daughter Elizabeth Le Grand, daughter of Mons. Isaac Le Grand, Esquire, the sum of fifty pounds sterling current money of this country. 2 Item. I give to Michel Picault, who now lives with me the sum of ten pounds sterling current money of this country and all my clothes, (*habits*). 3. And as to all the rest of my property, real and personal, now and hereafter, I leave, give and bequeath to my natural daughter named Elizabeth, willing furthermore that if there should come from Europe any goods or merchandise on my account my Executors hereafter named shall sell them to the best advantage possible and that they hold the proceeds for the benefit of my said natural daughter Elizabeth. I declare finally that after my death my Executors shall have the right and I empower them by these presents to sell my plantation and all the rest of my effects * * * * For the execution of all the above, I declare and appoint by these presents as the Executors of my will, Messieurs Jacques Le Grand Esquire, Sieur de Lomboy and Rene Ravenel, living in this County of Craven * * * this second day of December, one thousand, seven hundred and three.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of D. Jodon, Isaac Le Grand, Jr., Charles Fromaget. Proved 27 December, 1703.

"Coram Nos."
H, Auguste Chastaigner,
Alexander Theesee Chastaigner.

The anglicised style of this will and the liberties taken with its text by the original copyist make its translation impossible except by the free use of paraphrase. The Sieur Le Gendre is unknown to us by any record save only this last testament, but it marks him as one of the types

of our early Huguenot settlers. That he was a "gentleman of France" is clear from the names of his friends, and especially from his sponsorship to the daughter of M. Isaac Le Grand, Sieur d'Anerville, of whom hereafter. The introduction of the legal phrase "know all men by these presents" is an innovation in testamentary formulæ, but it marks a familiarity with legal business of a different character. The names of the witnesses show that there was little if any local clan feeling among the refugees. Jodon, or Jaudon was from Isle de Rhé, and although we do not know who he was the name is still common in lower South Carolina. Fromaget was from Poitou, name now extinct, and the Le Grands whose descendants in the female lines are still with us, were of the *petite noblesse* of Normandy and Picardy.

The will was proved before the brothers Chastaigner, Auguste and Alexandre Thesée, with the formula "coram nos." This and the fact of both joining in the proof seems to point to their being members of Sir Nathaniel Johnson's Council, as Henri Le Noble most certainly was. I have not found any authority for this, and they were probably justices in the Commission of the Peace. Alexander Thesée had been a member of the Commons in 1693, and these facts are of very great interest as proving that the Huguenot gentry of that early day took an active part in public life and were in sympathy with the high Church of England government rather than with the strong dissent-ng element.

PIERRE DE ST. JULIEN.

South Carolina. Au nom du Pere du Fils et du St. Esprit. Amen. Je soussigné Pierre de St. Julien demeurant en la Comté de Berkley, Province de Caroline. * * * 1. Premierement j'enjoint a mes Executeurs et Administrateurs qu'ils ayent a payer et Satisfaire tout ce que je pourait devoir icy ou ailleurs et Surtout de prendre soign que la Rente de Gabriele Pellet Soit bien et duement

aquittée suivant l'accord fait avec son défunt moy et elle. 2. Je donne a ma chere femme Demaris Elizabeth ce qui lui tiendra lieu de doir le tiers de tous mes biens personels tant de ceux que je possede ou pouray posseder cy apres en Caroline, que de ceux que jay presentment en Europe ou que je pourray avoir cy apres voulant quelle en puis se disposer comme de son bien propre de plus je donne a ma ditte femme Damaris Elizabeth la juissance pendant sa vie de la maison ou des maisons que je pouray avoir cy apres dans la ville de Charlestown a fin quelle ce retirer dans les dites maisons avecqes ses petits enfans pour estre proche de l Eglise et des Ecolles pour elever mes dits Enfans dans la crainte de Dieu et leur donner une Education Convenable a leur bien. Et d'autant que mon fils ayné Pierre de St. Julien ma donné jusques icy beaucoup de chagrin et ma tesmoigné une grande disobeissance en ce que contre ma volanté il s'est amouraché d'unne nommé Judith Girard, et que il na eu aucun Egard au priers que je lui ay fait de ne la point voir et rechercher et que mesme on fait courir le bruit qu'ils sont mariés ou que cy ils ne le sont pas ils sont resolu de se marier contre tout ce que je luy ay pudire estant donc avecq beaucoup de raison indigné contre son precedé je declare par ce present que je le desheritté entierrement de tout ce qu'il pouroit pretendre tant de mes biens en fonds que personnels, et au cas que la loy m'engage envers un Enfans je luy donne & legue en lieu de toute sorte de pretentions et d'Eritage la Somme de cinq Shelings argent D'Engleterre, au condition pourtant, et c'est ma volanté que cy mon dit fils Pierre de St. Julien Surnommé revenoit a son devoir et sous les conditions suivantes que sont telles Savoir que cy il se marie a quelque autre personne que la Surnommé Judith Gerard ou que la dite Judith Girard Soit marie a une autre alors jentans et cest ma volonté et toujours bien entendu que ce sera au conditions cy dessus mentionnez s'en qu'il puisse en aucune maniere rapeller. 4. Je Donne et legue a mon fils Pierre de St. Julien et a ces heretiers pour en disposer soit par son vante ou autrement ma Plantation ou je demeure

presentement communément apelée Wantoot, consistant en mille acres de Terre et toutes les Terres qui sont entre le dit Wantoot et la Plantation de Mr. Paul Trapier consistant en cinq cents acres de Terre plus trois cents acres de Terre qui joignent le dit Wantoot Sur la Petit Swamp et que est partie d'un plan de six cents acres de Terre d'en j'en ay vandu Trois cents a Mr. Henry Le Noble plus je donne a mon dit fils cinq cent acres de Terre qui sont Terres a Pin au dessus de la Plantation de Belle Fontaine. 5. Je donne et legue a mon fils Jacques et a ces heritiers pour en disposer * * * ma Plantation qui consiste en quatre Plans, Savoir, Un de mille acres de Terre que jay achepte de Mr. Champernoon Elliott, un plan de cing cents acres qui le joignent un ditto de Trois cents sur laquelle est la fontaine nommée Aaron Spring et un plan de quatre cents acres sur le front de toutes les dit Terres de plus je luy donne mille acres de Terres a Pin qui joignent les terres de son frere cy dessus. 6. Je donne et legue a mon fils Paul, et a ces heritiers * * * * * mille cinq cents acres de Terres que jay sur la Riviere de Santee, Savoir cinq cents acres que jay achepté de Monsr. Benjamin Schenckingh cinq cents que jay achepté de Mr. Emanuel Marquis et cinq cents que jay fait courir en mon nom faisant tous les trois plans frunt sur la ditte Riviere. 7. Je donne et legue a mon fils henry cinq cent acres de Terre qui sont situées sur lendroit qui s'appelle communement the half way swamp joignant a des Terres appartenant a Mr. Henry Le Noble plus je lui donne mille acres de terre a pin qui joignent celle de son frere Jacques et qui ont été mesurées par Monsr. Champernoon Elliott. 8. Je donne et legue a mon fils Joseph une partie à une lott qui a cinq cents pieds de face et que jay accepté de Mr. Livingstone * * * * avecq les Batimens * * * la ditte terre joignant Mr. Paul Lescott Ministre. 9. Je donne et legue a mon fils Alexandre la moitié du lott que je possede en ville qui joignent cet lott que jay achepte de Monsieur Livingstone * * * * avecq les Batimens quil pourra y avoir sur la ditte Terre comme dessus. 10. Je donne et legue a mon fils Daniel la moitié

du sus dit lott et qui joignent la terre de Mr. Isaac Mazyck * * * * avecq les Batimens etc." (These last three subject to life interest of Madame their mother.) 12. Je donne et legue a mes deux fils Paul et henry * * * un lott et une Tiers de lott que je possede du Costé de la Point Blanche dans la ville de Charles Town, les dits lotts joignant Mr. de la Conseillere du Costé de Mr. Legaré la quel lott et tiers de lot ils pertageront entre eux deux a laimable. 13. Je donne et legue au Pauvre de L'Eglise de Charles Town la somme de vingt livres argent courant de cette Province qui cera payé a Messrs. les Anciens de cette Eglise. 14. Je donne et legue a Monsieur Claude Phillipe de Richebourg ministre la somme de vingt livres argent courant de cette Province que je la prie d'accepter comme un marque de mon bon amitié. 15. Et a legard de mes Biens Personnels soit argent marchandize obligations billets et autres debts negres, bestieaux et en general tous mes biens personnels. * * * (equal division into nine parts, the boys when 21, the girls when 18 or married). 16. Et comme ce que je donne fils Pierre et (est) conditional et que je ne Souhait Point qu' il jouisse de son biens qu' au conditions cy dessus mentionnez j'ordonne que ma femme jouira de sa part jusques ace quil ait reconnu sa faute jantens que ce ne sera point devant que la ditte Judith Gerard ne soit Marie a un autre ou que luy prenne une femme en marriage au gre de sa mere, et au cas quil contracte marriage avecq la ditte Judith Gerard ma femme distribuera a ces autres freres et sœurs la part qui suy seroit revenne * * *. 17. (Provides for death of heirs before age). 18. Et d'autant que ne laisse aucun bien fond a mes filles, et pour les dedommager en quelque maniere je donne et legue a mes dittes filles Savoir a Demaris Elizabeth une negroese nommeé Molly et a Jeanne Marie ma cadette une negroese nommé Aphy * * * * et au cas quil cetrouvast quelques articles dans ce mien testament qui pust causer de la peine dans l'Explication de quelques termes qui leur paroishe douteux je pruines (prie mes) Enfans de se commoder ensemble a lamaible et déviter

les Procez entre eux le plus quils pouront et de vivre tous ensemble en bonne concorde et amitié. Je nomme et contitue machere femme Demaris Elizabeth Executrice et Administrace de ce mien testament priant tous mes enfans de suy rendre tout cet respez et la submission qu' ils doivent a une bonne mere revocant, etc. * * fait en Caroline le deuxieme jour du mois de Juin, de Lannée mille sept cent dixhuit 1718.

Signé, Scellé et declare estre mon testament et derniere volonté en presence de Benj. Gordin, Pierre Manigault, Jean Gendroon, Paul Douxsaint, Henry Gignilliat. } Pierre de St. Julien. (Seal)

Translation.

South Carolina. In the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. I, the undersigned, Pierre de St. Julien, living in the County of Berkeley, Province of Carolina, * * * * 1. Firstly, I enjoin upon my Executors and Administrators that they are to pay and satisfy all that I owe here and elsewhere, and above all to take care that the pension of Gabrielle Pellet be well and duly paid, as per the agreement made between her deceased (husband), me and herself. 2. I give to my dear wife Damaris Elizabeth what belongs to her in lieu of dower, the third of all my personal property, as well of what I own or of what hereafter I may own in Carolina, as of what I now have in Europe or may have there hereafter, it being my will that she may dispose thereof as her own property. Furthermore I give to my said wife Damaris Elizabeth the use during her life of the house or houses that I may have hereafter in the city of Charles Town in order that she may withdraw to the said houses (i. e. from her plantation life) with her little children so as to be near to Church and schools to bring up my said children in the fear of God and to give them an education befitting their means. And whereas my eldest son Pierre de St. Julien has hitherto caused me great mortification, and has dis-

played toward me a notable disobedience in that contrary to my will he has entangled himself in a love affair (*il s'est amouraché*) with a certain Judith Girard, and has paid no regard whatever to my earnest requests that he neither see nor follow her up any more, and it has even been reported that they are married, or that if they are not so, they are resolved to marry in spite of all that I have been able to say;—being, then, with great reason, angry at his behavior, I declare that by these presents I have disinherited him entirely from any claim that he may have upon my property, whether in investments or personalty. And in case the law may bind me as toward a child, I give and bequeath to him in lieu of any kind of claim or inheritance the sum of five shillings, English money, on condition, however, and such is my will, that if my said son Pierre de St. Julien above named shall return to his duty, and under the following conditions, which are these, to wit, that if he marries any other person whatever the above named Judith Girard, or that the said Judith Girard should marry some one else, then I intend, and it is my will and to be always distinctly understood that it is to be upon the conditions here above mentioned and which he can in no way whatever recall. 4. I give and bequeath to my son Pierre de St. Julien and to his heirs, to dispose of by sale or otherwise, my plantation where I now live, commonly called Wantoot, consisting of a thousand acres of land, and all the land that is between said Wantoot and the plantation of Mr. Paul Trapier, consisting of five hundred acres of land more; three hundred acres of land which join the said Wantoot on the Little Swamps, and which is part of a plat of six hundred acres of land of which I sold three hundred to Mr. Henry Le Noble. Furthermore I give to my said son five hundred acres of land, which are pineland above the plantation of Belle Fontaine (now Fair Spring).

5. I give and bequeath to my son James * * * my plantation which consists in four plats, to wit: One thousand acres of land which I bought from Mr. Champernoon Elliott; one plat of five hundred acres adjoining; one ditto

of three hundred, upon which is the fountain called Aaron Spring, and one plat of four hundred acres in front of all the said lands. Furthermore I give to him one thousand acres of pineland which join the lands of his brother as above. 6. I give and bequeath to my son Paul * * * fifteen hundred acres of land which I have upon the Santee river, to-wit, five hundred acres which I bought from Mr. Bernard Schencking, five hundred which I bought of Mr. Emanuel Marquis, and five hundred which I ran out in my name, making all the three plats front on said river. 7. I give and bequeath to my son Henry five hundred acres of land situated upon the place commonly called the Half Way Swamp, joining the lands belonging to Mr. Le Noble; also I give to him one thousand acres of pineland which join the land of his brother James and which were surveyed by Mr. Champernoon Elliott. 8. I give * * * to my son Joseph one part in a lot which I got from Mr. Livingstone * * * with the buildings thereon, the said land joining Mr. Paul Lescott, minister. 9. I give * * * to my son Alexander half of the lot which I bought of Mr. Livingstone * * * with the buildings which may be on said lot as above. 10. I give * * * to my son Daniel half of the above mentioned lot and which joins the land of Mr. Isaac Mazyck * * * * with the buildings which, etc. 11. (Makes these three subject to life interest of Madame, their mother). 12. I give * * * to my two sons, Paul and Henry, * * * a lot and a third of a lot which I own by the side of White Point, in the City of Charles Town, the said lots joining Mr. de la Consiliere, bounding on Mr. Legare, which lot and third of a lot they are to part amicably between themselves. 13. I give * * * to the poor of the Church of Charles Town the sum of twenty pounds, current money of this Province, which shall be paid to Messrs. the Elders of that Church. 14. I give and bequeath to Monsieur Claude Phillipe de Richebourg, minister, the sum of twenty pounds, current money of this Province, which I beg that he will accept as a token of my warm friendship.

15. And as to my personal property, whether money, merchandize, bonds, promissory notes and other debts (due me), negroes, cattle, and in general all my personalty * * * (equal division into nine parts, the boys when 21, the girls when 18 or married). 16. And since what I give son Pierre is conditional, and since I do not wish him to enjoy his property except on the conditions heretofore expressed, I direct that my wife shall enjoy his portion until he shall have recognized his fault, and I intend that this shall not be until the said Judith Gerard shall be married to another person, or he shall have taken in marriage a wife with the approval of his mother. And in case he shall contract a marriage with the said Judith Gerard my wife shall distribute among his brothers and sisters the portion which he should have received. 17. (Provides in case of death of heirs before coming of age). 18. And since I have left no money estate to my daughters, and to indemnify them in some manner I give * * * to my said daughters, to-wit, to Damaris Elizabeth one negress named Molly, and to Jeanne Marie, my youngest daughter, a negress named Aphy * * * and in case any articles in this my will shall cause trouble in explanation of some terms in them which may appear doubtful, I beg my children to agree together in a friendly way and to avoid law suits between them as much as possible and to live together in peace and friendship.

I name and constitute my dear wife, Damaris Elizabeth Executrix and Administratrix of this my testament, begging all my children to render her all that respect and submission which they owe to a good mother, revoking, etc. * * * Done in Carolina the second day of the month of June of the year one thousand seven hundred, eighteen, 1718.

Signed, sealed and delivered to be my last will and testament, in presence of Benj. Gordin, Pierre Manigault, Jean Gendroon, Paul Douxsaint, Henry Gignilliat. } Pierre de St. Julien, (Seal.) (No proof.)

The above will has been printed in full, except as to the stereotyped religious and legal formulæ, because of its ex-

ceeding interest, both historically and from a genealogical standpoint.

The de St. Julien family was one of the most prominent of those which took refuge in America, and the testator was one of the wealthiest and most distinguished of the French settlers in South Carolina, few of whom have left more descendants, and yet notwithstanding the predominence of male issue for several generations the name has been extinct in America for nearly or quite a century.

Baird (see Huguenot Emigration to America, vol. ii, pp. 85, 86) has fallen into the same error as was noted in the case of Arnaud Bruneau, Sieur de la Chabociere, (Trans. Huguenot Soc. S. C. No. 10, p. 41) of confusing the two Pierres de St. Julien, father and son, who fled from France to South Carolina prior to 1687.

The St. Juliens were an ancient Breton family of the *petite noblesse* of Vitry. (See Baird, as above. Also Trans. 10, pp. 25, 26). Froissart and Cuvelier state that Sir Louis de St. Julien, a Breton knight, commanded the French in the engagement at the Bridge of Lussac, 31st Dec., 1369, in which a Breton man-at-arms slew Sir John Chandos, the best knight and ablest general in the army of the Black Prince. The arms, from an old seal still extant, appear to be "Az. a levrier or, collared gu. On a chief of the second two bullock's heads affrontés, ppr."

Pierre de St. Julien, the testator, was the eldest of three sons and the third of nine children of Pierre Julien de St. Julien de Malacar and Jeanne Le Febvre his wife, and was born at Vitré, in Brittany, 4th July, 1669. The property left behind and confiscated, amounting, according to Vaurigaud (apud Baird) to £4,100, must have been only a small part of the wealth of the old Sieur de Malacare, for he purchased "Pomkin Hill" plantation from Pierre Fouret in Dec. 1686, and his son, the testator, had enough to secure a large share in the mercantile business of his father-in-law, James Le Serurier. This accounts for the allusion to "merchandize" in his will. That he was a successful business man is evidenced by the realty bequeathed to his

children, almost all of which had been purchased by himself, the various plantations and pineland tracts aggregating eight thousand, eight hundred acres, besides five town lots with improvements. That this town property was valuable is clear from the bequests to the younger sons being evidently considered equivalent to the large bodies of improved land left to their elder brothers. The local names of places are the same to-day as when the will was written. "Wantoot" plantation is still under cultivation, although the old dwelling was burned some years ago. It is on the State Road and Santee Canal not far from Macbeth Station on the N. E. R. R. "Belle Fontaine" has long been anglicised into "Fair Spring," and the Aaron Spring place was probably that now known as "Woodboo," long in the possession ot a branch of the Mazyck family. "Little Swamp" and Halfway Swamp are still known.

The most notable feature of the will is the bitter and determined opposition to the marriage of Pierre, the eldest son with Judith Girard. Who this exceedingly objectionable young person may have been we can only surmise. In the Liste des François et Suisses appears the name of "Pierre Girard, né à Poitiers, fils de Pierre Girard et Judith Truschard." Whether the *fils aîné* persisted in his purpose or not we do not know, but we do know that nine years later, 1 June, 1727, he was married to Sarah Godin, daughter of Benjamin Godin, one of his father's witnesses and a gentleman of high position and unblemished character. Four sons of this marriage left no issue. Damaris Elizabeth was the wife of Gen. William Moultrie and her younger sister, Sarah, was the first wife of Daniel Ravenel of Wantoot.

The family trouble was evidently not of a character to injure the standing of Pierre the third in the public esteem, for we find him in the Council in 1724-5, four years after his father's death (Collections Hist. Soc. S. C., Vol. 1, p. 284), and in 1734 he was in the Commission of the Peace. In both cases he appears as "Mr. Peter St. Julien," having, like many other Huguenots completely anglicised his name.

He died in 1742. Of the other children mentioned in the will James, Henry, Daniel and Alexander never married. Paul married first his cousin Mary Amey Ravenel, from which marriage derive several branches of the the Ravenel and Mazÿck families, and second, Mary Verditty, their daughter Elizabeth marrying Job Marion. He died in 1741, and his widow became the second wife of Thomas Monck.

Joseph, who died in February, 1746, married Miss Mayrant, and their daughter married 26 October, 1767, David Guerard.

Damaris Elizabeth married Daniel Ravenel of Somerton, and Jeanne Marie—"ma cadette"—married Isaac Mazÿck the second. From these two marriages are descended Ravenels, Mazÿcks. Broughtons, Westons, Porchers, Wilsons, Gaillards, Palmers, and many other families who are the offshoots of these branches.

Madame Damaris Elizabeth de St. Julien, wife of the testator, was a daughter of Jacques La Serurier and Elizabeth Leger. Her sisters were Mesdames Isaac Mazÿck, Henry Le Noble and Jean François Gignilliat. Her four brothers left no descendants of the name.

There is no record of Pierre de St. Julien's death, but he was appointed to the Council in 1719, the year after his will was dated, and in a deed of gift made by Madame Le Serurier, 7th September, 1720, he is mentioned as "Peter St. Julien, deceased," and his wife as "Elizabeth Damaris de St. Julien, widow."

The phonetic spelling of extinct names frequently gives the key to their pronunciation, and we note with interest that the original copyist of this will, writing evidently as it was read to him by another, wrote "Gendroon" for "Gendron," a pronunciation still persisting,—and "Gordin" for "Godin" in another document the writing is "Gaudden." It was therefore pronounced like "Gordon" with their slurred.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.

List of names of Charter Members.

List of officers 1885 to 1889.

Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.

Short sketches of the lives of late members, etc., etc.

President Daniel Ravenel's Annual Address.

Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Annual Meeting, April 13th, 1889.

Out of Print.

Transactions No. 2. An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church on Sunday, April 13. 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D. D., Pastor; with picture of Church and list of Pastors from 1686 to 1890.

Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting April 14, 1890.

List of officers and new members.

"Ivry," a Poem, by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D. D.

An address before the Society by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894. Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey at Annual Meeting April 13th, 1891, and list of officers of the Society. President's Address at Annual Meetings of 1893 and 1894. List of officers and list of members elected since 1890.

Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.

An address before the Society on the Early Huguenots and their emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M. D.

Out of Print.

Transactions No. 4. Published 1897. Papers on some Early Huguenot families in South Carolina. *a* The Legare Family. *b* The Huger Family, with pedigree. *c* The Marion Family. *d* The Manigault Family from 1685 to 1886, with portraits.

A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society, Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 5. Published 1898. 1. The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.

Hostility of the English Settlers to the French, etc.

Naturalization of Huguenot residents.

List of names of French and Swiss Refugees in Carolina, etc. Character of the Huguenots.

The Huguenot Churches in South Carolina: St. John's Parish, Berkeley; St. Dennis Parish or Orange Quarter; Settlement and Church on Santee River.

The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C., Etc., Etc.

Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.

Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published 1899. An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America by Daniel Ravenel, Sr., Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 7. Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 21st, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina:—French Santee; Orange Quarter; St. John's, Berkeley; the Church at Charleston—by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. deSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13th, 1901.

Annual Address of President Robert Wilson, D. D.

Resumé of Transactions 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of Members with names of Original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution, by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 17th, 1902.

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Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of person from who they derive their descent.

An Address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Transactions No. 10. Minutes of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 15th, 1903. List of officers. President's Address. Historian's Report. Some Wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English. A paper entitled, The Huguenots in Dublin, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Transactions No. 11. Minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1904.

Annual Address of President Robert Wilson.

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

"The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Some Wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D. Continued from No. 10.

A List of Contents of the preceding numbers of the Transactions of the Society.

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

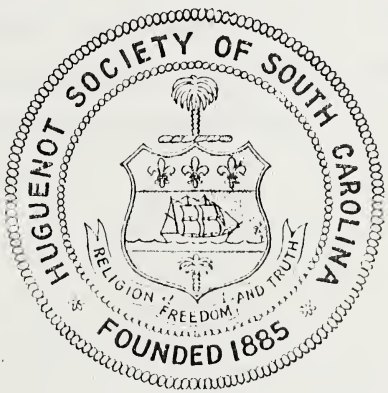
HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA.

No. 12.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY



CHARLESTON, S. C.

1905

PRESS OF
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer and Historian are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

MINUTES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13, 1905.

The Twentieth Anniversary meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held at the Hall of the South Carolina Society this afternoon at half-past five o'clock; a quorum present. Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D., President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. C. S Vedder, D. D.

The minutes of the last anniversary meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer's report was read and, on motion, received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The Historian's report was read and, on motion, received as information and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The President then read his annual address, in which was embodied the report of the Executive Committee. The report was received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The following applications for membership having been favorably passed upon by the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Society, were reported and the applicants were duly elected members of the Society.

1. Mrs. Lucy Brent Palmer ..... Louisville, Ky.
2. Mrs. William D. Greer ..... New Castle, Del.
3. Mrs. Charlotte F. S. Vaill ..... Portland, Me.
4. Mr. Fred. S. Vail ..... Portland, Me.
5. Miss Katharine Dent ..... New Orleans, La.
6. Mr. Charles A. Woods ..... Marion, S. C.
7. Miss Sarah Cunningham ..... Parral, Mexico.
8. Mrs. Mary Ashe Lucas Ford ..... Georgetown Co., S. C.
9. Mrs. Mary McIver Bryan ..... Savannah, Ga.
10. Miss Mary Bacot Bryan ..... Savannah, Ga.
11. Miss Emma E. Johnstone ..... Baltimore, Md.
12. Mrs. Mary McDonald Barr ..... Anniston, Ala.
13. Mrs. Emmie Bryan Dabney ..... Vicksburg, Miss.
14. Mrs. Louisa Blake Mason ..... Boston, Mass.

15. Mr. Thomas S. Wilbur.....Charleston, S. C.
16. Miss Arabella S. Mazyck.....Charleston, S. C.
17. Miss Julia Cornelia Vaill.....Portland, Me.
18. Mr. James Winslow Clarke.....Utica, N. Y.
19. Mr. Henry Buist Stevens.....Asheville, N. C.
20. Mr. John Guerard Prioleau.....Charleston, S. C.
21. Mr. Heyward Trezevant Watkins.....Little Rock, Ark.
22. Mr. Charles Jones Colcock.....Charleston, S. C.
23. Miss Claudia Bennett Reeves.....Charleston, S. C.
24. Mrs. Lottie Reeves Thomas.....Charleston, S. C.
25. Mr. E. Heyward Bowley.....Shepherdstown, W. Va.
26. Dr. G. Fraser Wilson.....Charleston, S. C.
27. Mrs. Mary S. Ware.....Charleston, S. C.

The following resignations were read and accepted:

1. Mr. James Gadsden Holmes.....Macon, Ga.
2. Mrs. Jefferson Davis Jordan.....Chattanooga, Tenn.
3. Mr. D. Huger Sinkler.....Charleston, S. C.

On motion of Mr. George S. Holmes, Mrs. Martha G. DeSaussure was unanimously elected an Honorary Member; she being one of our oldest and most honored members and the widow of Gen'l Wilmot G. DeSaussure, the first President of this Society.

Mr. Arthur Mazyck, as chairman of the Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the fiscal year 1903-1904, reported that the said accounts had been examined and found correct.

The President, as chairman of the Committee appointed to select a suitable Certificate of Membership, made a verbal report and submitted a design for the consideration of the members; at the same time stating that the Committee would like to have suggestions or designs from individual members of the Society, which could be submitted to the Executive Committee later on.

It was decided that the matter be referred back to the Executive Committee for final adoption of whatever may seem the most appropriate design.

The Committee appointed to consider the advisability of having a badge for the Society, reported informally through its chairman, that instead of having a badge, it was considered more expedient to have a Society pin, which could

be worn by the members, and, on occasions, attached to a tricolored ribbon to serve as a badge.

A design, in colors, was submitted for the consideration of the members. All members desiring to buy pins were requested to notify the Secretary and Treasurer, in writing, in order that he may know whether it would be advisable to have the proposed pins made.

A recommendation of the Executive Committee concerning "Dues of New Members" was adopted, and it was ordered that Section 6 of Article III. of the Constitution, be amended, by adding the following words: "Which shall be applicable to the current fiscal year."

The said section, as amended, reads as follows:

ARTICLE III, MEMBERSHIP, SECTION 6.

"Applications for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded the election shall be by ballot, and a two thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues, which shall be applicable to the current fiscal year."

It was proposed by Mrs. E. H. Pringle that an initiation fee be charged. The amendment just adopted seeming to dispose of this point, no motion, to that effect, was made.

A letter was read from Mr. M. de Lisle Haig, resigning the office of Secretary and Treasurer.

The resignation was accepted.

The chair appointed as a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, Major Philip E. Mazyck, Mr. Daniel Ravenel and Mr. Eugene N. Simons.

The Committee reported the following nominations:

For President: Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.

For Vice-President for Charleston,—Stephen Thomas.

For Vice-President for Purysburg,—Thomas W. Bacot.

For Vice-President for New Bordeaux,—Charles P. Allston.

For Secretary and Treasurer: Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm, vice M. deLisle Haig declined re-election.

For Historian: William G. Mazyck.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. William H. Huger.
Arthur Mazyck.
Dr. T. Grange Simons.
Theodore G. Barker
William C. Miller.

On motion, the above named gentlemen were elected the officers of the Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

After the adjournment of the business meeting a collation was served to the members of the Society and their guests.

M. DELISLE HAIG, *Secretary.*

HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13th, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:

I beg leave to report that during the past year the following Books, Magazines and Pamphlets have been added to the Library of the Society:

1. Acadiensis Magazine; a quarterly devoted to the interests of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, (David R. Jack, Editor, St. John, N. B.), Vol. IV., Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and Vol. V., No. 1.

2. Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige, (Utgifven of Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien). Vol. XVII., No. 3.

3. Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akade-

miens Mandsblad. Tjugosjunde och Tjugoattonde Argongarna. 1898 och 1899. Also 1901 och 1902. Stockholm, Sweden, 1904.

4. Report of the President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, for the years 1900-1901; 1901-1902; 1902-1903; and College Catalogue for 1903-1904; also Dedication addresses Hubbard Hall (Library) of Bowdoin College, June 24, 1903.

History of Bowdoin College, with Biographical Sketches of its Graduates from 1806 to 1879 inclusive, by Nehemia Cleveland. Published 1882.

General Catalogue of Bowdoin College and the Medical School of Maine from 1794 to 1902. Catalogue for 1904 and '05.

5. Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. VII., No. 2. Meetings of 1902 and '03, published 1904; also By-Laws and List of Fellows of same for 1904.

6. Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of America, April 20th, 1888 to April 13th, 1891. Vol. II. Presented by Mrs. Daniel Ravenel.

7. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association. Fifth Annual Meeting, 1904. Vol. IV.

8. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, October 1904. Vol. XXXV., No. 4.

9. Proceedings and Register of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. Meeting of January 13th, 1904; Supplement to April number 1904, and Annual Meeting January 11th, 1905.

10. Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; 51st Annual Meeting October 15th, 1903, Madison, Wisconsin.

Also their Historical Collections, Vol. I, reprinted 1903. Original issue being in 1855.

Records of Society 1849-1854.

Index to the Proceedings, 1847-1901, published 1904.

11. Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1903-1904. Vol. VIII.

12. Report and Proceedings of the Kansas State Histo-

rical Society, July 1st, 1902 to June 30th, 1904, Topeka, Kansas, December, 1904.

13. The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. VII; Nos. 2, 3 and 4 for 1904, and Vol. VIII, No. 1 for 1905, from the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

14. The Waterman Year Book, for 1903, from G. E. Congdon of Waterman, Ill.

15. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 3 and 4 for 1904 and Vol. XXIX, Nos. 1 and 2 for 1905, from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

16. The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. V, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 for 1904 and Vol. VI, Nos. 1 and 2 for 1905, from the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S. C.

17. Transactions of the South Carolina Society upon the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the occupancy of its Hall, July 25th, 1904, Charleston, S. C.

18. Publications of the Southern History Association, Vol. VIII, No. 6, November, 1904, Washington, D. C.

19. From the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., the following:

1. A List of the Vernon Wagner Manuscript in the Library of Congress.
2. Papers of James Monroe in the Library of Congress, published 1904.
3. A select List of References on Impeachment, (published 1905.)

20. Presented by the Rev. Charles H. B. Turner of Lewes, Delaware, (member of this Society), the following:

1. Annals of the Sweeds on the Delaware, from First Settlement in 1636 to the present time. By Rev. John Curtis Clay, D. D., Second Edition, 1858.

2. A "History of New Platz, New York, and its Old Families" from 1678 to 1820), including the Huguenot Pioneers and others who settled in New Platz previous to the Revolution, by Ralph Lefevre. Published 1903.

3. An old "music book" originally owned by S. A. C. Gaillard, date about 1824.

21. "The Huguenot Exiles," an Historical Novel, 1856, exchanged for Transactions, from I. du B. Seabrook.

22. Documents Inédits sur Le Protestantisme-á-Vitry-le-François, by C. Hérelle. Vol. I, 1596-1688, Paris, France, 1903. (Purchased).

23. Year Books of the City of Charleston, S. C., for the years 1889, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903. From City Council, by R. Gourdin O'Neale, Messenger of Council.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

April 13, 1905.

Fellow Members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In addressing you on the 18th Anniversary of the organization of our Society, I called your attention to the fact that the principal motive of our existence and effort is the prosecution of historical research in the special direction of gathering from the facts discovered a knowledge and realization of the influence exerted by the Huguenots of France upon the communities into which they were merged when driven by persecution from their ancestral homes. And now on this our twentieth birthday, I would endeavor to stimulate your zeal and interest by a reiteration of that statement and by the suggestion of some further thoughts in the same line of study and the mention of some facts

which should incite us to greater and more earnest effort by the assurance of the good work which this Society has been able to accomplish, notwithstanding the feebleness of our financial ability and the seeming insignificance of our very limited publications. I well remember the remark of one of our most distinguished members, a diligent student of Huguenot lore and one to whom a high meed of praise is due for his faithful labors and unremitting industry, and whose memory we all hold in reverential esteem, that the historic mines of our local records were well nigh exhausted, and that there was little left of interest sufficent to warrant publication. I did not agree with him in this estimate and have given much time and thought to investigations which might justify my position. The result has been far beyond my expectations, and I wish to assure you now that there is material enough in the records of this city and in the narrow confines of our own restricted library to yield a rich harvest of historical truth and to cast a flood of light upon the objects which we have in view if only we have the energy, the interest and the pecuniary ability to make that material available. There should be no difficulty in making the little pamphlet which is all that we are able to put forth each year swell into a volume of thrice its size and rich with valuable and attractive matter if only we could stimulate to the necessary effort a small part of the literary ability which our membership represents and be a little more generous in our contributions both of money and of personal endeavor.

Already we have been able to unlock the long closed secret of the ecclesiastical relations of our earliest Huguenot settlers and to remove many erroneous beliefs concerning their social and financial standing, both in the old country and in the new; to find them in their temporary resting places in England and in Ireland and to show the distinguished services rendered by them in military and civil positions of responsibility to their insular benefactors and protectors. To prove that neither there nor here were they mere receivers of charitable kindness, but returned full value for all

that they accepted, on the battle-field, in the council chamber, in the active administration of Church and State, in the marts of trade and in the developement of agricultural industries. We have shown these earliest emigrés illustrating their worth and their value not only in the cultivation of the soil and the pursuit of the mechanical arts, but in politics, in the pulpit, on the bench and in the practice of medicine and surgery. We have recorded the names of Le Noble, De St. Julien and de la Conseillere in the Council, and Chastaigner, Ravenel, Bonneau, Le Bas, Gendron and Boyd in the Assembly, before the Proprietary period reached its close; of Priolean, Trouillart and Robert in the sacred ministry; of Porcher and Cordes in active medical practice; of Horry, the de Chastaigners, Mazyck and others in the Commission of the Peace; of Guerard receiving a prize for mechanical ingenuity in the preparation of rice for the market before Smith had planted his Madagascar seed; of Motte, Gendron, Le Serurier and Ravenel administering the Church Acts while yet, some of them at least, acting as officers of their own Consistories. In the series of Huguenot wills which we are now publishing we have unearthed a hidden treasure of the very greatest historic value, showing not only the residence in this Province of gentlemen of France who died here before the Liste des François et Suisses was compiled for denization but casting a soft and charming light upon their gentle manliness of character, their simple yet robust religious faith and the successful industry of their useful lives; and we have recorded the pleasant and significant fact that while even the names of some of them have been forgotten, they have left a line of descendants who persist among us still, thus finding for some of our members the proof of hitherto unknown ancestors to whom they owe some of the best and highest qualities of their characters. From these wills we learn, and in our publications preserve the knowledge for our descendants, how those Huguenot refugees from whom we come, not only cleared our forests and changed them into the fertile fields which are still yielding their annual

harvests, but laid in our city by the sea the enduring commercial foundations upon which we still build, and established for it an extensive and lucrative foreign and domestic sea-trade which made Charles Town in her very infancy a port of international reputation. All this has been exploited and made accessible to those who never dreamed of it before by the publication in our Transactions of the musty records so long passed over in the closets and pigeon holes of our courts and upon the shelves of our invaluable old library. And the fact which I would impress upon you to-day is that the quarries from which these treasures have been hewn out are still full of like precious material. There are still many wills to be published of the highest genealogical and historic value. It is no longer necessary to print all these in full, as the stated religious and legal formulae need not be repeated, but the publication of full and accurate abstracts is of the greatest interest and importance if explanatory notes be appended. In the publications of the Huguenot Society of London which are so generously donated to us we have enough South Carolina Huguenot history to furnish matter for many future numbers, while in the safe of the Charleston Library repose the precious Crottet Mss., in which are to be found the original records of Parishes and Consistories, the Visitation of the Galleys, the Confessions of Faith, Disputes with Roman Church officials upon matters of religious belief, and many other subjects of kindred interest. But all these have to be worked and the rich gems which they contain have to be extracted, cut, polished and set, before they can be of general utility. I would urge upon you all, my friends, that the doing of this, and the doing of it well, is the Mission and obligation of this Society. Surely there are some among you who could give a little time to this most fascinating and important work! Surely there are some who can add somewhat to the very small annual fee of membership as a special gift to help pay for copying and printing. Whether as President or as an humble member of this Society I am willing to do all I can in this matter, but

I must be pardoned for telling you frankly that unless you come to my assistance the work must languish and soon, perhaps, cease altogether. Will you not help to avert this?

I desire to call your attention to the fact that among the accessions to our little Library have been several volumes donated by one of our members, Rev. Chas. H. B. Turner, of Lewes, Del. Should the same be done by even a few others our shelves would rapidly fill up, and I heartily commend to you his good example. On behalf of the Executive Committee I would state that we have frequent calls, through our Secretary, for copies of Nos. 1 and 3 of our Transactions, now out of print. The reprinting of these numbers has been contemplated, but is as yet beyond our means, but it has been suggested that there may be spare copies of these in families where there are several members of the Society, and that donations of such would be highly apreciated.

During the past year we have gained by admission 27 new members, representing various States beyond our limits. Our losses have been five by death, and three by resignation, leaving our present number 281, of whom four are honorary members, and two life members.

The names of our deceased members are as follows:

Mrs. Annie L. McComb, of New Castle, Pa., died 13 Jan., 1904.

Mr. Samuel Holloway Bacot, of Darlington, S. C., died 3 May, 1904.

Miss Rebecca Foster Gaillard, of Edisto, S. C., died 2 July, 1904.

Miss Mary Bennett Campbell, of Charleston, S. C., died 4 Oct., 1904.

Dr. Joseph Palmer, of Trial, S. C., died 23 Feb., 1905.

There may be others of whom we have no record.

NOTE.—It is of interest to observe that of the twenty-seven new members elected at this meeting ten are from South Carolina, while seventeen are from beyond our borders, representing the States of Kentucky, Delaware,

Maine, Louisiana, Georgia, Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Arkansas and West Virginia, and one from the Republic of Mexico.

HUGUENOT IMMIGRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Address Delivered Before the Huguenot Society of South Carolina at its Fifteenth Anniversary Meeting, April 21st, 1900, by Mr. Henry A. deSaussure, Vice-President of the Society for Purysburg Settlement.

Mr. President—Ladies and Gentlemen:

The announcement as part of the proceedings this afternoon that "An historical paper will be read by a member of the Society" probably raises as much alarm in your minds, by anticipation of the monotonous rattling of old dry bones, as it does in mine, lest that reasonable fear become a reality, when what is to be said has passed into utterance.

But it is hoped that a little indulgence on your part, whilst that which seems old and well known is mentioned, will be repaid when the new matter comes up.

Your attention is asked to the genesis, and exodus from England, of the Huguenot Colony to South Carolina in 1680, the first to our State.

The history of this colony has not yet been fully written, some yet remains to be.

One can scarce hope to make material additions to the history of the early Huguenot immigrations to South Carolina but it is as possible as desirable to gather, preserve and publish particulars and proofs, much of which lies hid in family records. These, till very recent years, have been sidered merely of personal interest, not for obtrusion on the public; now, however, their value as historic records, or

aids thereto, are recognized the world over, and these precious papers are gradually emerging from their repositories, frequently to charm by their loving portrayal of eminent characters, quite as often to illumine the pages of history.

General histories must precede special ones, so that of South Carolina and its people at large were indispensable before that of any distinct nationality or denomination could be prepared.

The first writer in South Carolina who specialized its Huguenots was the late Mr. Thomas Gillard, in 1848. He tells us: "It is not my design to write a History of the Huguenots of South Carolina. I have now a book of this character ready for the press. My references in this compilation are to families and individuals, and to general history so far only as it may properly be introduced in explanation of events and circumstances connected with their immigration and settlement in the Province."

That this book never went to press must ever be a regret to us, and above all a great loss. He left, however, a most valuable Mss., quoted from above and largely drawn upon in the 5th number of our Transactions, necessarily covering much of this ground, though as he states not intended as a general history, but as sketches of individual families.

The sources from which he could draw were at once larger and narrower than ours; larger in that he was a Huguenot connected with many families, thereby with access to many family papers, and public documents also, perhaps now lost; narrower, because he had not seen the list and abstracts of papers relating to South Carolina on file in the State paper office in England, gathered and published in 1856 and 1857 in appendix to Rivers' sketch of South Carolina, and in Vol. I, Coll. Hist. Soc. S. C.

Without access to these papers it was all but impossible to write an accurate general history of the State, still less of any particular element of its people, less still of the first Huguenot colony to South Carolina. Such as could be

written resting only on authority of earlier writers, themselves without access to papers, and on such few public documents as were examinable here.

The bulk of the Huguenot Settlers in South Carolina came as individual immigrants, but that there were three distinct and separate Colonies has long been undisputed fact. Of two of these—Purysburg and New Bordeaux—we have fairly particular accounts, being, as they were, persons collected for the purpose of becoming colonists through the efforts of promoters and agent, arriving, too, in a country practically settled, having governmental machinery, established offices, newspapers, etc., in short, all the paraphernalia needful and likely to record such events.

Not so with the colony of 1680, the earliest. They were not persons gathered in the same way for the *purpose* of forming a colony, but expatriated persons, already gathered, seeking new homes, where they might live in peace, work, earn their living and rear their families untrammelled in conscience.

This fundamental difference between the colony of 1680, and the other two is not only striking and important, but fully accounts for so little having been published relative to the first. This difference may be thrown into relief by wording it:

The colony of 1680 were not colonists gathered by inducements of agents, but were, nationally and religiously, a homogeneous body of suffering exiles *seeking asylum, petitioning* king and Parliament for citizenship and privilege of settling in his domain.

The others were persons more or less over the first throes of exile, induced by offers of citizenship guaranteed by the Crown and law, to become colonists.

In the first case the Colonists were petitioners for those benefits which were freely offered as inducements to the two latter. In the first case, so near the State's beginning, the documents become immediately State papers, few in numbers, carefully guarded, almost impossible of access. In the other instances, the project was public if not widely advertised.

Thus it came that little was known of the colony of 1680, prior to publication—1856, 1857—of the list and abstract of papers relating to South Carolina in the State paper office in London. It is, indeed, safe to say that, prior to these publications, there was nothing known of this colony beyond the fact that *about 1670-80* King Charles had sent a colony of foreign Protestants to South Carolina; the authorities differed as to the dates, as well as to the number of ships used in their transportation, when they arrived, or where they settled. Nothing definite was known. All that was known may be summed up in four papers: two accounts of Carolina published in London 1682; preamble to an Act of Assembly dated 1691; and Chalmers Political Annals, published in 1780.

The first of above Accounts of Carolina was by Samuel Wilson, his mention of the Huguenots, is in speaking of wine: "The French Protestants who are there skilled in wine, do no way doubt of producing great quantities and very good."

The other account is by "T. A. Gent, clerk on board his Majesties ship the Richmond, which (who) was sent out in the year 1670-80" to report on the Country. He speaking of the silk industry says: A Manufactury of silk well encouraged might soon be accomplished. To make trial of its success was the intention of those French Protestants, Passengers transported thither in His Majesties Frigate The Richmond being Forty-five, the half of a greater number designed for that place, &c."

In the preamble to an Act ratified 1 May, 1691-2 Stat. at L. P. 58, entitled, for the better encouragement of the settlement of that part of the Province that lyes South and West of Cape Fear, says:

"And, Whereas, King Charles the Second of blessed memory (one of the Royal predecessors to the present King and Queen); was graciously pleased in the yeare 1680, for the encouragement of a manufacture of silk, oil, and wine, to send in one of his own ships of war several French Protestants into this Country, to inhabit and dwell in the same,

and their posterity after them" &c. This preamble shows there were other French Protestants in the Province, but clearly of different immigrations.

The remaining authority is "Chalmers' Political Annals of the United Colonies," London, 1780, covering the Proprietary period; in them we read: "In April, 1679, Charles II. with a munificence which does him honour, ordered two small vessels to be provided at his expense, to transport thither several foreign Protestants, who proposed to raise wine, oil, silk, and other productions of the South.'

These four were practically, I believe actually—the only published accounts of this colony prior to 1856-1857; followed by Ramsay and others, touching on the subject, but without citation of authority.

Truly history is written on meagre evidence, in this case happily supported by after discovered evidence.

Since 1856, 1857, principally since 18—, others having access to Rivers and the collections of the Hist. Soc. of S. C., have written more fully of this colony, at least have spoken of it with greater assurance, but almost beyond question with no more positive information than former writers beyond logical deductions from the Lists and abstracts referred to, for it is safe to say that till 1885, there was not in South Carolina a full list of the papers connected with the colony of 1680, still less a transcript of them.

Now it is hoped to present an authoritative account of the colony, from its inception in England to its landing at "Oyster Point" in South Carolina. Some particulars of great interest yet remain unproved, *i. e.*, names of the colonists, and their location in the Province.

The former may be approximated, when individual immigrations are more fully known, and by the accepted—yet unproved—statement that these colonists settled in and about the Orange Quarter on the eastern banks of Cooper River, and later in the Parishes of St. Thomas and St. Dennis.

Aware of the list and abstracts in Rivers and the Coll. of the Hist. Soc., your first President, Genl. DeSaussure,

soon after organization of this Society instituted investigations in England for particulars relative to the Colony of 1680, and had the pleasure of success crowning his efforts, for the papers now to be mentioned arrived when his life's labors were nearly ended in November, 1885, came when he was in his last illness, but able fully to appreciate their value, they came complete, with official stamp of accuracy.

These have recently attracted my attention, and come under my inspection. At some future day I hope to procure copies—if not the originals—for the Society, but should the Society—before I can carry out this wish—desire to copy or print them I feel sure of being able to secure their use for such purpose.

The papers cover some 57 pages. To give an abstract of them now, would detain you beyond a reasonable time, besides perhaps confuse their import; and the better method of announcing their scope will be to read the summary made by their official keeper in his report to his chief.

A few comments then on one or two of them will give a brief outline of their contents and value; adding also, perhaps, a touch of color to a dry list of documents.

The papers were copied under direction of Mr. Sainsbury, recently so widely known in connection with "The Records Commission" of South Carolina, and is in form of Report to Sir William Hardy, F.S.A., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, accompanied with a schedule of the paper copied.

The Report reads:

24TH SEPTBR., 1885.

SIR.—With reference to an application to the Master of the Rolls through the Foreign Office for information relating to the emigration of the Huguenot families which took place in the year 1690, I have to report that in accordance with your instructions I have made an exhaustive search among the Records preserved in this Department for documents which could throw any light upon this subject, and

that I have found a number of papers which make up a history of the whole transaction.

From the transcripts of these documents herewith transmitted it will be seen that these Foreign Protestants made Sir William Hardy, F.S.A., their first proposition.

SIR WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A.
Deputy Keeper of the
Public Records.

to the King and Parliament to give them a Home in the American Colonies, especially in Carolina early in the year 1679—that René Pétit and Jacob Guerard afterwards petitioned the King to lend two of H.M. ships and advance £2,000 towards the charge of their transportation and that these two men René Pétit and Jacob Guerard undertook the management of this business. Their petitions were referred to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, who first of all required the consent of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the proposed emigration which their Lord'ps gave in writing on 6th March, 1678-9, each Lord Prop'r signing the consent and attaching his seal, all of which are in excellent preservation. Upon which a further petition from the Undertakers of the proposed emigration praying for dispatch of their business was referred by the Board of Trade and Plantations through the Lords of the Treasury to the Commissioners of Customs, his Maj. revenue being concerned. The Comm'rs of Customs made a favorable report on 14 April, 1679, which the King in Council Approved on 28th May following, and ordered that as soon as Pétit and Guerard should execute what they had promised on their part the King would give order for fitting out and dispatching the two ships and reimbursing the £2,000, pursuant to their Lord'ps report.

Upon this Order in Council Pétit and Guerard again petitioned the King that as many of the French Protestant families had arrived in London they might be transported in the Richmond frigate, which would be ready in a few weeks to depart and that when the rest of the families ar-

rived who were expected about December next the petitioners would offer a list of their names and give sufficient assurance that they shall likewise ship themselves away for the same voyage.

There is a list of the subscriptions advancing the money necessary for the voyage which the King had by his Order in Council of 28th May promised to allow or reimburse out of the Customs upon wines, oils and silks exported from Carolina by these French Emigrants—among the subscribers the Duke of Albermerle "will lend £400" and Sir Peter Colleton £200.

On 17 Dec., 1679, the Lords Prop'rs of Carolina wrote to their Governor on Ashley river by the Richmond Frigate," by the same conveyance with this goes several Foreign "Protestants to settle in Carolina" and extracts from the Log Book of the Richmond frigate prove that two days after, on 19th December, about 5 o'clock in the morning they went aboard the Richmond and that they were landed at Oyster Point in Carolina on 30th April, 1680—altho' the Log Book of the Oxford, James Galley, Swan, Sapphire and others of the King's frigates mentioned in the Richmond's Log have been carefully searched it does not appear that either of these ships carried any French emigrants or went to Carolina—one, the Oxford, took out Lord Culpeper as Governor to Virginia, but did not touch at Carolina and no mention or reference of any kind can be found of any other ship besides the Richmond taking out French Emigrants at this period.

It is curious that altho' search has been made in every series of Records likely to give the information no List of Names can be found of these French Emigrants or even of the number that actually went to Carolina. They are always referred to as "families," but names and numbers are never given, except in one notable instance, in an inclosure to a letter from Ed. Randolph to the Lords of Trade nearly twenty years later in March, 1699, wherein is an account of the four different places where these French Protestants dwelt and the exact number in each place, the

Total being 438. A few of the names of the principal emigrants appear in a letter addressed to them by the Lords Prop'rs of Carolina in April, 1693.

In a work lately published in New York entitled, "History of the Huguenot emigration to America," by Chas. W. Baird, D.D., (two Vols, 8 vo.), there are not only references to a "Liste des François and Suisses réfugiés en Caroline qui souhaittent d'etre naturalisés Anglois," about the year 1695 but the names of many of the French Refugees are printed (1, pp. 285) yet I do not find in these volumes any account of this emigration to Carolina in 1680 or any reference to H.M. ship Richmond taking them out there.

All the above facts taken carefully into consideration, I am of opinion first that the King lent one ship only in 1679 to carry out these French Protestant emigrants to Carolina and that the promise of the Undertakers to give in a list of the names of the Emigrants was never fulfilled.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

W. NOEL SAINSBURY.

SCHEDULE OF TRANSCRIPTS INCLOSED.

1679	(?)	Humble Proposition faite au Roy et a son Parlement pour donner retraite aux Etrangers Protestans et aux Proselites dans ses Colonies de l'Amerique et surtout en la Caroline.
1679	Feb. 10.	Journal of Trade and Plantations.
"	Mar. 4.	Same
"	" 6.	Lds. Prop'rs of Carolina—their consent—
"		Humble proposals for Carolina.
"		Petition of René Pétit and J. Guerard.
"		Their additional Reasons.
"	Mar. 14.	Thos. Dolinan to Lds. of Treasury.
"		Petition of Pétit and Guerard.

"	Apl. 14.	Report of Commiss'rs of Customs.
"		Petition of Pétit and Guerard.
"	May 22.	Journal of Trade and Plantations.
"	" 28.	Order of the King in Council.
"	Oct.	Subscriptions for advanc'g Money.
"	" 23.	Journal of Trade and Plantations.
"	Dec. 17.	L'ds Proprietors of Carolina to their Governor.
"	1680.	Ext. from Log of the Richmond.
1693	Apl. 12.	L'ds Prop'rs of Carolina to M. Trouillard and o'rs.
1699	Mar. 10.	Ed. Randolph to L'ds of Trade and inclosure.

These nineteen papers are—by me—numbered for convenience of reference. Nos. 1-17 inclusive give a complete, connected history of the colony, from its inception, some time prior to 10 Feb., 1679, to its landing at "Oyster Point" in South Carolina, 30 April, 1680.

The Log Book—a record required by law to be kept on all vessels—No. 17, was kept by ——— Robinson, this adds a new authority to those heretofore citable, and he an officer in his Majesties service.

No. 18, throws light on the French Protestant troubles caused by the Provincial English, Political Parties; in which the party sought strength by exclusion of the French Protestants from participating in the Government; which, although some had been already naturalized in England, resulted in so many seeking naturalization in South Carolina—(A. A. Ravenel list)—and suggests the question, after study of Nos. 1 and 17, whether any of the colony of 1680 were among that number. No. 17 shows the Lords Proprietors in a most favorable view as adhering to the promises made and rights granted the colony of 1680, if not also those Huguenots who followed them. No. 19 shows how prophetic were the Petitioners of 1679—colony of 1680—in estimating the number to follow if that asked in their petition was granted.

Thomas Ashe said 45 (families we understand) came in the Richmond, 1680, in 1699 Ed. Randolph, on authority of Mr. Guerard (one of King Charles' petitioners) gives 438 (again families) French Protestants as in the Province, and their location.

Nos. 5, 6, 11 and 17 show whence arose the confusion —it gave some so much trouble to unravel—whether one or two ships transported this colony, and explains Ashe's "45." "FIFTY or SIXTY" families sought transportation, and in "FEBRUARY," either the February after petition presented, 1679, or at some time after it was acted on, seemingly not (then) in England. If "February" did not mean 1679, then it was 1680, if it meant 1679, then the delay in the matter solves the difficulty in another way. Petitioners were ready to be transported in "FEBRUARY," the Richmond was ready to carry them in DECEMBER, and on 17th Dec., 1679, some of the French Protestants came aboard, whichever might be the year, the month was different, ten months later—hardly likely if Pétit and Guerard Petitioned in January, 1679, for they knew the delays of Kingly and Parliamentary action—or two months earlier if Feb., 1680, was meant. Either way the embarkation was at a time different from that expected, and Ashe says, one half of those intended to be sent. This may also account for want of a list, that was promised when the rest who were to undertake the same voyage —were there to go in the King's Ship; we can find—according to Mr. Sainsbury, no record of their embarkation, possibly, almost certainly, the rest did not come in the King's vessel, that if they came in a body, they came in some privately owned vessel; and most probably of all they did not embark in England.

In the last few years our State records have been re-arranged, missing portions supplied; it is possible since we have the date of arrival of the Richmond, its passengers may be found; or names of some at least be learned through recitals in grants which the Lords Proprietors by their letter, 17 Dec., 1679, No. 16, ordered made to mem-

bers of the colony. Certain it is the date of arrival of the colony gives new clews for investigation. In a pencil note to No. 1,—Petition to the King and Parliament—says it has neither date, signature or endorsement.

Its date—presentation to the King—could not be after consideration of it by the Board of Trade and Plantations, *viz.*, 10 Feb., 1679—No. 2—nor is it quite clear but that No. 6 was part of No. 1, either as pre- or suffix.

These Petitions are so nearly cotemporaneous that they may almost be considered as one and the same paper.

No. 1 gives, as 'twere, the keynote to the Colony, and to the troubles which some years later beset the colony, as seems, to require its abstraction.

By Caption:

It is addressed to the King and Parliament; and asks retreat for foreign Protestants in some of the King's colonies, specially in Carolina.

It states:

By separation from the Idolatries prevailing in other parts of Europe, England stands to refugee Protestants as Goshen stood to the Israelites.

Many persecuted ones, unable to live with freedom of conscience in other countries, particularly in France, not without cause, desire to remove themselves and enjoy under the protection of the King the liberties enjoyed in his domains, where already so many of their brethren have met so many "Josephs" and live in peace and freedom. These experiences and the benign charity of the King and Parliament give hope, asylum will be granted the petitioners and that they may find under his protection peace and means of earning a living. But

Aware of national jealousies, that the English are jealous of their perogatives, and view foreign artizans and laborers as encroaching on, and lessening their means of living, these petitioners being in large numbers, and foreigners, cannot claim the rights of Englishmen, nor on equal terms pursue their various callings; nor can men of letters, gathering in England as they do from so many

countries, specially Frenchmen unfamiliar with the language, find full employment, or fail to seemingly enter into competition with the English, thus are reduced to want and mendicancy or become charges on the charity of the Bishops and Churches through Christian charity. These causes must breed trouble, and 'twould be strange if those who have already suffered so much and desire only peace and to earn their living should willingly renew their troubles. The best remedy for these difficulties is that the King and Parliament give them asylum, "Retreat," in his colonies, specially Carolina, with all the rights of citizens and subjects.

The advantages to accrue to the King and his Kingdom are: Augmentation of his subjects, of his forces in the colony, transportation thither of so many persons, their goods, arts, industries and agriculture, the cultivation of the soil and production of those commodities similar to the southern parts of France, wine, oil, silk, olives, &c.; the growth of their children attached to the English King, self maintenance, and perhaps also education—under Petitioners Pastors and leaders, of teachers, &c. Naturally the presence in England of so many Frenchmen, so near to France, and unemployed, at least in narrow circumstances, may at some time be harmful to England; since men's minds, specially the unemployed, will turn homeward, and subject them to greater danger of returning to "the sinks"—Romish Church—from which they have fled; but away in a distant country, made citizens, English subjects, earning their living, &c., &c., &c., their loyalty is most certain:

The Prayers are:

1. For free transportation in his Majestie's ships of war.

2. During their first settlement provision for subsistance and necessary agricultural tools, &c., and to meet these needs.

3. Raising of a fund by loan, guaranteed by the King to be refunded from his first revenues on wine, oil, &c., raised in the Province by Petitioners; such fund

4. To be placed in the hands, and be expended under the King and Parliament orders (?), of a Board of Directors named by him in

I. Receiving, providing for and transporting on his ship, those who are in need of such help

II. To payment of their minister's salaries.

5. Settlement of the petitioners in Carolina as a body, not with other colonists, to avoid disputes.

6. Allotment to colonists, on arrival, of lands in fee, suitable for cultivation, and proportionate to means and ability of the family, subject to the authority of, and duty owed the King and Lords Proprietors, according to the laws and Constitutions of Carolina.

7. On swearing allegiance to the King, the colonists to have all the rights, privileges, honors, immunities of naturalized citizens.

8. For special judges and magistrates; *i. e.*, appointed from among themselves.

9. In case of crimes, juries to be half of one country—English?—half of the other—French?—as is practiced now in England.

10. That they have representatives in the State (Council) & Parliament.

11. They have their ministers paid their salaries by the Board of Directors, and edifices for religious worship.

The granting of these prayers will induce others of their countrymen and persuasion, men of means to the colony, who can help to meet Petitioners needs, give revenue to the Crown, more especially from other parts of America, and other French colonies.

The above is not a literal translation, but covers practically, and it is believed virtually, all the material points.

The following "Story of Three Brothers," with the accompanying letters is reprinted from *The Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London*, Vol. VI, No. 3, 1901, partly because of the new light which it casts upon the life and manners of the Huguenot gentry of the period, but chiefly because of its deep interest to many South Carolina descendents of the de St. Julien's de Malacarre, whose long-lost history is here completed. See Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, No. 10, pp. 25-29, and No. 11, pp. 34-44. Here we find Pierre de St. Julien the elder dying of gout in Dublin after living for some years in London, and a charming account of the distinguished family into which his sister, Madeleine, and his two daughters Aymée and Emilye had married.

A SHORT STORY OF THREE BROTHERS.

(*The Du Foussat.*)

By Ida H. Layard.

(From original letters kindly communicated by Monsieur Henri du Foussat de Borgeron, of Château de Sarpe, near St. Emilion, La Gironde.)

Out of the dead, but ever-living past, reach us, through the medium of some ill-scrawled letters, the voices of three Huguenot brothers, refugees for conscience sake. As one of them says in a proud appeal to his old father, "on these occasions one can only consult one's own conscience."

Pierre, Jean and Tobie du Foussat came of a family which had inhabited the little village of Ruch for many centuries. According to facts based upon authentic documents they were descended from the Barons du Foussat and de Madaillan, in the province of Agen, and also of Rauzan in the district of "Entre deux Mers," (or, as it might be translated, Mesopotamia). The du Foussat carry their pedigree back to the middle of the sixteenth century by authentic papers. In the seventeenth century those who had remained at Ruch, at the price of abjuration, were censed as noble.[1]

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[1]Pierre Meller, Anciennes familles de la Girond, vol. ii, p. 63.

Ruch is a little village at a few miles distance from the town of Pujols, in the arrondissement of Libourne, department of La Gironde. It is a well watered hamlet; the river Bossugan bounds it on the northwest, the Escouach on the east, and the Combut, a tributary of the Gamage, crosses the village from east to west. It lies in a very picturesque valley, surrounded by meadows. A high road runs through it to Castillon; and outside the last house of the parish, on the eastern side of the thoroughfare, lies the Protestant cemetery.

There were many *Maisons nobles* in the place, *viz.*, Vaure, La Haille, Courteillac and Lardier, the two latter being the family seats of the du Foussat. Courteillac was situated at the western end of the parish, the Lardier at the north. Lardier was the original seat; Courteillac was only built about the year 1717; La Haille belonged to the family of Melet, related by marriage with the du Foussat. Another alliance, that of de Layard, possessed the estate of Lalanne in the same parish, and other property besides.

There is no mention of the period at which the family of the du Foussat adopted the tenets brought into Gascony by the devoted labours of Guillaume Farel, Jacques Lefebure and others.

There are a few facts which show that du Foussat mixed in the noble society of their quiet little village. To quote one instance—Contrat de mariage entre noble Thimotheon de Bacalan, écuyer, Sieur de la Barthe, habitant de la paroisse de Blazimont, et demoiselle Louise de Melet, fille de feu noble Pierre de Melet, écuyer, seigneur de Laubesc, et de demoiselle Elizabeth d'Arnoul." Amongst those who witnessed the marriage contract were Pierre du Fossat, écuyer, and Pierre de Layard, écuyer, of Ruch[1]

In the second degree, a marriage takes place between Jeanne de Cornuaud and Pierre du Foussat, which indirectly influenced in a degree the fate of their grandchildren.

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[1]Archives de Madame de Bacalan, Fonds Drouyn, vol. xxxi, p. 188. Mairie, Bordeaux.

This alliance with the family of de Cornuaud proved of advantage to the young fugitives, when Joel de Cornuaud fled to the Elector of Brandenburg.

Louise, sister of this Pierre du Foussat, married Symphorien de Layard, son of the Pierre de Layard whose name figured in the marriage contract of Thimotheon de Bacalan.

At her marriage contract, on the 13th January, 1654, with the Sieur St. Forien de Layard (as the clerk quaintly spells "Symphorien"), Monsieur Jean du Foussat, another of her brothers, gives Louise du Foussat the sum of 1,200 livres as her dower, and as her inheritance from her deceased mother Marie du Tour. Another brother, Daniel, gives her 300 livres[2]

From reasons not stated, most of this property appears to have passed into the hands of Daniel du Fonssat, her nephew, son of Pierre du Foussat; Raymond du Layard, her son, sold to the same Daniel, his first cousin, some of his paternal heritage on the 11th May, 1684.

Does this indicate sale of property on the part of the Layard relations before the memorable year of flight and persecution? It is to be noted that the year previous, on the 12th March, 1683, Daniel du Foussat abjured "between the hands" of curé de Merignas,[1] in the presence of François Reges, curé of his own town, and of Mathurin Guitard, a master surgeon.[2] The dragonnades had begun in the village, "Conversions" were taking place on all sides. The sister of Daniel du Foussat, Marguerite by name, held firm. She had married in 1659 Jean Trapand, "lieutenant-criminel of the Viscounty of Castillon," but her husband, zealous and pious Protestant as he was in quiet times, abjured. Their son Jean fled to England and eventually married Aymée de Malacarre. Daniel du Foussat's other sister, Suzanne, married to Jacques d' Ailhé, was also be-

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[2]Archives B. Dufoussat, Fonds Drouyn, vol. xviii, p. 101.

[1]Merignas, commune Sauveterre, arrondissement La Réole. département La Gironde.

[2]Varieté girondines, par Leo Drouyn, vol. ii, p. 447.

reaved by flight of her son. Scarcely a house which was not divided against itself.

The home of Daniel du Foussat was broken up. Pierre, the eldest son, could only have been about twenty-three years of age, and Jean and Tobie a little younger. Suzanne Brandin, their mother, was already dead, and their father married to Jeanne Bricheau for about five years.

Both Pierre and Jean entered the refugee corps. Jean joined a company of French cadets, raised by the States of Holland, and, after spending seven months at the Hague, economising with great difficulty upon 8 sous a day, he was garrisoned at Utrecht. It is Jean who speaks of the dictates of a man's conscience, and by the tone of his letters, three in number (see Letters B, 1, 2, 3,), indicates a sense of injury, austerity, and want of that filial affection which, possibly, his father's want of steadfastness had inspired in his stern Huguenot breast. He invariably addresses him as "Monsieur mon pére" and scarcely admits an expression of affection into his letters. Only once in the three letters does his heart speak when he says that he, "tries by every means in his power to make himself worthy of his remembrance and love" (Letter 2).

The Benjamin "Toby" is his brother's constant care and anxiety. He watches over the lad with a mother's affection, thinks of his lack of clothes and his necessities, and pleads for him with the father, whom Tobie loves to call his "very dear." That Tobie was his father's pet also, we may surmise, for the first child by his wife was also named after him.

Tobie was placed with a merchant, Monsieur Merveilhaud, from Middleburg, in Holland, residing in 1686 in Rotterdam. This man, to whose protection the fugitive was confided, treated him roughly and scurvily. He made the lad pay 300 francs for board, and when Tobie (who was directed to draw upon the merchant for his necessary means of existence) ventured to ask for the small sum of one crown, Merveilhaud scornfully twitted him with his poverty, and even threw a doubt on the father making good what the son asked for.

Monsieur Daniel du Foussat, on the contrary was fairly well known to the merchant through money transactions, as he cashed orders for the refugee sons.

Tobie, who was of a timid and unwarlike disposition, would have managed to keep happy in the Dutch home if he had been treated kindly. To his father he makes no complaints, only he begs to be allowed to choose a career more advantageous than commerce and not so degrading—according to his idea—as trade.

Therefore, he resolves to go to Utrecht, where his brother Jean is still in garrison, and enter the same company of cadets.

M. de Merveilhaud will not permit him to leave until M. du Foussat sends the necessary means for uniform and clothes, the boy's imagination is somewhat fired by the grandeur of these gentlemen in their gay coats.

But when he arrives at Utrecht there is not a place vacant. So poor Tobie is sent on to Brandenburg to his maternal relation, M. Joel de Cornuaud,[1] commanding a battallion in Jassaud's regiment, garrisoned at Brandenburg, and to which the elector had attached a regiment of cadets. De Favolles was lieutenant-colonel, and De Beaufort one of the cadets.

"Very little money in his pocket and a long road to travel", says his anxious brother. Only just enough money to carry him to Berlin. The letters of introduction in his pocket might be of great use, but good solid cash would let him "look an honest man in the face".

Thus Tobie travelled out into the unknown. Others must tell us if he succeeded in the battle of life, or if, like his future brother officers, his cousins De Cornuaud, [1]the battles of this world ended his gentle and affectionate existence.[2]

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[1]Joel de Cornuaud, born at Pujols in 1637, son of Jean-Jacques de Cornuaud de Fontbourgade Sieur de Soulat, refugee in 1685 with his nephews.

Vol. VI, No. III.

[1]Joseph de Cornuaud, lieutenant in his uncle Joel de Cornuaud's regiment, killed 1715.

[2] . . . . De Cornuaud de Berthelot, killed 1717.

Brigadier Jean du Foussat stayed on at Utrecht, in the orchard-girdled town, with its great forts and ramparts, and its stirring bugle calls.

Burdened by the prohibition of his father, not to write more than once in six months, he only ventures a letter again to him after a few months have elapsed, in order to ask for money to pay the expenses consequent upon a duel in which he took part.

The austere anxious Jean has either a quick temper or sensitive honor somewhere below his Huguenot principles. He takes care, however, not to mention to his father what is the origin of this *petite affaire d'honneur*, from which we may conclude there was a woman in it, and, like a gentleman, he conceals the fact. The duel took place outside the city gates, and "wounded to death," the brigadier was left with only sufficient strength to drag himself to an old woman's hospital hard by. The news soon spread that a brigadier was dying and his faithful comrades in arms came in the nick of time to carry him off in a wheel chair to Vianen,[8] before the Prevost of Utrecht, with two sergeants and a guard of twenty men, arrived to arrest him. Vianen in those days was a "*ville* franche," a free town, and there the brigadier was comparatively safe.[9] His freedom and safety were dearly purchased for him by his trusty companions for 80 livres.

The burgomaster, pitying the young refugee officer, reduced the tax, even then, by nearly half. In this city of refuge Jean du Foussat, hovering between life and death, kept quiet to know the issue of the duel. As no one died, his fears diminished, but not his necessities. M. Maurin,

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[8] In the "Memoirs of Dumont de Bostaquet" is a list of the names of officers in Schomberg's regiment created in 1689. In Varengue's company occurs, amongst the lieutenants, the name of "Tobie-Rossat." Can this be a misreading of the editors for Tobie-Fossat?

[9] Etienne de Cornnand de la Baugerie, aide-de-camp to his uncle. Sons of a younger brother, Jean de Cornnand, and Isabeau de Charles.

Viannen was only included in the Dutch states in 1720. The town is 20 kilometres N. N. E. of Gorkum, on the left bank of the Leek, at the mouth of the Zederik Canal.

the son of an old friend from Duras,[1] nobly supplied his need. In his weak and helpless condition Jean writes to his father for money to pay his surgeon's bill, and to repay the loans received from his brother officers and M. Maurin. We may conclude that the father paid them.

As for Pierre, the eldest son, his career is better known than that of his brothers. According to the testimony of M. le Capitaine Arabin, his wife's brother-in-law, he bore a high character. He was a true Christian, a respectful, obedient, and affectionate son, a tender father, and an honest man, loved and esteemed by all who knew him. He remembered his old family in the land of his exile, and clung to the traditions, as we perceive by his asking for an impression of the family seal in order to have it engraven in England. In 1698 Pierre du Foussat was a lieutenant in the Marquis de Miremont's regiment of Dragoons. His name is spelled "Du Fossat," being the correct spelling of his ancestral name.

On the 6th February, in the year 1705, Pierre du Foussat was naturalized an English subject. He wrote to announce his intention to M. Jean Jacques de Cornuand de Fontbourgade, Sieur de Soulat, father of the lieutenant-colonel, Joel de Cornuand, mentioned in his brother's letter; and on the very day of his naturalization he writes to his father that his long wooing of Mademoiselle de Malacarre ("Emilie") has resulted some time previously in a happy marriage.

Emilie de St. Julien de Malacarre was the youngest child and fifth daughter of Pierre de St. Julien Sieur de Malacarre, and Jeanne le Febvre, inhabitants of Vitré, in Brittany, Department of Ille-et-Vilaine.

She fled to England with her brother Paul, and her sisters Aymée, Marguerite and Caroline, they were all naturalized on the 9th September, 1698 (10 Will. and Mary).

On the 2nd June previous, her sister Aymée became the

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[1] Duras, chef-lieu. de canton, arrondissement de Marmande, Département Lot-et-Garonne.

second wife of the Colonel Jean Trapaud, to whom Pierre du Foussat refers in his letter of the 6th February, 1705. Thus the families were doubly connected, for the mother-in-law of Aymée de St. Julien was Marguerite du Foussat, sister to Daniel du Foussat, Pierre's father.

The Marcons were refugees from Castillon and also related to the Trapaud family. In the land of exile, the families of the refugees clung to their kith and kin, to the people of their own "*pays*," as individuals in France still term the inhabitants of their own town or village. "*Il est de mon pays*," is an expression invariably used by the peasantry to denote a fellow-citizen and not a compatriot.

Pierre de St. Julien, the elder, with his two sons, Pierre and Louis, had already been naturalized five years previously (15th April, 1693).

At the time of his daughter's marriage he was living in London, and was much troubled with gout. With him Pierre du Foussat left his young wife while he hastened over to Ireland to the Duke of Ormond, who had half promised him an appointment. His wife's aunt, Madeline de St. Julien de Malacarre, had married M. Chamier, which may account for Jean de Foussat being posted to the regiment in which a M. Chamier was brigadier.

Pierre du Foussat's life was a short one. His wife died on the 17th February, 1707 (N. S.), aged about thirty-two, having given birth to a little girl, called Emilie after her mother. Madame du Foussat was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Dublin. Her husband fell ill soon after her death, being attacked with consumption; he lingered three years and died in Dublin on the 5th of June, 1711.

A few days before his death, he informed his brother-in-law, Captain Arabin,[1] of his wish to write to his old father

[1] In the same "Memoirs of Dumont de Bostaquet" occurs the name of *Arabin de Barcelle* as Cornet in Cussy's Company. The death of a captain Arabin is entered in a Manuscript Obituary Book compiled by Major Charles de Vignoles: "1757. M. le Colonel Jean Arabin, Colonel du 57 Regt. d'infanterie, mort à Gibraltar, l'année 1757. Vers le 22 Mars."

(Caroline de Malacare's husband was Maj. Barthelemie D'Arabin. R. W.)

at Lardier in Ruch, to assure him of his felial respect and duty, and to mention his sweet, pretty and vivacious little girl of four and a half, whom the grandfather could not fail to love if he but knew her. But the end of the malady must have hastened rapidly, for the wish was never accomplished. Although he remained conscious up till the last moment, the sad letter had to be written by the captain instead.

In his death he showed the depth of his Christian character.

Captain Arabin and Caroline de Malacarre, his wife, took the little orphan home, the father having bequeathed his treasure to the uncle and aunt until such time as she should be claimed by her grandfather, with the earnest desire that she should be brought up in the fear of God.

But, either the little one unconsciously felt her father's loss, or the seeds of consumption were in her also, for she lived through the summer months and died when the cold set in. She was buried on the 1st December, 1711, at the tender age of all but five years.

The grandfather dockets the letters which he received, with the brief record "the little girl died in Ireland."

That the father clung to the memory of the sons of his youth and his first love is evident, for these few letters have survived all others and lie there in the Archives of the Du Fonssat family as a testimony from over the water of those who "counted not their lives dear unto themselves" for Christ's sake.

APPENDIX.

(1.)

A LONDRES, le 6 fevrier, 1705.

Monsieur Mon Très Honoré Père:

Vous avez appris il y a quelque temps (par une lettre j'écrivis á Mr de Fonbourgade) que je devais venir ici pour me faire naturaliser, ce que j'achéverai j'espère aujourd'hui: vous avez aussi seu il y a déjà du temps par feu Mr. Marcon la recherche que je faisais de Mademoiselle de Malacare, belle-soeur de Mr Trapaud et les raisons qui avaient éloigné la chose: mais à mon retour j'ai trouvé les parents disposés à consentir, que je l'époussasse, ce que je n'aurais pourtant pas fait, quoique j'eusse votre consentement, sans vous en écrire si j'avais eu du temps assez pour avoir votre réponse, mais eyant si peu à demeurer ici, j'ai cru que vous ne trouveriez pas mauvais que j'achevasse une chose que j'ai désirée depuis si longtemps: je vous prie, Monsieur mon trés honoré père, de me donner votre approbation, je suis assuré que si vous connaissiez la personne vous me l'accorderiez, non seulement de bon coeur, mais que vous en seriez bien aise; je puis dire avec vérité qu'elle est estimée de tous ceux dont elle est connue, et pour la famille je suis assuré que vous serez content de l'alliance. Quant aux biens, Mr de Malacarre lui a donné six cents livres sterling, ce qui est considérable pour un homme qui n'a rien car on compte n'avoir rien lorsqu'on ne l'a pas hors de France: Mr de Malacarre vous fait bien des compliments et à ma tante; ma femme vous assure, Monsieur, mon très-honoré père, de ses très-humbles respects et vous prie de lui faire la grace de lui accorder l'honneur de votre amitié et de votre estime, je vous demande la même grâce pour elle et pour moi que j'espère vous voudrez bien nous accorder et y joindre votre bén édiction.

Je partirai incessamment pour m'en retourner en Irlande où ma présence est nécessaire, Mylord duc Dormond qui

en est vice Roy m'y faisant espérer de l'emploi; ma femme restera ici auprès de Mr son père qui est fort incommodé de la goutte. Je vis hier Mademoiselle Marcon qui restera ici auprès de Mr son père qui est fort incom- se porte bien et qui me chargea de vous assurer et à ma tante de ses respects. Mr son frère se porte bien aussi; je ne l'ai pas encore vu quoiqu'il m'ait fait l'honneur de me venir voir avec sa soeur, mais il ne m'a pas trouvé chez beau-père lorsqu'il y vint; il ne me reste plus qu'à vous assurer que je suis avec un profond respect.

Monsieur mon très-honoré père

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur et fils

DU FOUSSAT.

Mon épouse et moi assurons ma tante de nos très humbles respects et embrassons tous nos frères et soeurs; ma femme se serait donnée l'honneur de vous ecrire mais nous avons craint de faire le paquet trop gros; je vous prie lorsque vous me ferez l'honneur de m'écrire de m'envoyer une empreinte de votre cachet afin que je la fasse graver.

(2.)

Letter from M. le Capitaine Arabin, to M. Daniel Dufoussat, announcing the death of his eldest son, Pierre.

Endorsed by M. du Fonssat in very small hand writing.

Lettre de Mr Arabin beaufrèrede mon fils ayné escrit de Dublin en Hirlande le 20 juin, 1711.
La petite fils est décédée en Hirelande.

The letter is on a single sheet of paper.

A Dublin ce 20e *Juin*, 1711.

Mr DuFoussat

Monsieur

Je crois estre obligé de vous aprendre la triste nouvelle de la mort de Mr vostre fils que Dieu a retiré à Luy le 5me de ce mois aprés une maladie de trois ans, estant ataqué de la poitrine. Il est mort dans les dispositions d'un véritable crétien c'estant recogneu jusque au dernier soupir. Il m'avoit dit trois ou quatre Jours avant sa mort qu'il vouloit se donner l'hr (honneur) de vous escrire pour vous aseurer de la continuation de son respect et de son obéissance qu'un enfant doit à son père; en mesme temps vous aprendre qu'il laisoit une fille de quatre ans et demi et vous prier de voulair souvenir d'elle et de la regarder come vostre propre Enfant. Elle est si joliẹ et tant d'esprit que si elle auoit le bonheur d'estre cognue de vous, vous ne scauries Luy refuser vostre Estime et vostre amitié et Luy donner de marques de tendresses Esentieles avant que Dieu vous apelle à Luy, feu son père ne vous ayant jamais déso béi, et ajant esté tousjour honest home, Estant aymé et Estimé de touts ceux qui Le cognoissoit, j'espère Monsieur de vostre Integrité et de vostre droiture que vous randres la justice qui est due à ce pauvre horphelin sans père et mère que vous trauaileres specialement á Luy procurer ce que Dieu et la nature auoit donné à feu son père qui a tousjour fait son deuoir à tout esgards, ce qui me fait prandre la Liberté de vous parler si franchement de ce qu'il m'a fait l'hr de la laiser á la conduite de ma feme et à la miene pour l'elever à la crainte de Dieu, ma feme estant soeur de la défunte mère. Je m'estimerois heureux si vous voulies m'employer à vous vandre mes petite services. Je vous les offre Monsieur de bon coeur, et vous prie d'estre persuadé que je suis veritablement.

Vostre très humble et tres obéissant Serviteur,

ARABIN.

TRANSLATIONS.

(1.)

LONDON, 6 Feb., 1705.

My highly honored Father:

You have learned sometime ago (through a letter written by me to M. de Fonbourgade) that I intended coming here to have myself naturalized, which I shall accomplish, I hope, to-day; you have also known for sometime, through the late M. Marcon, of my courtship of Mademoiselle de Malacare, sister-in-law of M. Trapaud, and the reasons which delayed the matter; but on my return I found her family disposed to consent, and I married her, which, however, I should not have done, although I had your consent, without writing you of it, if I had had time to receive your reply, but having so short a while to remain here I believed that you would not object to my accomplishing an affair which I have so long desired. I pray you, my most respected Father, to give me your approval. I am sure that if you knew the lady you would accord it to me, not only willingly but gladly; I can say with truth that she is esteemed by all to whom she is known, and as regards the family I am sure that you will be satisfied with the alliance. As to property M. de Malacarre has given her six hundred pounds sterling which is considerable for a man who has nothing, for one is regarded as having nothing when one hasn't it outside of France.

M. de Malacarre makes his compliments to you and to my aunt. My wife assures you, Monsieur my highly honored father, of her very humble respects, and begs you to do her the favor of honoring her with your friendship and your esteem. I ask the same favor for her and for myself, which I hope you will willingly grant us, and add thereto your blessing.

I am leaving immediately to return to Ireland, where my

presence is necessary, my lord Duke of Ormond, who is viceroy, giving me hope of employment. My wife will remain here with her father, who is much annoyed with the gout.

I saw yesterday Mlle Marcon, who is very well and charges me to give her respects to you and my aunt. Her brother also is well. I have not yet seen him, though he has done me the honour to call with his sister, but he did not find me at home at father-in-law's when he came.

It remains only for me to assure you that I am with profound respect, Monsieur my highly honored Father.

Your very humble and very obedient
servant and son,

DU FOUSSAT.

My bride and I assure my aunt of our very humble respects and salute all our brothers and sisters; my wife would do herself the honor of writing to you, but we fear to make the packet too large. I wish to ask that when you do me the honor of writing to me you will send me an impression of your seal, in order that I may have it engraved.

The above letter is not only of interest because of its St. Julien flavor, but because it is a delightful example of 17th century epistolary style, for the 18th, in which it was dated, was still too young to develop characteristics of its own. The realization of the promise of domestic happiness which shines through every line was of brief duration as we have seen, and the following letter from the brother-in-law of the writer, Capt. Barthelemie d'Arabin, gives the sad *finale* to the episode. Readers of Transactions No. 10 may remember that Madame D'Arabin and her husband were among those present at the marriage of her niece, Jeanne Charlotte de Ravenel to Capt. Jean Corneille in February, 1709-10.

(2.)

DUBLIN, 20 June, 1711.

M. Du Foussat,
MONSIEUR:

I think it my duty to apprise you of the sad news of the death of Monsieur your son, whom God took to Himself on the 5th of this month after an illness of three years which had attacked his lungs. He died a true Christian, recognizable as such to his very latest breath. He told me three or four days before his decease that he desired to do himself the honor of writing to you to assure you of the continuance of his respect and obedience to you as a child owes to his father, and at the same time to inform you that he was leaving a daughter of four and a half years, and to beg you to remember her and to regard her as your own child. She is so pretty and bright that should she have the happiness to be known to you you would not be able to refuse her your esteem and friendship, and to bestow on her substantial marks of affection before God shall call you to Himself, her late father having never disobeyed you and having always been a gentleman, loved and esteemed by all who knew him, I hope, Monsieur, from your integrity and uprightness that you will render the justice which is due to this poor orphan without father or mother, and that you will endeavor especially to procure for her what God and nature would have given to her late father, who has always done his duty at every point, which induces me to take the liberty of speaking so frankly to you of her whom he has done me the honor to leave to the care of my wife and myself to bring her up in the fear of God, my wife being sister to her late mother.

I should esteem myself happy if you will permit me to render you my little services. I offer them to you, Monsieur, sincerely, and beg you to feel assured that I am most truly,

Your very humble and obedient Servant,

ARABIN.

A volume of essays could not give so clear an insight into the character of the Hugnenot gentleman of two centuries ago as is obtained from these two letters, or a stronger justification of our efforts to keep their examples before the minds of their descendants.

WILLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA HUGUENOTS.

CONTINUED FROM TRANSACTIONS No. 14.

(Edited and Translated by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.)

THEODORE VERDETY (OR VERDITTY.)

(Original in English.)

South Carolina.—In the name of God, Father, Son, and Holy Gst. Amen. I, Theodore Verdety, of Berkley County, in the Province of South Carolina, Planter, * * * * do make, constitute, ordain and declare this my last will and testamt. * * * * I do order and desire for mine Executors and Administrats Capt. Nathaniel Broughton, Thomas Waring, Isaac Porcher, Jun., and dear beloved wife Elizabeth Verdety whilst she shall continue a widow. Item; I give and bequeath unto my dear beloved son Theodore Verdety my plantation called by the name of Black Berry containing twelve hundred acres of land or thereabouts in three platts never to be sold but to goe and be for the next heir male of the body of my son Theore- and if no male to the female and if my son should die without issue then the aforesaid plantation to goe and be for my daughter Mary and so to the next heir male of her body or female if no male. And if my said daughter should dye without any issue of her body then the said plantation to go and be

for my wife Eliz[a] or the next heir: I also desire that my wife Eliz[a] that she may live on and manage the aforesaid plantation will she remained a widdow til my son Theodore be of age. Butt and if my aforesaid wife Eliza remarries then I desire my Execut[s] and Administrat[s] Nathan[l] Broughton and Isaac Porcher, jun., to have the sole care and management of my estate and pay in a convenient time to my wife Elizabeth out of the plantation's revenue the sum of six hundred pounds currt. money of this province. Item; I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary a plantation containing five hundred and sixty acres of land called by the name of White All and a thousand pounds curr[t] money of this province, which I pray my aforesaid Execut[s] and Adminstrat[s] to pay her when of age or marryed, out of the plantation's revenue and after that all mine whole estate that shall be found in negroes, Indians, mustees or any other slaves, two girls excepted, one named Bes for my wife Elizabeth and one Lucee for my daughter Mary, both negroe girls all the rest of my whole estate y[t] shall remain shall be and remain for my dear beloved son Theodore Verdety when of age. I give also a mare and horse to my wife Elizabeth and a mare and horse to my daughter Mary out of my breed if so many may be found. * * * * Item; I give and bequeath to each of my Executors and Adminstrat[s] a gold ring and a riding horse, and to my brother Peter Porcher a gun and my pistols and a gold ring. And to my Sisters Mariane and Susana each of them a gold ring. Item; I give and bequeath unto my godson Isaac Porcher son to my brother Isaac Porcher, a couple of my best breeding mares. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seal twenty day of May Anno 1720.

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of Joel Poinset, Peter fillaux, Mathurin Boigard.

Theo[re] Verdety

The name Verdety does not appear in any Hugnenot List to which I have had access, nor is it found in Baird

or any of the voluminous publications of the Huguenot Society of London, so that our only information concerning him comes from the internal evidence of the will itself and similar records in which mention is made of the testator or his family. In spite of the purely negative evidence alluded to he was certainly a Huguenot. The will is marked by French idioms which show it to be either a too literal translation or more probably the composition of an anglicised Frenchman writing in an acquired tongue. It is the will of a cultured man of refined tastes and habits and recognizing the same in his friends, all of whom were prominent Huguenots of the first or second generation among the settlers. His wife, Elizabeth, was the second daughter of Dr. Isaac Porcher and Claude de Cherigny his wife, who was baptized in London 12 Aug. 1685, just previous to her parents emigration. His "brothers" and "sisters" mentioned were Isaac Porcher Jun. who married Rachel DuPré, Peter Porcher whose wife was Marianne Charlotte Gendron, Marianne, wife of (either Thomas or Francis) Cordes, and Susanna, who married first Charles Colleton and second—Singleton.

Mary, the only daughter of Theodore Verdety and Elizabeth Porcher, became the second wife of Paul de St. Julien, third son of Pierre de St Julien de Malacare (the second) and Damaris Elizabeth LeSerarier, whose first wife had been Mary Aimée Ravenel. She afterwards married Thomas Monck, whose first wife had been Joanna Broughton. By the last marriage there was no issue, but her daughter Elizabeth married Job Marion, and their son, Job St. Julien Marion, married first Miss Burdell. Their son Francis Marion married Maria Pierce, and their children were Francis, who married Miss Smurden; Maria, who married (first husband) Thomas Cooper, and second S. Warren Palmer; Sarah, who married Benjamin P. Ravenel; St. Julien, who married Robert W. Palmer; Theodore, who married Miss Bailey (afterwards Mrs. Harmon); and Benjamin P., who married Sophia Wilson.

Of the son, Theodore Verdety, I have found no record.

It is surely of interest to note that this Huguenot gentleman, who died in 1721, left two plantations, out of the revenues of one of which were to be paid bequests aggregating sixteen hundred pounds currency, and that, like others heretofore noted, his principal industry was the breeding of horses, of which he seems to have owned a special strain.

ANTHONY CORDES.

(Original in English.)

In the home of God Amen. I, Anthony Cordes, of Berkley County in the Province of South Carolina, Physician, being sick in my body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory, praise be given to Almighty God. Therefore I do make and ordain this my last will and Testament, etc. * * * Imprimis, I will yt all my just debts and funeral expenses shall be first pay'd and discharged.

2ly I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Magdalena one Indian girle going by the name of Jenny.

3ly I give and bequeath unto my daughter Esther one negroe girle going by the name of Mariana.

4ly I give and bequeath unto my daughter Anna one negroe girle going by ye name of Peguy.

5ly I give and bequeath unto my Dear and beloved Elder Son Isaac Cordes my Plantation that I now live on Containing two hundred acres of land, Together with six hundred acres of land which I cause to be measured joyning the said two hundred acres of land.

6ly. And all ye rest of my Estate both real and Personal I give and Bequeath to be equally parted and divided between all my dear and beloved Children by name, Isaac, Thomas, James, Francis, Magdalen, Esther and Ann; but in case that any of them shall dye before they shall come to ye age of twenty-one years or marriage, then I will yt ye

share that should have (been) his or her shall be equally divided among all the rest of my Children.

Item: I do nominate, Constitute and appoint my loveing Brother James Cordes, and my loveing friend René Ravenel, Paul Peter Le Bas Esqr. and Peter de St. Julien Esqr. Executors of this my last Will and Testam^t.

Lastly; (revocation of other wills etc). * * * In Witness whereof I the said Anthony Cordes have hereunto sett my hand and seal, this six and twentieth day of January in ye year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred Eleven and Twelve.

Anthony Cordes.
(Seal)

Signed, Sealed and Published and Declared by the above named Anthony Cordes to be his last will and Testament in ye presence of

Trouillart
Jean Perineau
Moses Carion
the
James mark Dabor
of
Moses Carion Junr.

Memorand. On the 22nd of February An^o. Dom. 1711-2 personally came and appeared before me the Honable Govern^r and Ordinary Mr Moses Carion Senr. Mr Moses Carion Junr. and W. John Perineau three of the subscribing witnesses to the within will who being duly sworne say and each of them saith y^t. they and each of them was present and did see Dr Anthony Cordes Sign etc., etc.

Sworne to before me

Robert Gibbes

To the better understanding of the above will it is well to give an abstract, containing all important points of the will of Jane (or Jean) Cordes.

"I Jean Cordes, the wife of James Cordes, of St. John's in ye Province aforesaid (South Carolina) Gent.'

Gives to Grand-daugh. Judeth Gerard *five* shillings. Gives to grand-daughter Ann Gerard Fifty (pounds?) to be paid her at age of 21. Gives to gr. daughter Jane (later Jean) Gerard Three hundred and Eighty pounds and other property. Ann Gerard conditionally Two Hundred pounds of last legacy. Mentions Gr. daughs Anne Lawes, and Dorothy Lawes, daughters of John Laws. Loving Cousin Daniel Johndine (sic). Exrs. Son-in-law John Laws and friends Lambeth (Lambert) Sanders, John Perineau and Anthony Bonoe. Dated 24th June 1715. No date of proof.

The mark of
Jane Cordes.
Witnesses Anne Harris, Ann Laws, Wm. Allston.

In the same connection the following most remarkable document is of great interest on account of its unique phraseology and the curious light thrown by it on Dr. Cordes' character.

Carolina.

Know all men by these pts- that I, Anthony Cordes, of ye said province Chyrurgeon have remised, released and forever quitted claime and by these p'sents do for me my heirs Exectur & administratrs Remise, release and forever quit claime unto Thomas' Founds of ye province aforesd- house carpenter his heirs Executrs Administrats all manner of actions cause and causes of Actions Suits bills bonds writeings Obligations mortgages debts accounts sum and Summs of money Judgments Executions Extents quarrels controversies trespasses damages and demands wt soever both in law and equaty wch against ye said Thomas Founds I ever had now have or wch I my heirs executor or Administatrs shall or may have clames

challenges or demands for or by reason colour or means of any matter cause or thing from ye beginning of ye world to ye day of the date of these presen's. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale ye thirtyeth day of may Ano Dom, One thousand Seven hundred and two.

ANTHONY CORDES. . . (Seal)

Sealed & delivered in ye
presence of
Isaac Mazicq
Thomas

Very few of the Huguenot settlers in South Carolina have left a larger posterity, through intermarriage of their descendants with numerous families, French and English, than Dr. Anthoine Cordes and Esther Madeleine Balluet, his wife. It is probable that the latter was a sister of Judith Baluet, wife of Gabriel Marion, but there is no proof of this. They were natives of Bazanet, Languedoc, in France.

The name of Cordes does not appear in any of the Parish Registers published by the Huguenot Society of London, but we find "Isaac Cordys" and Judicq his wife sponsors at a bap'ism at La Patente Spitalfields London, on 16 July, 1693. It has been held that there were two Cordes families in South Carolina, one of which, distinct from the Anthony Cordes line, came from Bermuda. There is no evidence whatever that such is the case, and all the Cordes lines in lower South Carolina trace directly to Dr. Antoine Cordes. There is, so far as I know, no evidence that Dr. Cordes himself did not come from Bermuda to Charles Town, or that his brother James did not go there first, but either case is improbable. His eldest son Isaac married (tradition) 1st Jeanne Travours, and 2nd Elinor Cocas. His will makes it evident that the first wife was a widow who left two daughters, one in Barbadoes. Of the 2nd marriage was born Mary Cordes, second wife of Daniel

Huger 2. His daughter Esther married Gabriel Marion. These were the Parents of Gen. Francis Marion. Thomas married Catherine Henrietta Gendron and through their sons John and Samuel left many descendants. Through this line the name is still preserved among us. James married in 1728 Elizabeth Simmons. Who she was or who are their descendants, if any, I do not know, nor have I been able as yet to trace Francis, Magdalen or Ann. Francis is said to have died in 1746.

James Cordes, the brother of Anthony, survived his wife Jane, whose will has been given in abstract. Whether the grandchildren whom she mentions were by her marriage with him or a previous husband does not appear, but apparently she was a widow when James Cordes married her, with two daughters, one of whom married ——— Gerard and the other John Laws. It may be noted that the "cutting off with a shilling" of her eldest grand-daughter "Judith Gerard" is strong presumptive evidence that this was the same young person who was so objectionable as a prospective daughter-in-law to St. Julien de Malacarre, (See his will, Transactions No. 11), and who seems to have been also "*persona non grata*" to her grandmother. In any case it is evident that if James Cordes, Anthony's brother, had a wife who in 1715 was old enough to have an adult grandchild, he himself must have been well advanced in life at that date and cannot, therefore, be confounded with his nephew, whom we find marrying Elizabeth Simmons in 1728. It is safe, then, to eliminate him from the ancestral line of the Cordes Family of South Carolina.

Isaac Cordes lived in St. John's, Berkeley. His daughter Mary married Daniel Huger the second. His son John married a first cousin, Catherine Cordes, daughter of his uncle Thomas and Catherine Henrietta Gendron. Their children were John Cordes who married 1st Judith Banbury and 2nd Catherine Mazyck of Woodboo, who after his death married Dr. Samuel Wilson; Thomas, who married Charlotte Evance; Catherine, who married Samuel Prioleau and Ellinor who married Theodore Gaillard.

Isaac's daughter Esther married Dr. Samuel Dwight (2nd wife).

Thomas Cordes and Catherine Gendron had several children. Catherine married her cousin John as above; Elizabeth married Peter Porcher and Samuel married Elizabeth Porcher.

The various other Cordes lines I have not yet had occasion to trace.

A seal which belonged to Thomas Cordes who married Charlotte Evance, and a tombstone at old Biggin Church show that the family bore the arms assigned by Rietstap to "Cordes Marquis de Cordue, in Provence, viz. "D'azur à un ours ramp. d'arg. sup. de ses pattes de devant un monde d'or, cintré et croissé du même. S. un aigle de gu. D. Ferme en adversité;" that is, On a blue field a bear standing erect and holding in his forepaws an orb of gold encircled also in gold and surmounted by a golden cross. Crest a red eagle. Motto: Stedfast in Adversity.

ABRAHAM FLEURY DE LA PLAINE

(Original in English.)

Abstract.

Dated 2 Aug., 1721 — No date of Proof.

Abraham Fleury De la Plan, of Berkeley Co., Gent., Leaves plantation of 830 acres, on which he lives, to brother Isaac Floree for term of his natural life with reversion to grand-daughter Marian, wife of Tobias Fitch, for life, with reversion to great-grandson Stephen Fitch and in default of heirs of said Stephen Fitch to great-granddaughter Mary Fitch, children of said Marian Fitch. Gives negro and Indian slaves to brother Isaac Floree with reversion to son-in-law Peter Bacotte, etc.

Witnesses Richard Allein, Jr., William Billing, Jr., John Stone, Thomas Bulline, John Bulline, Jr.

Abraham Fleury, Sieur de la Plaine, was of a famous Huguenot family of Tours. Nicolas Fleury was one of the Fourteen Martyrs of Meaux, executed with shocking barbarity in 1546. Jean Fleury had been Minister at Loudun de la Croix from 1591 to 1593. We find an Abraham Fleury, son of Daniel, baptized at the French Church, Threadneedle St., London, 16 April, 1682. Daniel Fleury was a son of "late Isaac Fleury and Jean de la Boucherieau" and was married, 29 Aug., 1680, to Marie Bernard, all of Tours, in the same church. In 1716 Amaury Philippe Fleury was one of the Ministers of the United French Churches (Conformed) of Dublin. The Sieur de la Plaine had reached a ripe old age and was a wealthy man. His parents were Charles Fleury and Madelaine Soupzmain. His only child was Marianne, widow of Jacques Du Gué, who became the first wife of Pierre Bacot the younger, of which last marriage there seems to have been no issue. Her daughter, Marian Du Gué married Tobias Fitch, member of Assembly in 1726 and probably earlier. Mary Fitch their daughter married Thomas Livingston in 1747.

Pierre Bacot and his brother Daniel, both born in France, appear in the St. Julien list with their parents Pierre Bacot and Jacquine Mercier. Pierre had married a second time, Mary Peronneau, some years prior to the date of Abraham Fleury's will; and from this marriage the Bacots of South Carolina derive. His will is dated in 1720 and mentions his wife Mary, his two sons Samuel and Peter and his two daughters Mary and Elizabeth, all minors. Also his sister-in-law Elizabeth Peronneau. He leaves a silver tobacco stopper and silver-rimmed burning-glass to his "trusty and loving friend" Tobias Fitch, with whom he had no doubt enjoyed many a comfortable smoke, and to Marion Fitch, his step-daughter, "a picture of her mother and another picture resembling herself. Also one perl snuff-box."

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Article I.

NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

Article II.

OBJECT.

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy, and collateral subjects.

Article III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy' principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

SEC. 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SEC. 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

SEC. 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

SEC. 6. Applications for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

Article IV.

SEC. 1 The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each original Huguenot center or settlement in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and an Executive Committee, composed of the President, Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Historian, and five members elected by the Society.

SEC. 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society, and to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in the name of the Society. Out of these sums he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his ser-

vices he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and collect data relating to the history of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this constitution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

Sec. 7. The officers of the Society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

Article V.

MEETINGS.

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates.

Sec. 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13th, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

Sec. 2. The Autumn meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22nd of October, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually, as they may deem most appropriate.

Sec. 5. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS.

Section 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

Sec. 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

Sec. 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

Sec. 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fee for two consecutive years, the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

Sec. 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names, shall add to their own names, (on signing the constitution), the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

Sec. 7. The original Huguenot settlements in this State, each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President, are as follows: Charleston, Purysburg and New Bordeau.

Sec. 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society. Provided the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.

List of names of Charter Members.

List of officers 1885 to 1889.

Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.

Short sketches of the lives of late members, etc., etc.

President Daniel Ravenel's Annual Address.

Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Annual Meeting, April 13th, 1889.

Out of Print.

Transactions No. 2. An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D. D., Pastor; with picture of Church and list of Pastors from 1686 to 1890.

Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting April 14, 1890.

List of officers and new members.

"Ivry," a Poem, by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D. D.

An address before the Society by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894. Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey at Annual Meeting April 13th, 1891, and list of officers of the Society. President's Address at Annual Meetings of 1893 and 1894. List of officers and list of members elected since 1890. Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.

An address before the Society on the Early Huguenots and their emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M. D.

Out of Print..

Transactions No. 4. Published 1897. Papers on some Early Huguenot families in South Carolina. *a* The Legare Family. *b* The Huger Family, with pedigree. *c* The Marion Family. *d* The Manigault Family from 1685 to 1886, with portraits.

A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society, Etc. Etc.

Transactions No. 5. Published 1898. 1. The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.

Hostility of the English Settlers to the French, etc.

Naturalization of Huguenot residents.

List of names of French and Swiss Refugees in Carolina, etc. Character of the Huguenots.

The Huguenot Churches in South Carolina: St. John's Parish, Berkeley; St. Dennis Parish or Orange Quarter; Settlement and Church on Santee River.

The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C. Etc., Etc.

Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.

Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published 1899. An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D. and Gabriel Manigault, M. D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America by Daniel Ravenel, Sr., Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 7. Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 21st, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina:—French Santee; Orange Quarter; St. John's, Berkeley, the church at Charleston—by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. deSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13th, 1901.

Annual address of President Robert Wilson, D. D.

Resumé of Transactions 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of Members with names of original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution, by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 17th, 1902.

The President's Address.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.

An Address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Transactions No. 10. Minutes of the Eighteenth Annual eeting of the Society, held April 15th, 1903. List of officers. President's Address. Historian's Report. Some wills of South Carolina Hugnenots; copies in original French, with translations in English. A paper entitled, The Huguenots in Dublin, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Transactions No. 11. Minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1904.

Annual Address of President Robt. Wilson.

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

"The Hugnenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Some Wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D. Continued from No. 10.

A list of Contents of the preceding numbers of the Transactions of the Society.

All members in good standing receive the publications from the date of their membership without charge.

Price—Copies of back numbers of the Transactions, except numbers One and Three, which are out of print—will be mailed to members of the Society on receipt of 40 cents. To other than members the price is 60 cents each, post paid.

Address communications to Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm, Secretary, 26 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

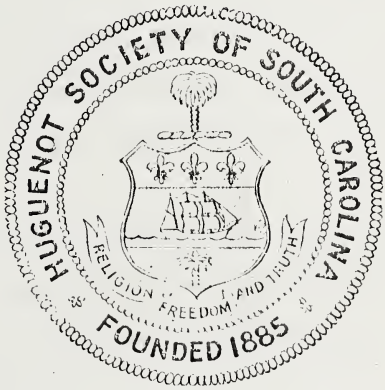
HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA,

No. 13.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY



CHARLESTON, S. C.:

1906

PRESS OF
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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The Society Pins or Badges are ready and may l obtained by members from the Secretary, postage fr at the rate of $1.50 for silver enamel, or $4.00 for gold enamel. The pin represents the Seal of the Society reduced.

Certificates of Membership, with date of election, have been prepared after an original design and will be mailed to members as soon as they can be signed and filled in.

OFFICERS 1906-1907.

PRESIDENT.

REV. ROBERT WILSON, D D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

For Charleston—STEPHEN THOMAS.

For Purysburg—T. W. BACOT,

For New Bordeaux—CHAS. P. ALLSTON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

DR. J. BACHMAN CHISOLM.

HISTORIAN.

WM. G. MAZYCK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DR. W. H. HUGER.

ARTHUR MAZYCK.

DR. T. GRANGE SIMONS.

THEO. G. BARKER.

WILLIAM C. MILLER.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer and Historian are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

MINUTES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20, 1906.

The Twenty-first Anniversary meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held at the Hall of the South Carolina Society this afternoon at half-past five o'clock; a quorum being present. Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson, President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Atterbury.

The minutes of the last anniversary meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer made his report to the Society, which was received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The report of the Historian was then read and received as information and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The President read his annual address, in which was embodied the report of the Executive Committee. It showed the Society to be in a healthy and prosperous condition. The President urged upon the members of the Society a more active discharge of their duties. The report was well received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

Rev. Dr. A. Atterbury of the Huguenot Society of America was present at the meeting and responded to a call made upon him in a most happy and entertaining manner. He told of the Huguenots and what they had done. He was liberally applauded by those present.

The following applications for membership having been favorably passed upon by the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Society were reported and the applicants were duly elected members of the Society.

1. James Humbird, Life Member..... Pittsburg, Pa.
2. David Humbird, Life Member..... Hudson, Wis.
3. Miss Elinor P. Gaillard..... Pinopolis, S. C.
4. Mrs. Mary R. Lucas..... Georgetown, S. C.

5. Mrs. Helen Yates Wallace.....Charleston, S. C.
6. Geo. A. Brent.....Anchorage, Ky.
7. Caroline D'Arcy Fishburne.....Washington, D. C
8. Benjamin Postell Fishburne.....Washington, D. C.
9. Edith Ewan Burnham.....Charleston, S. C.
10. Ravenel Macbeth.....St. Louis, Mo.
11. Mrs. Annie C. F. Belcher,.....St. Louis, Mo.
12. Mrs. Mary Motte Brunson.....Florence, S. C.
13. Philip G. Porcher.....Mt. Pleasant, S. C.
14. Leigh R. Gignilliat.....Pineora, Ga.
15. Mrs. Caroline Boylston Cordes Finger Charleston, S. C.
16. Mrs. Francis Cordes Porcher.....Mt. Pleasant, S. C.
17. Watson Cordes Finger.....Charleston, S. C.
18. W. B. Cooper.....Wilmington, N. C
19. Belle Sumter Roberts.....Birmingham, Ala.
20. Claudia Bennett Anderson.....Charleston, S. C.
21. Wm. Gaillard Mazyck, Jr.....Charleston, S. C

The following resignations were read and accepted:

1. Miss Susan Peronneau DuBose.....Mt. Eagle, Tenn
2. Miss Sarah Ann Wilson.....Louisville, Ky.

The deaths for the year were reported as follows:

1. Mrs. Pierre de St. Julien Mazyck.....Charleston, S. C.
2. J. O. Poyas.....Los Angeles, Cal

The Treasurer's books for the year 1905-1906 were reported to have been examined and found correct.

The Society pins were ready for the members and were much admired.

The certificates of membership were shown and will soon be ready for distribution. They were approved of by the Society.

Miss C. P. Ravenel read a paper in reference to the French Protestant Church (Huguenot), Charleston, S. C., asking that the existence of the Church, the only distinctive Huguenot Church in the United States, be perpetuated as a memorial to the faith of the Huguenots; members of the Society were asked to join the Huguenot Aid Society.

After commendatory remarks by the President, Mr. W St. Julien Jervey offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the appeal made by Miss Ravenel, Presi-

dent of the Huguenot Aid Society be approved by the Society, and that it be spread upon the minutes."

When the time came for the election of officers, Mr. W. St. Julien Jervey moved that the present officers be elected for the year. This was unanimously carried.

President: Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson.

Vice-President for Charleston,—Stephen Thomas.

Vice-President for Purysburg,—Thomas W. Bacot.

Vice-President for New Bordeaux,—Charles P. Allston.

Secretary and Treasurer,—J. Bachman Chisolm.

Historian,—Wm. G. Mazyck.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. William H. Huger.
Arthur Mazyck.
Dr. T. Grange Simons.
Theodore G. Barker.
William C. Miller.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned. After the adjournment of the business meeting, a collation was served to the members of the Society and their guests, which was very much enjoyed.

J. BACHMAN CHISOLM, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF HISTORIAN.

Charleston, S. C., April 20, 1906.

To the officers and members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:

I beg leave to report that during the past year the following Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, have been added to the Library of the Society.

1. Acadiensis Magazine: a quarterly devoted to the

interest of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. (David R. Jack, Editor, St. John, N. B.) Vol. V., Nos. 2, 3, 4 and Vol. VI, No. 1.

2. Catalogue of Bowdoin College and Medical School of Maine for 1905 and 1906, and pamphlet descriptive of the College.

3. Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. XIII. Register of Baptisms in the Dutch Church at Colchester from 1645-1728. Also proceedings of the Society, Vol. VII, No. 3, Vol. VIII, No. 1. By-Laws and List of Fellows, 1905; Registers of the Protestant Church at Loudun, 1566-1582. Edited by C. E. Lart, Vol. 1, 1905. Published by the Society.

4. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, October, 1905. Vol. XXXVI, No. 4.

5. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, Sixth Annual Meeting, 1905. Vol. 5.

6. Proceedings and Register of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Annual Meeting, January. 10, 1906, and memorial to deceased members, 1905, and supplement to April number, 1906.

7. The Pennslyvania Magazine of History and Biography Vol. XXIX, 115, July, 1905. Vol. XXIX, 116, October, 1905. Vol. XXX, No. 117, January, 1906. From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

8. Biennial Report of the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado, 1902-1904.

9. The Genealogist, a quarterly magazine. Vol. XXI No. 4, April, 1905. Edited by H. W. Forsyth Harwood.

10. Maine Genealogical Society, Reports at Annual Meetings January 20, 1904, and January 18, 1905. By-Laws, List of officers and members and list of family histories in the Library

11. Annals of Iowa. A historical quarterly. Published by the Historical Department of Iowa. Vol. VII, Nos. 1 2, 3 and 4.

12. The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical

Magazine. Vol. VI, No. 4 and Vol. VII, No. 1, October, 1905, January, 1906. From the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S. C.

13. From the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., the following: 1. List of the Benjamin Franklin papers in the Library of Congress, 1905. 2. Report of the Librarian of Congress and Report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the year ending June 30, 1905. 3. An introduction to the Records of the Virginia Company of London, with a biographical list of the extant documents, 1905.

14. Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. XVII.

WM. G. MAZYCK,
Historian.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

April 20th, 1906.

Fellow Members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

If what we know as the "Corporate Life," the life of an Organization composed of many individuals bound together by a common tie, were the same, and governed by the same laws, as the Individual Life, it would be my part this afternoon, on this, the 21st birthday of our cherished Society, to congratulate you upon our coming of age; upon reaching that critical period of our development when our energies must no longer be expended in preparation for our life-work, but directed from this day forward to the active performance of that work, with no reliance upon any help except that of our own strong arms and indomitable wills and with no hope or expectation of escape from the responsibilities that are inseparable from privilege no less than from obligation. But

while the life of an association is as real in its way as the physical and moral life of the individuals who compose it, and its obligations and responsibilities quite as great and binding, we must remember that it is only analogy and not identity which gives them common character and aim, and that the difference between the life of the Society and the individual lives of its members is essential, that difference making the obligations of the Society more binding because of their limitations, and its responsibilities more imperative, if possible, because self-assumed and mutual. The Society comes into existance not like the individual *nolens, volens*, and without any say in the matter, but of its own free will and deliberate purpose, and it is its own fault if it begins its life helpless and unprepared instead of springing into being mature in all its powers and fully equipped for its life-mission, like the fabled goddess of old, the offspring, not the child, of purposeful intellect. Moreover, the Society selects its own life-object and limits its work to that aim, and finally its responsibilities are mutual, every individual member being under obligation, self-assumed, to every other member and to the aggregation of members, to do faithfully his or her part towards the accomplishment of the common end. Now I am addressing you in this vein this afternoon because it has seemed to me that most of us have either never realized or else forgotten these things, and that if we do not awaken to them we shall soon find that our gratifying increase in membership is but an acquirement of weak units which must enfeeble rather than strengthen the aggregation. In other and plainer words, if our members do not rouse themselves to a more active realization of the responsibilities of their membership we shall be in great peril of utterly failing to justify our existance by the accomplishment of our self-imposed work, which is not, permit me to reiterate with annual frequency, the exploiting of individual claims to distinguished ancestry, however worthy such ambition may be, nor the gathering together for social enjoyment and dainty collations, however im-

proving and agreeable. No, the life-work of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina is a sacred and a noble obligation, while these things are but incidental privileges. It is to keep green and fresh the memories of men and women who, without ambition or a thought of self, have stamped their impress on the civilization of the world; have glorified suffering and sorrow in an age when the mark of the beast was on all pleasure and the only politics were self-aggrandizement and the deification of lust and greed; who illustrated the highest attributes of morals and mind in a socialism which broke down no social barriers and advocated no level of mediocrity, but bound together knight and varlet, prince and peasant, artist and artisan and tiller of the earth in one common brotherhood of fearless standing for God and Truth and Purity of Life and Freedom of Conscience even unto death. And here where many of the best and the truest of them found new homes and salted the mass of a new civilization with a savor of nobility which has made and kept it sweet and wholesome to this day, we, their children, have well nigh forgotten who and what manner of men they were; and unless this Society fulfils its sacred obligation to revive and restore and make permanent the story of their lives they will be forgotten, as they have been misrepresented—I had almost said slandered—by men who owe their highest attributes of heart and mind to the Huguenot blood which is the rich sap from which their finest fruitage draws its flavor. Already we have done much in this direction, but without more money and more personal work we shall never be able to utilize the great mass of material which still remains to be investigated and developed into history. When the Society was organized so little was known of our South Carolina Huguenots that our own historians were unable to do them justice. A Huguenot Coat of Arms was figured in our Transactions as a curiosity, and few Huguenot ancestors were thought of as giving claims to membership in our Historic Societies. To-day a dozen and more armorial bearings of old France are familiar to us among

her earliest exiles, and scarcely a family among their descendants has failed to find their names available for any Society demanding honorable service for eligibility. Even McCrady, himself of honorable Huguenot derivation, was unable to give them their due because their records had not been made available. We have changed all that, but the half has not been done, and it will never be done unless some more of us get to work. I have spoken to you of our Corporate Life and its obligations. And we have no such life, because we have never been incorporated. If only a few more would exert themselves to gather materials which your Publication Committee could use, our Transactions would not be so long delayed, or so meagre as they too often appear. Again, I appeal most earnestly, not only to the few who only are able to be present in this Hall, but to all our distant and scattered members who may read these words, to help us in this most important matter. Send us anything that you think may be of interest and let us cull out what we need, or help us by copying our selections when necessary, so that time and expense may be saved.

The Certificates and badges for which you made provision last year have been completed and are ready for distribution. It will no doubt greatly stimulate the zeal and interest of our members, and especially of those at a distance and separated from that personal contact so essential to a common interest, to have by them always these attractive reminders of their privilege and obligation; and it is very pleasant to think that the unique designs of both and the beautiful workmanship of our certificate have been supplied from the skill and resources of our own local membership. I would respectfully recommend that we take immediate steps towards making these not mere reminders of connection with an irresponsible and ephemeral association, but pledges of an integral part in a living organism, recognized and empowered by lawful authority, responsible for its actions, competent to enforce its laws and endowed with a life commensurate and co-existent with its faithful observance

of the conditions of its existence. The legal incorporation of the Society would fittingly complete the analogy suggested by our twenty-first birthday.

Coming now to our annual statistics, I would ask you to note that the figures as given in this Report and those presented by the Secretary and Treasurer will not always be found to agree, his Report being made up to this Annual Meeting and this, by anticipation, covering part of its action. The discrepancies are only in seeming, and will rectify themselves. During the year just passed we have gained twenty-one active members, two of whom are life-members, representing eight States besides our own; there being one each from Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Georgia Alabama and North Carolina, and two each from Mississippi and Washington City. Of the remainder from South Carolina six are from Charleston. One Honorary Member has been elected. Against this we have lost two by death, and two by resignation, leaving our present number 287.

Our deceased members are:

Mrs Pierre de St Julien Mazyck and Mr James O. Poyas.

Paper read by Miss C. P. Ravenel.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH

(Huguenot)

Charleston S. C.

The French Protestant Church of Charleston was founded more than two centuries ago, about 1681. This now remains the only distinctive Huguenot Church in the United States

It has experienced all forms of trial and disaster. By the blessing of God, its existence has been preserved. The tablets on its walls, the tombs and graves in its cemetery

bear the names of the first emigrants. Within its sacred walls is repeated the simple and beautiful liturgy (translated) brought by them from France. Naturally, many descendants of these Huguenots have formed other ties. It is earnestly desired to perpetuate the existence of this Church as a memorial in which shall continue to sound praise and prayer to the great Father who has so miraculously preserved it and in which shall be taught the simple tenets and the holy faith which strengthened the Huguenots of old—humbly to proclaim for years to come the Glory of God.

For this end the descendants of all Huguenots are cordially and affectionately invited to co-operate. The membership of the Huguenot Church Aid Society is one dollar per year. Associate members, twenty-five cents, the latter is to enable all including the children to join, and thus through its memorial Church express their reverence for, and value of their Huguenot heritage, although now worshipping elsewhere.

To others who are not Huguenots, may it not appeal in the words of Solomon, Prov. XXII, 28, "Remove not the ancient landmark."

MISS C. P. RAVENEL,
13 *East Battery*
President of Huguenot Church Aid Society.

MRS. A. A. PALMER, Treasurer,
102 *Tradd Street.*
April, 1906.

WILLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA HUGUENOTS

CONTINUED FROM TRANSACTIONS No. 12.

(Edited and Translated by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.)

WILL OF PETER PASQUEREAUX

In the Name of God, Amen. I, Peter Pasquereaux, of Charles Town, in ye Province of South Carolina, Merchant, being of sound and disposing mind and memory (blessed be God for ye same) Do make and ordain this my last will and testament in maner and form following: first, I comend my soul into ye hands of Almighty God, my Body I committ to ye Earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named & as touching such temporal estate as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me, I give and dispose thereof as follows:

Impris. I will that all my just debts of funeral expenses be first paid and discharged and that what I owe unto Mr. Stephen Godin of London, M'chan^t^, be paid unto him in London by Mr. Alard Belin, of London, Merchant, out of what shall be remitted to him by my Executors according to my directions hereinafter menconed. Item. It is my mind & Will and I do hereby order and appoint that my Executors hereinafter named and ye survive of them within ten days after my decease or as soon after as may be, to sell, convey & dispose off to ye highest bidder and his heirs and assigns forever, all and every my lands, tenements, mesuages and hereditaments within this Province to be paid

in Rice, ye one-half the next cropp after my decease & ye other half ye Cropp ensuing. Item. I give and bequeath all such sum and sums of money as shall arise by sale of my lands and hereditaments as aforesaid, and all and singular my whole personal Estate whatsoever and wheresoever unto my loving wife Mary Pasquereau & my loving son and daughter, John and Mary Magdalin, their Exors and Admors forever, equally to be divided between them, share & share alike. Item. My mind and will is that my said Exors do remitt and send ye produce of all my whole Estate both real and personall unto ye said Alard Belin upon ye proper account and risque of my said Wife & Son and Daughter. Item. It is my mind & will that my said wife remove herself and her said two children from St. Thomas's to St. Christopher's and there reside wth them and not return agin to St. Thomas's, and my mind and will is that in case of her refusall or neglecting so to do upon notice of this my desire by my Exors or ye sd Alard Belin, then her parts and interest of my Estate herein before given and bequeathed to her shall go to and belong to my said son and daughter equally to be divided between them, share and share alike.

And ye aforesaid devise thereof is hereby in such case declared void to her.

And I do hereby make and constitute ye Honble Ralph Izard and Benjamin De La Conseillere full and sole Exrs of this, my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former and other wills by me at any time heretofore made, and do publish and declare this to be and to stand as and for my last will and testament

In witness whereof, I have here to sett my hand and seal this Sixth day of October, Anno Dni One thousand seven hundred and twenty one and in the eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

Sign'd, Seal'd, Published and declared by ye above named Peter Pasquereaux

The mark of (S.S.) Peter P. P. Pasquereaux.

as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of ye sd testator, the day and year above written, James St. Julien Jun, Robt. Hume Jur, Isaac Chardon Jur.

Peter (Pierre) Pasquereau was a son of Louis Pasquereau and Magdaleine Chardon. He was born at Tours and was a stepson of Philippe Gendron. Beyond this we know nothing of him save what the above will reveals. His associates were evidently among the best people of the colony. The name seems to have degenerated into "Packrow" by 1740. (St. Philip's Register), and has become extinct in South Carolina.

WILL OF ANDRÉ DUPUY.

Andrew Dupuy's last Will and Testament (Vide bundle C. C. No. 27).

Aux Nom de Dieu pere, fils St. Esprits, Amen. Moy André Dupuy maintenant afiligé de maladiee par la volonté de Dieu a laguelle je me sommets considerau que la mort est certaine mais que L'heures an est incomae sain que je suis aus Core Desprits et de jugeman. Je veux et autan que celt Esteritts (Ferits) presant soit mon testamen Et derniere volonté sy cest le bon plasir de Dieu de me retirer du monde par cette maladie Je lui recommande mon ame a fin quelle soit Sauvee par les meritte de Jesus Christ mon redempteur et mon corps de la terre don il a Estti tire. Et quand a la disposisions que je veux faire, du bien terrien que Dieu ma Donné je le donne, tout antierremant soit Mayson et terre et touts ce quay aus depand, meuble generalleman touts ce qu'y sy trouvera Linge, dorure argeanteriee, Esclaves sans exseption quelconque tout ce ouy restte apres moy a ma chère famme Janne Dupuy pour son propre usage tout le temps de sa viee sans que aus fans, (enfans) ny personne du monde puisse sy oposzé tous le tan de savice e pouvoir de vendre

terre moy sen pour sauiee et ce quy restiera apress sa mort ce repartage a mes trois ans fans E'gallemant par tiers a mon fils André Dupuy, Marriane Dupuy et Ester Dupuy mes filles: Et sy lun des trois vint a mourir celte part sera partagees aux deux austres, sy nommi et je donne un chellings a chaqun de touts les austres. Item. Je nomme et quontituce pour Ex sé Cutrisce de mon dit testaman ma chere femme Janne Dupuy et desclare Ce sy est maderniere volonte et je revoque touts autres testaman fait cy de vant voullan et antandant que ce sy soit Exsecute ans foy de quoy. Jay signé ce présan testamant de ma main et seele de mons seaux ans presance de testmoins. South Carollinne, Charles Town, Ce quatriesme Janvier. L 1721/22.

ANDRÉ DUPUY. (S. S.)

Tesmoins, Pierre Manigault, Jean Delaune.

TRANSLATION.

In the Name of God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, Amen. I, André Dupuy, afflicted with sickness by the will of God, to which I submit myself, reflecting that death is certain, but that its hour is unknown, though I should be sound in body, spirit and judgment, I will and intend that these writings shall be my testament and last will, if it should be God's will to take me from the world by this sickness. I commend my soul to Him, that it may be saved by the merit of Jesus Christ my Redeemer, and my body to the earth from which it was taken. And as to the disposition that I wish to make of the worldly goods which God has given me, I give all, entirely, whether house and land with all that pertains to them, furniture, everything in general that may be found there, linen, jewelry, plate, slaves without exception, everything whatever that remains after me, to my dear wife, Jane Dupuy, for her own use during the whole term of her life, without children or any body in the world being able to oppose it all the time of her life, and power to sell my land

during her life, and what may remain after her death to be divided equally between my three children, by thirds, to my son André Dupuy, Marianne Dupuy and Ester Dupuy, my daughters. And if one of the three should die that part shall be divided between the two others here named. And I give One Shilling to each one of all the rest. Item. I name and constitute as my Executrix of my said will my dear wife, Jane Dupuy, and declare that this is my last Will and I revoke all other wills heretofore made, willing and intending that this shall be executed. In testimony of which I have signed this present testament with my hand and sealed (H) with my seals in presence of witnesses. South Carolina, Charles Town, this fourth (day of) January, 1721/22.

ANDRÉ DUPUY. (S. S.)

Witnesses:

Pierre Manigault, Jean Delaune.

André Dupuy was not an original settler in South Carolina, his name not appearing on the Liste des François et Suisses. He was probably from Marennes and is first found with the Marennes refugees in New York. He there married, 14 July, 1705, the wife whom he so dearly loved and trusted, Jeanne Archambaud, widow of Abraham Gouin. (Baird, V. II, p. 27, note.) The will is of great interest as showing that some of the unknown Huguenots of that day were people of wealth and culture, able to devise houses, lands, fine linen, jewelry, silver plate, slaves and furniture. The will more than suggests family troubles against which he takes care that his widow shall be fully protected after his death, like the brave, true man that he was. The Dupuy family, deriving from Capt. Barthélémy Dupuy are still prominent in Virginia. The bad spelling is largely due to the original copyist.

JNO. PETTINEAU.

John Pettineau's last Will and Testament (Vide Bundle, C. C. No. 23).

South Carolina. In the Name of God, Amen. I John Pettineau of Berkley County in the Province aforesaid, Weaver, being sick in body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory, thanks be to God, do make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme following: Imprimis. I commend my soul to the mercy of God who gave it and my body I commit to the Earth to be buried in such place and with such charges as my Executrix hereinafter named shall think fit, and for my worldly estate God hath been pleased to bless me with, I give, bequeath and dispose of in manner and form following: Item. I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Susane, all my estate, both real and personal, whatsoever am possed with or hereafter may be to be enjoyed by my said beloved wife during her life (except) as hereafter mentioned. She first paying my lawfull debts & funerall charges. Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Mariane, after my aforesaid beloved wife, Susane's Decease, all my whole estate, both real and personal to be enjoyed by her and her heirs forever. Item. I order and dispose that in case my said daughter should attain to the age of one and twenty years or be married before her mother, my said beloved wife, should depart this life, that my said daughter shall receive and have one-half of my whole estate except my plantation or lands of which my said beloved wife shall have peaceable possession and enjoyment dureing her life. Item. I doe make, ordaine and constitute my aforesaid beloved wife Susane sole Executrix of this of this my last will and testament and I doe hereby revoke and annull all former and other wills and testaments by me heretofore made and published. In witness whereof to this my last will and testament, I have set

my hand and seal this 23rd day of February Anno Dom. 1721/2.

JOHN PETTINEAU.
(Seal)

Signed, sealed, published & declared as last will and testament in the presence of

John his mark ÷ June, Allain his mark + Bergan, Anthoi Bonneau.

I have found no other trace of this testator, but his will is of interest as an example of Huguenot thrift and industry. Although of the artisan class he died in possession of a plantation and other property .

JAMES LE GRAND.

The last Will and Testament of James Le Grand, Esqr., Bundle L. L. No. 29.

Au Nom du Pere et du fils Et du Saint Esprit. Amen. Sachant tous par ces presents que moy Jacques le Grand de Lomboy habitant de la Paroisse de St. Jacques Santee en Carolina etant Par le grace de Dieu dans mon entire connoissance et persuadé qu'il est ordoné a toux les hommes de mourir une fois Je declare que ce quit suit est mon testament et ma derniere Volonté.

1° Et avant touts choses ierements et recommande mon ame a la miserecorde de Dieu que me la douce esperant avec un firme confiance que par le merits et la mort de Jesus Christ mon Redémpteur J'obtiendray le pardon de tous mes pechés dont J'ay un sensible regret et l'heritage du Royame des Cieux quand a mon corps ie le lasse a la Terre don il est sorty pour Estre Inhumé ainsy que mes hertiers le Jugeront á propos.

2° Alegard des biens dont il a pleu a Dieu me benir ien dispose a la maniere Suivante. Je veux que tous mes debtes

Soient Payes sur ce que je laisse d'esclaves ie donne a Anne francoise ma fille adoptive femme de Mr. Isaac Legrand permission de choiser sur tous mes esclaves deux negres et une negresse a son choix sans prejudice de sa part sur les autres et veux que le reste des esclaves soyent partages en egalle parte entre le dit Sr Isaac Le Grand le dit Sr Jean de Lesseline Sr. Pierre Robert mon Nepueu, et Paul Bruneau aussy mon nepueu et a legard des autres biens Meubles ie les donne en egalle part audit Sr. Isaac LeGrand et audit Sr. Jean De Lesseline, Je donne á Anne de Laporte má neice quarante Piece de Rente qui luy seront payées par mes heritiers a proportion quils auront lu de mon bein et en cas que l'argent Duinnae et deuiene argent de Proclamation on luy payera Vingt Cinq piece par chacun au et elle ne pourra disposer au fond de la ditte Rente Sous quelque pretexte que ce puisse etre et declare par les presentes Jacques Le Grand mon petit nepueu et filheul son unique heritier.

A Legard de ma Plantation avec toutes les terres qui ma partiene tout audera quants De la Riviere ie la donne et legue a perpetuité et a toujours a premier Enfant male que Mr. Jean de Lesseline aura du marriage quil a contracté avec me niece et en ces quil n'en ait point Je donne et legue la ditte plantation et Terre a Perpetuité a Paul Bruneau mon nepueu et J'entens et veux que d abort aprés ma mort le dit Sr. Jean de Lesseline se mette en possession de ma plantation et Terres pour en Jouir Paisiblement jusques aprés la mort de sa femme, en quel cas Elle doit Revenér au dit Paul Bruneau mon nepueu des quil sera au age de la Posseder Je donne a Jacques de Risburg mon Filheul cinquante peice qui luy seront Payees a l'age de Vigt un an et je donne vingt cinq peice aux pavores de la Paroisse Revocant et annullant tout autres testaments ou actes de donnation ou derniere volonte que j'ornay ("aurai") peu faire cy devant voulant et entendant que Celluy cy ait son plein et entier effect comme latans ma derniere volonte En temoignage de quoy J'ay signe et

scellé cet presentes ce unzieme, avoust missept cents vingt cinq En Presence de temoins sousigne.

JAMES Le GRAND De LOMBOY,
(S.)

Etiénne Doursay,
Louis Jeffrion,
Abraham Jean Neret.

TRANSLATION.

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

Know all men by these presents that I, Jacques Le Grand de Lomboy, living in the Parish of St. James, Santee in Carolina, being by the grace of God in the complete possession of my faculties and persuaded that it is ordained to all men once to die, I declare that the following is my last will and testament:

Ist. and before everything, * * * * * etc., etc. (usual formula.)

2nd. Regarding the property with which it has pleased God to bless me, I dispose of it in the manner following:

I desire that all my debts shall be paid. From the slaves whom I leave, I give to Anne Françoise, my adopted daughter, wife of Mr Isaac Le Grand,, permission to select from all my slaves two negroes and a negress, at her choice, without prejudice on her part to the others, and I will that the rest of the slaves be divided equally between the said Sieur Isaac Le Grand, the said Sr. Jean de Leisseline, the said Sieur Pierre Robert, my nephew, and Paul Bruneau also my nephew; and as to the other personal property I give it in equal partition to the said Sr. Isaac Le Grand and the said Sieur Jean de Leisseline I give to Anne de Laporte, my niece — (clause too obscure and illegible for exact translation. Provides an et legue a ma dite petite Catherine Chaténeir Six Cuil-

Le Grand, my grand-nephew and godson.") As to my plantation, with all the lands which I own as well on this side as on the river, I give and bequeath it in perpetuity and forever to the first male child of Mr Jean De Leisseline by the marriage which he has contracted with my niece, and in case there should be none I give and bequeath the said plantation and land in perpetuity and forever to my nephew Paul Bruneau, and I will and devise that immediately after my death, the said Sr Jean de Leisseline shall take possession of my plantation and land to enjoy them peaceably until after the death of his wife, in which case they shall revert to said Paul Bruneau, my nephew as soon as he shall become of age to inherit it.

I give to James de Risburg, (Richebourg?), my Godson, fifty (shares of stock?) to be paid to him at the age of 21, and twenty-five shares to the poor of the Parish. Revoking and annulling, * * * * * * etc., etc.

In testimony of which I have signed and sealed these presents this eleventh August, one thousand, seven hundred twenty-five, in presence of the undersigned.

JAMES Le GRAND De LOMBOY. (S.)

(S.)

Etienne Doursay,
Louis Jeffrion,
Abraham Jean Neret.

The Sieur de Lomboy was a Norman gentleman whom we have met before as an Executor, with René Ravenel, of the will of Daniel Le Gendre in 1703. (V. Transactions, No. 11.) He was a brother of M. Isaac Le Grand, Ecuyer, Sieur L'Anerville, and of M. Louis Le Grand, Sieur de la Frenaye, of Caen, Normandy, whose daughter, the De-

moiselle Anne Marie Louise Le Grand married Pierre Robert Jr. (See "Notes," present number.) These wills introduce us to the highest class of the Huguenot settlers of James Town. They were all gentlemen of means, if not of wealth, and all belonged to the "petite noblesse" of northern France. Paul Bruneau, nephew of the testator, was the son of Paul Bruneau, Sieur de la Rivedoux, and grandson of Arnaud Bruneau, Sieur de la Chabocière. (V. Trans., No. 10.) Most of the names have become extinct, but some are preserved as christian names among their descendants.

CATHERINE LE NOBLE.

The last will and testament of Catherine Le Noble. Bundle K. K. No. 3.

An Nom de Pere du fils du Saint Esprit, Amen. Je Catherine le Noble veuve du feu Henry le Noble demeurant a present dans la Carolinne du Sud, Compte de Barckley Paroisse de St. Jean ayant par la Grace de Dieu l'Esprit Sain quoy que affligée de maladie apres avoir recommende mon ame a Dieu le prians par le merite Infiny du precieux Sang de Jesus Christ, mon Redemteur de me pardonner mes Pechez donc Je luy demand humblement pardon. Je fait icy mon Testament et declaration de ma derniere Volonté. Premierment Je veux et pretant que toutes mes debtés justis et ligitimes soyent payez et satisfaits Secondement Je donne et legue au Pauvres de Léglise françoise de Charles Town la somme de dix Livres monnoys courante de cette Province. Item. Je donne et legue aux pauvres a la Paroise D'St Jean la somme de dix livre monnoys courantes de cette Province. Item. Je donne et legne a ma petite Fille Catherine Chatenier le somme de dieux cents livres monnoys courante de cette Province. Item. Je donne et legue a ma dite petite Catherine Chaténeir Six Cuil

lerres d'argent qui sont a present en Ville. Item. Je donne Et legue a ma fille Catherine Le Noble ce lot de terre que J'ay en ville que ma esté donne par ma merre et veux et pretant que sy ma dite fille venait a mourir sans Enfans le dit lot de Terre pour le bien de mon dit petit fils Paul de Ravenel. Item. Je donne et legue a mon petit Fils Paul Ravenel un lot et un tiers de terre que J'ay a Charles Town au pres de mous^a de la Conscillierre et auquas qu'il vint a mourir et sans Enfans avant l'age de vint et un an le dit lot de terre reviendre aux enfans de ma ditte fille Susanne Ravenel et auquas qu'on trouvat a propos de vendre le dit lot de Terre pour le bien de mon dit petit file Paul il sera a la liberté de son pere de la faire. Item. Je donne et legue a mon dit petit fils Paul Ravenel et aux garsons que ma Fille Susanne Ravenel pourvoit encore avoir toutes mes Terres qui sont a moy en propre et au quas que ma ditte fille Susanne Ravenel n'ent plus de Garcons mon dit petit fils Paul en demeura seul Heritier et an quas qu'il y eut plusieurs Garsons et quils vince a mourir les uns ou les autres ies heriterons les uns les autres et auquas que mon dit petit fils Paul vienne a mourir et les autres Garcons qui pouvois nestre de ma dite Fille Susanne Ravenel Sans Enfans les dites Terres reviendrons aux autres Enfans de ma dit fille Susanne Ravenel. Item. Quand an restant de mes biens que consiste en esclaves tant hommes que femmes et enfans, chevaux Betail et generalement tout ce qui peut me partenir de meubles argent Billets obligations ou heritages qui me pourvois venir de vent ou apres mon deses je le donne et legue a mes deux Filles Susanne Ravenel, et Catherine Le Noble par égalles portion, les declarans mes suilles et unique heretierres les conjurans de se faire Justice Lunié et Loutre et de vivres toujours en amitiez commes Elle on't fait Jusques icy. Item. Je nomme et apointe pour executeurs de ce mien Testament mon Gendre René Ravenel et ma fille Catherine Le Noble. Je declarz que cest icy ma derniere volonte et a nulle casse et Revoque tout autre Testament ou donnation que J'aurois peu faire avant celui

cy en foy de quoy Je signe et sellè en present testament a pouhceé ce 25 me Janvier 172⁵⁶.

CATHERINE LE NOBLE,

Tesmoins: (S)
Paul De St. Julien de Malacare,
Joseph de St. Julien,
Jeanne Robinson.

TRANSLATION.

In the name of the Father, of the Son, of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

I, Catherine Le Noble, widow of the late Henry Le Noble, living at present in South Carolina, County of Berkeley, Parish of St. John's being by the grace of God of sound mind, though afflicted by sickness, after having recommended my soul to God, praying Him by the infinite merits of the precious blood of Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, to pardon my sins, for which I humbly ask His pardon, I make here my testament and declaration of my last will.

Firstly. I will and direct that all my just and legal debts be paid and satisfied.

Secondly. I give and devise to the poor of the French Church of Charles Town, the sum of six pounds, current money of this Province. Item. I give and devise to the Poor in the Parish of St. John the sum of ten pounds, current money of this Province. Item. I give and bequeath to my grand-daughter, Catherine Chateiniex (sic.) the sum of two hundred pounds, current money of this Province. Item. I give and bequeath to my said grand-daughter, Catherine Chateinier six silver spoons which are now in town. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter, Cather-

ine Le Noble, the lot of land which I have in town which was given me by my mother, and will and direct that if my said daughter should die without children, the said lot of land shall revert to the children of my daughter Susanne Ravenel. Item. I give and bequeath to my grandson, Paul Ravenel, one lot and a third of land that I have in Charles Town, next to Monsieur de la Conseilliere, and in case he should die without children before the age of twenty-one years the said lot of land shall revert to the children of my said daughter, Susanne Ravenel, and in case it should be found proper to sell the said lot of land for the benefit of my said grandson, Paul, his father shall be at liberty to do so. Item. I give and bequeath to my said grandson, Paul Ravenel and to the sons whom my said daughter Susanne Ravenel may yet have, my lands which are my own, and in case my said daughter Susanne Ravenel should have no more sons, my said grandson, Paul, shall remain sole heir, and in case there should be several sons and some of them should die, the others shall inherit from them, and in case my said grandson, Paul Ravenel should die, and the other sons who may be borne of my said daughter Susanne Ravenel without children, the said lands shall revert to the other children of my said daughter Susanne Ravenel. Item. As to the remainder of my property which consists in slaves, men, women and children, horses, stock and in general everything which may belong to me, furniture, money, notes and bonds or inheritances, which may come by sale, or after my decease, I give and bequeath it to my two daughters, Susanne Ravenel and Catherine Le Noble in equal parts declaring them my sole and only heirs, beseeching them to do justice to each other, and to live always in friendship as they have heretofore always done. Item. I name and appoint my executors of this my last will, my son-in law, René Ravenel, and my daughter, Catherine Le Noble. I declare in any case this is my last will, and I revoke every other testament or donation that I may have made before this, in faith of which I have signed and sealed this present

testament at Pouchée (Poshee plantation) this 25th January, 1725/6.

Witnesses: CATHERINE LE NOBLE,

Paul de St. Julien de Malacare, (S.)
Joseph de St. Julien,
Jeane Robinson.

This is the will of a woman and made evidently without legal assistance, unless its suggestive opportunities for litigation are proof of such helps. It produced none, however. The testatrix was the eldest of the four daughters of Jacques Le Serurier and Elizabeth Le Ger, and was the widow of Hon. Henry Le Noble, who pre-deceased her in 1719. His will is on the General Index in the Probate Office, but it has never been found.

A fine original painting of Mad. Le Noble is now in the possession of one of her descendants, Mrs R. Y. Dwight, of Pinopolis, herself a Huguenot of the pure blood. It was probably painted about 1700-1710, is of a high order of art, and represents a handsome and stylish woman of perhaps thirty-five or forty years. Her husband, Henry Le Noble was an anglicized Huguenot of a family which had been members of the Walloon Congregation of Canterbury certainly since 1560, when David Le Noble was Pastor. In 1583 Pierre, son of Jacques Le Noble, was born. From the very large number of records for nearly two centuries the family must have been large. The men seem to have drifted into the Church of England at an early date, disappearing from the records, but their names recurring at frequent intervals when marriages or baptisms occur among their female relatives. Various circumstances have long pointed to David Le Noble and Rebecca Le Clerc who were married at Canterbury 10 November, 1744, as the probable parents of Henry Le Noble. A most interesting corroboration of this has been found in the discovery, in the office of

the Secretary of State, Columbia, of several fine examples of his signature and seal attached to various Acts in Council of which he was a member during the administrations of Govs. James Moore, first, and Sir Nathaniel Johnson. The armorial bearings, beautifully preserved, are Gu 3 roses Ar and in chief an étoile of five points the shield surmounted by a helmet of five bars, affronté, mantled. These arms are given in Rietstap as borne by the Le Clerc-Le Nobles of Isle-de-France, the roses for Le Noble and the étoile for Le Clerc. He was a large land-owner in St. John's Berkeley and St. Stephen's. Mad. Le Noble was sister to Mad. Isaac Mazyck. Mad. Pierre de St. Julien and Mad. Jean François Gignilliat. Pooshee, the plantation on which she died is still owned by the Ravenels, her descendants.

Her eldest daughter Catherine married Robert Taylor and from her derive many of the Marions, De Vaux and Du Boses, and also the Mc Duffie Hamptons. Susanne, the second daughter, married first Alexander Thesée de Chastignier, and second, René Louis Ravenel, from one or both of which marriages derive the Mazycks, the Ravenels of St. John's, Berkeley, and the various families into which these have branched.

It may be noted that the witnesses to the will are Paul de St. Julien de Malacare, Joseph de St Julien and Jeanne Robinson. Who the last was I do not know, but it is of interest to note at least one of the St. Juliens (a full account of whom is found in previous numbers of these transactions) still clinging to the Seignorial title "de Malacare." In a lately issued Supplement to Rietslap's Armorial Général is to be found on account of the family of Emé de Marcien of baronial rank, dating from eleven hundred and eleven. Gillaume de Marcieu acquired the barony of St. Julien by marriage in 1442 with "Jeanne de Berenger, Demoiselle de St Julien" of Dauphiné. The arms shown are the same as those of the old St. Julien seal heretofore mentioned as coming down from the de Malacare St. Juliens of Carolina,

thus proving that the Vitré family was an offshoot of the de Marcieu St. Juliens of Dauphiny.

NOTE — The following paper by the late Prof. Fred A. Porcher was written so long ago that many persons and things therein mentioned in the present are now of the fast forgotten past. While it contains much that the author would most probably have modified had he himself prepared the manuscript for the press, it yet preserves so much invaluable matter historical and personal concerning the homes of the Huguenots and their descendants that it has been thought best to give it practically in Prof. Porcher's own words, only a few verbal changes being made and a few errors of memory or information corrected.

UPPER BEAT OF ST. JOHN'S, BERKELEY.

A Memoir.

By Prof. Frederick A. Porcher.

I propose in the present chapter to give such a description of the upper division of St. John's Berkeley parish, as was given of St. Stephens by my late respected friend, Mr. Samuel Dubose. I have not the advantage of either his years, or his memory; but as the scenes which are now rapidly passing away once passed in vivid colours before my eyes, and still linger in my memory, and I may now begin to claim the character of the oldest inhabitant, I shall anticipate a little the labours of some future Old Mortality and address myself to the task.

If you will examine a map of Charleston District published at any time before 1860, you will find Monck's Corner situated near the head of tide water on Cooper River. At this point a road forking from the main road between Charleston and Murray's ferry, turns off nearly at a right angle

and pursues a northwesterly direction. This road which I propose to follow, is known as the Congaree road. Its general direction is towards Nelson's ferry, which is about twenty miles from Monck's Corner. A short distance from the ferry it forks again, the right proceeding to the ferry, whilst the left hand road proceeds in a northwesterly direction until it strikes the Santee River road at the Eutaw Spring. Continuing up this road about two miles we reach the parish line and look over into St. Matthew's parish and Orangeburg District. Retracing our steps we go now down the Santee River road; recrossing the Congaree road in sight of Nelson's ferry, and travel for six or eight miles in a country teeming with the signs of wealth, exhibiting wide fields and elegant mansions. Following this road about ten miles until we cross Greenland swamp, we find a main road diverging to the right, which we take at first through a deep forest; our course is now to the southward; getting occasional glimpses of the huge reservoirs which were constructed to feed the Santee Canal, we cross over that work by a bridge about five miles below the point where we left the River road, crossing as we proceed, the Pineville road, and at Blackoak making an abrupt turn to find a causeway over the upper waters of Begin* Swamp. Having got over, the road continues southwardly eight miles and we find ourselves at the Brick Church. We look down the long and pleasant vista made by the road as it pursues its way among the pleasant seats of Cooper River; but turn abruptly to the right again and cross Begin Swamp, and the Santee Canal from the bridge over which we see the locks by which it is connected with the Cooper River; thence ascending a high hill we find ourselves in sight of Monck's Corner from which we supposed ourselves to have started. Our imaginary journey has taken us about fifty miles, and we have described in our course an irregular triangle, one of whose sides is the Santee River road, about ten miles in length, from the extremities of which the other two sides are drawn to Monck's Corner as the apex.

I have never known Monck's Corner without at least one house, and I remember when four or five remained as relics of this old commercial mart. It is about a mile and a half from Stoney landing, which was formerly its port, and was the mart where most of the turpentine, tobacco and indigo, and even rice, the produce of the Colonial times, were sold; and traces may still be seen of roads long since abandoned, over which the products from the several quarters which traded to this place, were conveyed. These roads were generally good. Indigo might indeed be conveyed over a bad road, but the other products were heavy, and the tobacco and resin and tar, being rolled over the road by means of axles attached to barrels, absolutely required a smooth one.

The principal merchants of Monck's Corner were also Charleston merchants. The last of them were Mr. John Dawson and Mr. Simeon Theus. I cannot say when it ceased to be a commercial port, but probably about the commencement of the century, as the first named of these gentlemen lived several years in Charleston after he had retired from Monk's Corner. I have frequently heard Mr. Dubose describe his occasional visits, when a boy, as he accompanied his father from his plantation near Pineville. The wagons would be loaded before night with produce, and long before daylight the toilsome journey would begin. Before noon it would be over, the produce would be sold, dinner eaten and the party would return home in the afternoon.

Many persons have supposed that this place derives its name from Gen. Monk, duke of Albermarle, one of the Lords Proprietors of the Province. This is an error. It is so called from a former proprietor, the widow Monk, who probably kept the first store at the point where three roads meet each other. It was doubtless this advantage of convenience to travellers on all these roads which caused this spot to be the site of the town, rather than the landing place on Cooper River, which is not directly approached by the main road.

[1]The accepted spelling is now Biggin.

During the Revolutionary war Monck's Corner was occupied by a British garrison. When Gen. Greene drove the garrisons from their posts, the commander, Lt. Col. Coates, fired the church, which he had used as a store house, in order to prevent Gen. Greene's army from obtaining possession of the stores. We will now commence our tour of observation on the Congaree road.

On the left hand side of the road is the plantation called Mitten[1]. When I was a boy it was the residence of Mr. Lawrence Dawson, the father of Dr. John Dawson, of Charleston. It was afterward purchased by Daniel Cain, Esqr., who died there in 1829. It was then occupied by the Cahusac family, but Mr. Robert Cahusac died early and his sisters, after his death, removed to the upper country. This place has frequently changed hands.

2. Keithfield. The Scottish family of Keith by an old intermarriage with the Cordes, and subsequently with the Trapiers, became identified with the Huguenots and this was one of their principal seats. After the burning of Begin Church, two children, an uncle and an aunt of the Rev. P. Trapier Keith, loitering about the ruins on their way from school, were crushed by the falling of a portion of the wall. The girl was killed—the boy severely injured so as to bear the marks of his injuries all his life. The place had long been abandoned when it was purchased by Philip Johnston Porcher, Esq., in 1828, who built a house on the tract and made it his residence. On his removal to the city in 1839, he sold it to Solomon Clarke, Esq., and it has not since that time been used as a family residence.

3. Wampee. The property and present residence of Charles Macbeth, Esq., is made up of several other tracts on one of which formerly lived a Dr. Hardcastle, a prac-

[1]Mr. Porcher is mistaken. Monck's Corner was so called from Thomas Monck, Esq., an English gentleman who lived at Milton ("Mitten)" plantation nearby. He married first Joanna, daughter of Lt. Gov. Thomas Broughton, and second, Mary, widow of Paul de St. Julien and daughter of Theodore Verditty and Elizabeth Porcher. His daughter, Joanna, married John Dawson.

titioner of medicine in this parish, who had formerly been a surgeon in the British army. His widow after his death continued to reside here until about the close of the last century, when she removed to an estate in St. Stephen's parish where she died some time before 1820. She is said to have understood well the curative branch of surgery which she probably learned from her husband. Mr. Isaac Dubose, the grandfather of Mr. Samuel Dubose, died here in her house, whither he had gone to enjoy the benefit of her treatment for an ulcerated leg with which he was afflicted.

Mrs. Hardcastle was a mulatto. Her father was a merchant engaged in trade on the coast of Africa, where he formed the connection with the native woman which gave birth to this lady. He had connections also in the colony, and must have been a man of great influence here, for he brought her to Carolina when she was a little girl and succeeded in getting her under the protection of some of the principal families of the colony. Where she was educated is uncertain. Some say she was sent to school in England. I have traced her in South Carolina, a little girl enjoying the protection of families of consideration and exciting the envy of her little white companions in consequence of the superior finery of her personal appointments. I then lose sight of her until she re-appears at Wampee as the wife of Dr. Hardcastle; whether he found her in England or in Africa, or in this colony is uncertain. It is notorious that she associated on terms of social equality with her neighbors, at least in St. Stephens, gave dinner parties, and was invited to dinner parties. My informant had more than once been one of her guests. But this toleration was not universal; many of the St. Stephen's families refused to associate with her. Still her position in society was a pretty fair one. It was palpably a compromise of feeling for interest. She had property, was alone, and could dispose of her property by will. Her moral character ,too, was by no means above suspicion. But her flatterers winked at her imperfections, ate her dinners, and waited patiently for her death.

She had a brother who bore the name of their father, but he was excluded from the white society of his sister; and so rapidly did the Sangre Azul degenerate in his family, that I remember his daughter, a dark bronzed mestiza who was known only as free Kate. Mrs. Hardcastle disappointed all her flatterers—she died intestate, and the Pineville Academy claimed her lands as escheated property, but the claim was successfully resisted by a family which represented her father. It does not appear that her brother put in any claim as next of kin.

The Wampee tract proper was owned by Charles Johnston, Esq., of Charleston, and from him descended to his daughter, Katherine, wife of James Macbeth, the father of the present proprietor.

4. Somerset—in former times the property of one of the Mazyck family. In 1827 it was purchased by the Hon. William Cain, and Isaac Marion Dwight, the latter of whom after a few years residence ceded his portion to the former. Mr. Cain's patrimony was near the Santee River. A graduate of the South Carolina College he married Maria, daughter of Samuel Dubose, of St. Stephens, who died a few years afterward leaving no children. In 1829 he married Anne, daughter of Joseph Palmer, of Springfield. She was killed in 1855 by the accidental oversetting of a stage coach near Asheville, N C., leaving four sons and a daughter who survived her. Mr. Cain was long a member of the legislature, having served in both branches, a member of the Electoral College which elected Mr. Polk, Lieut. Gov. of the State, and a member of the convention of 1860. He has been unquestionably one of the best and most successful cotton planters in this parish.

5. Somerton. Formerly a principal seat of the Ravenels, perhaps of the St. Juliens. I have seen a letter from St. Julien de Malacare written from this place in Aug., 1725, in which the writer declares he has taken refuge in this salubrious region for the pestiferous air of Charlestown. The tables are now reversed. Here is the cemetery of one

branch of the Ravenel family; and here may still be seen gray slate stones of more than a hundred years standing which mark the final resting place of the members of that and of the Mazyck family. After the Ravenels obtained Wantoot by marriage with an heiress of the St. Julien family that place became their principal residence.

Mr. Daniel Ravenel of Wantoot and of Charleston, who died in 1807, left a very large body of land which was distributed among his family—Somerton became the inheritance of his son, Daniel Ravenel, who resided there a few years but having permanently established himself in Charleston, he sold it to Samuel J. Palmer by whom it was sold to Frederick A. Porcher. The house was built by Mr. Porcher in 1836 and was his residence until 1848, when having been elected to a professorship in the College of Charleston, a removal to the city became necessary. In 1858 he sold it to William Cain, and it is now the residence of his son, Wm. Henry Cain. At this place the limestone which underlies all the arable lands of this parish crops out. It is very remarkable that the people seem to have forgotten that good limestone lies under their feet, and they always sent to Charleston for lime when required for any purpose. Mr. Porcher burnt a large quantity when about to build his house, determining to use that and no other. Many of his neighbors thought it a hazardous experiment. Subsequent analysis by competent chemists show that it is not exceeded in richness of calcareous matter by any limestone in the world. It had been conjectured by Dr. Macbride that in all that country wherever the natural growth of the soil was the hickory and the oak, it would be found to lie upon a limestone foundation. This shrewd conjecture of an intelligent observer has been verified. When Mr. Ruffin visited the State as Agricultural Surveyor in 1843 he opened the eyes of the people to the existence of lime under their soils and showed its value and its importance as an agricultural agent.

6. Hogswamp. A portion of the estate of Daniel Ravenel of Wantoot, which passed to his son, Dr. Edmund

Ravenel by whom the house was built. Dr. Ravenel's professional duties calling him to Charleston, he never resided here and in 1836 he sold it to his overseer, W. J. Dennis. He was succeeded by his widow who married Z. Dehay.

7. Hanover. One of the seats of the St. Julien family, but long since the residence of the Ravenels. In the early part of the century it was the residence of Stephen Ravenel, Esqr., a gentlemen of great worth and respectability who had frequently represented the parish in the Legislature, and had served as Secretary of State. He married and buried his wife soon afterwards, and never married again. After his death in 1819 it passed to his brother, Daniel James Ravenel, Esqr.,who dying unmarried in 1836 bequeathed it to his grand nephew, Henry L. Stevens, Esqr., Since Mr. Ravenel's death it has not been a family residence. The family cemetery on this place is still used by a portion of the descendants of the St. Juliens.

8. Brunswick. Another ancient St. Julien seat. The residence when I was a boy, of Capt. Henry Ravenel[2], a soldier of the revolution and a worthy and respectable citizen, the brother of the foregoing. He died unmarried in 1822, and the place became the property of Daniel James Ravenel, by whom it was bequeathed to his nephew, Benjamin Pierce Ravenel, son of Paul de St. Julien Ravenel. Mr. Ravenel married his cousin Sarah, daughter of Francis Marion of Goshen. Both he and his wife died early leaving only a daughter. Before his death he sold the place to Thomas Walter Peyre, Esqr., of St. Stephens, who made it his residence, and who was unfortunately for his country destroyed by fever in 1851. As he never married this time honoured Huguenot name perished with him, and Brunswick by inheritance passed to his sister, Mrs. Isabella Porcher, the widow of Dr. William Porcher. Hereabouts are several remarkable sinks in the earth, which were formerly

[2] Brother of René Ravenel, third of the name of Pooshee. Capt. Henry Ravenel served at the battle of Eutaw Springs. He died in 1823.

supposed to be Buffalo Licks; afterwards extinct fountains. They are caused, I believe, by the subsidence of the limestone substratum. These bottoms are firm enough to support a man's weight, but although very deep they never hold water even after the heaviest rains. I have frequently seen small holes made in this way. They are refilled with great difficulty.

9. Whitehall. So named from a former proprietor. Since his death purchased by Thomas Porcher of Ophir. and a handsome house built upon it for the residence of his eldest son Thomas Porcher. This gentleman married Catherine, daughter of Captain Peter Gaillard of the Rocks, and died in 1840. His eldest daughter, Catherine, married John White, Esqr., of Cooper River. His second daughter, Elizabeth, married Dr. Charles Lucas of Charleston. His son, Thomas Francis, married Ellen, daughter of Samuel G. Barker, Esqr. He was unfortunately drowned in Charleston harbor in 1861. No children survived his marriage.

10. Ophir. If we may judge from the names given to his plantations, Mr. Peter Porcher of Peru must have valued his very highly, as he settled one of his sons at Mexico, the other at Peru and a third at Ophir. Col. Thomas Porcher of Ophir was the second son of Peter Porcher of Peru in St. Stephen's Parish. After the war of the Revolution he was sent to school in England and on returning devoted himself to agricultural life at this place. He married Charlotte, daughter of William Mazyck of Charleston, by whom he had several children, viz: Thomas mentioned in the preceding article; 2, Charlotte, who died unmarried; 3, Mary, who married Francis Peyre, and whose daughter lived to marry, but all are now dead, and no one left to represent them; 4, Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Henry Ravenel of Pooshee; 5, William, who was a physician, and married Isabella Peyre, daughter of Francis Peyre of St. Stephens.

After the death of his first wife Col. Porcher married Betsy, daughter of Samuel Dubose of St. Stephen's Parish. The children of this marriage were: 1. Martha, who mar-

ried Isaac M. Dwight,, Esqr., and died leaving several sons and daughters. 2. Jane, who married Theodore S. Dubose, and died leaving a numerous family. 3. Peter, a physician a gentleman of estimable character and great intelligence, who fell a victim to consumption, dying unmarried. 4. Henry, who married Caroline, daughter of Dr. John Couturier of Pineville, by whom he had several children—and who after a life of usefulness and honour was cut off in his prime in 1860. 5. Elizabeth, who married the Rev. John J. Roberts, and died soon afterwards. 6. Laura, who died unmarried. 7. Anna Maria, who married P. Gaillard Stoney, of Goose Creek and became the mother of a large family. 8. Octavius, who married Georgiana, daughter of Stephen G. Deveaux, of Pineville. He settled in the Abbeville District, where he kept a school with great reputation, and has recently taken orders in the P. Episcopal Church. Isaac Dubose, who served in the war was wounded at the battle of Pocataligo and compelled to relinquish active service in consequence of the development of a pulmonary disorder. He married Marion, daughter of S. Warren Palmer and died in 1866. Besides these fourteen children who reached maturity, ten died in infancy. Col. Porcher died in 1835. His amiable widow survived him and died in 1867, having outlived all her children except two.

Col. Porcher's health was always infirm, and he lived in consequence, in comparative retirement. He was modest, unobtrusive and a diligent follower of his business.

11. Sarazins. This place which preserves the name of a former French proprietor, was settled by Col. Porcher for his son, William, who after graduating at the S. C. College applied himself to the study of medicine,and after taking his diploma embarked on the practice of his profession. In 1824 he married Isabella, daughter of Francis Peyre of St. Stephens. In 1832 he was elected a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of nullification; he died in 1833. He was an intelligent physician, and a public spirited man, very passionately devoted to the study of botany;

his untimely death was a loss to science. He left four sons and two daughters. All his sons entered zealously into the war. His eldest William was killed on John's Island in 1864. His youngest, Alexander, suffered the hardship of imprisonment for several months at Fort Delaware. The second, Dr. F. Peyre Porcher[3] was repeatedly at the head of different hospitals, and Julian, the third, was from the beginning to the end of the war continually in the service.

12. Bensadon. Formerly the residence of the McCants family.

13. Wards. A plain but comfortable house on this place indicates an ancient family residence, probably of the family whose name it bears. It had long been in the possession of the Prioleaus, and was purchased by Mr. Samuel Dubose, and then transferred to his sister, Mrs, Thomas Porcher.

14. Cedar Spring. Formerly called Buffalo Hole from the curious sinks described in No. 9. This place belonged to Philip Porcher of St. Stephens, who dying in 1800 left it to his third son, George, by whom the house was built in 1804. There is a tradition in the family that the father was concerned at not being able to bestow a Santee Swamp plantation on this son, as he had done for the others. This was the only son who was not compelled to abandon his patrimony and seek more profitable lands in St. Johns.

In 1806 Mr. George Porcher married Marianne Gendron, widow of Gabriel Gignilliat, and daughter of Capt. John Palmer of St. Stephens. In 1813 he was accidentally killed by his horse as he was on a visit from Pineville to his plantation. His widow enlarged the house in 1825, and died in 1835.

The children of this marriage were: 1. Frederick A. Porcher. He graduated at Yale College, and settled at Somerton. He married, first, Rebecca, daughter of N. H. Rhodes of Beaufort, who died childless.; 2. Emma,

[3]Dr. F. Peyre Porcher was distinguished as a Botanist and the author of valuable works on the subject.

daughter of Dr. John P. Gough of Charleston, who died leaving two sons and two daughters; 3. Caroline, daughter of Charles Parker, Esqr., of Charleston.

Of the sons of Emma Gough, the eldest, Edward Gough, became a physician, and on the breaking out of the war entered the Medical Service of the Army. At first attached to Lucas' Battalion, he was transferred to Harrison's 32nd Georgia. At the battle of Olustee, Florida, he was twenty-six hours on his feet attending to his wounded men —fainted once from exhaustion, but as soon as he revived he completed the operation which had been interrupted.,In 1865 he was at the head of the Medical Department of Gen. Del. Kemper's command and remained at his post until released by the surrender of Gen. Johnson. Then with a frame shattered by illness and fatigue he went to Abbeville to join his father's family and died there in 1865 at the age of 26 years. Frederick George, the 2nd son, entered the army in 1861 in January. The following year he joined Parker's Marion Artillery, in which he served during the war. On the retreat through North Carolina in 1865, he was attacked with a severe hemorrhage and left by his company at Rockingham, N.C., with instructions to make his way as best he might to his family in Abbeville. This he accomplished, partly on foot, partly on horseback, partly by railway, undergoing an amount of hardship and suffering, which those who were obliged to travel at that time can appreciate, but none others can understand. Having reached Abbeville he obtained a hospital permit to remain, and was never able to rejoin the army. He lingered until June 1866, when he died at his father's house in Charleston, universally regretted for he was universally beloved.

2. Mariane Gendron Porcher, the second child of George Porcher, died in Paris in 1849.

3. John Palmer Porcher, a physician. He married Anna Ford, daughter of Charles Banks, Esqr., of Charleston, and died in 1839, leaving two sons. His widow died in 1844. Of their children the younger, George, died in 1859, in his

twenty-first year. The elder, John Palmer Porcher, married Catherine Cordes, daughter of Stephen G. Devaux of St. Stephen's, and died on the last day of December, 1864, in the twenty-eighth year of his life. One son survived him.

The fourth and last child of George Porcher born after his death, was Anne Cahusac. She married John Rutledge Smith of Charleston, and died in 1834, leaving only one daughter who married Dr. William Alston of Marietta, Ga. The plantation is now the residence of the widow and son of John P. Porcher, Jr. Thus five generations in the same family have owned it, and the representative of the fourth generation at present occupies the dwelling built by his great grandfather.

15. Harbin. This place was the property of Mr. Theodore Samuel Marion of St. James Goosecreek. In 1808 he gave it to his daughter, Eliza, on her marriage with Samuel Dubose, and Harbin became his residence until his death. In May 1809 Mrs. Dubose gave birth to a son, Theodore Samuel Dubose, and died a few weeks after his birth. Her physician had recommended a trip to the North for the benefit of her health, and Mr. Dubose had engaged a passage in a vessel sailing to New York, for himself and his family. The night before the vessel sailed Mrs. Dubose died. The vessel sailed next day and was never afterwards seen or heard of. In 1813 he married Anne Palmer, daughter of O'Neal Gough Stevens and grand daughter of Capt. John Palmer of Pineville. Several children were born of this marriage, five of whom lived to maturity. 1. Samuel, who married Sarah Cloud of Fairfield. He died early leaving a son who bears his name, and a daughter who married Cordes Boyleston of Charleston. 2. Elizabeth, who only lived to reach womanhood and died unmarried. 3. Edwin, one of the best and most upright men I ever knew; he married Jane, daughter of the Rev. B. Screven, and after serving through the war, died soon after the evacuation of Charleston in 1865. 4. Julius, who married Anne Deveaux, daughter of Steven G. Deveaux of Pineville, and who

now lives at Blueford, the residence of his uncle, the late W. Dubose of St. Stephen's Parish. 5. Ellen, the wife of William Ravenel, Esqr. The eldest son, Theodore S. Dubose, was educated at Yale College, but prevented by illness from graduating. Returning home he married his cousin, Jane, daughter of Col. Porcher of Ophir, and after a few years residence in the low country he removed to Fairfield where he died. He had a large number of sons and daughters. His second son, William, after graduating at the Citadel Academy, went to the Virginia University, where he took a Master's degree, and after serving in the army with distinction, suffering from wounds and imprisonment, he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He married Nannie, daughter of Henry Peronneau of Charleston.

The death of Mr. Theodore Dubose seemed to have been a fatality. When a child he had never taken the measles, though frequently exposed to it, and of course as a man he avoided any exposure to it, Traveling one day in a rail car he observed a sick soldier and sat by him ministering to his necessities. The soldier had measles, and in less than a fortnight his benevolent nurse fell a victim to the disease, February, 1862. His wife did not survive him a month.

In 1817 Mr. Dubose completed the elegant mansion which he had erected on the south side of Harbin Swamp, and abandoned the old dwelling which was situated on the hill directly above the spring. This new house was accidentally destroyed by fire March 24, 1865.

Mr. Samuel Dubose was one of the most respectable men in the Parish. Born in St. Stephen's Parish in 1784, he was sent early to school in New Port, R. I. There has always been some pet school in New England to which it has been the fashion in Carolina to send boys. In my time it was Capt. Partridge's; in Mr, Dubose's time it was Mr. Rogers' school in New Port. Returning home after leaving this school he commenced planting with only six labourers at a place near his father's, called Bethany. In two years he

had doubled his fortune, but not satisfied with his progress he was just entering into an engagement with one of the wealthy planters on Cooper River, when his marriage put him in possession of a large estate. This sudden accession of wealth probably prevented him from becoming immensely wealthy, as it rendered unnecessary that spirit of enterprise which had marked the commencement of his career. But he was always prudent and thrifty, and whilst no one had a higher enjoyment of wealth, no one made a more prudent use of it. He was for a short time a member of the Legislature, and always an active parish officer, serving faithfully as a magistrate and presiding nearly all his life over the Board of Commissioners of the poor. At the general request of his neighbours he became the Captain of the Upper Beat, and he not only brought the company to good order as a military body, but, what was of more importance, attended diligently to the police of the district, of which, as captain, he was ex officio the head. In social life he was exemplary; a good neighbor, zealously cultivating the social affections, he was hospitable without ostentation, and an ardent admirer of the good old times, he had a reverence for everything that had gone before him. He was always a keen sportsman, and was active in making the pursuit of that sport contribute to social enjoyment. His memory was powerful and his habits of observation accurate and minute, so that in all doubtful cases his testimony could always be relied upon. When the Black Oak Agricultural Society was organized, he was elected its president, and it was as its presiding officer, and at the urgent solicitations of his friends, that he did violence to the native modesty of his disposition by delivering an address, which, printed with the letter of reminiscences addressed to the present writer has been eagerly sought after by all persons who are in any way connected with the social history of St. Stephens parish. His wife preceded him to the grave several years, but his home was cheered by the presence of his son's wife. His first warning was a gentle stroke of paralysis, which visited

him about two years before the final summons came. Then in the enjoyment of all that should accompany old age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, he sank to his rest in 1859 in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried with his fathers in the Cemetery of St. Stephen's Church.

16. Goshen. In old plats and title deeds, this place is described as the property of the Widow Monck, and by that name it appears in Mouzon's Map of St. Stephen's district, published soon after the Revolution. It then passed into the hands of Job Marion[4], who was, I believe a nephew of the General, and from him descended to Francis Marion, who was his eldest son. He was sent to school to Mr. Rogers at New Port, and there married Maria Pierce of that city. After his marriage he built the house which now stands there. From this marriage were several children. 1. Francis, who married Miss Snowden, of Charleston, and died in Pineville in 1833, leaving an only daughter. 2. Maria, who married Thomas Cooper and after his death S. W. Palmer. She was the mother of Mrs. I. Du Bose Porcher. 3. Sarah, the wife of Benj. P. Ravenel. She and her husband both died early leaving an only daughter. 4. Helen St. Julien, who married M. Palmer, of Abbeville. 5. Benjamin, who married Sophia, daughter of Alexander B Wilson, of Charleston. 6. Theodore, who married Miss Bailey of Christ Church, and died at his plantation near Pineville in 1864. Mr. Marion died in 1826 and the plantation was a few years afterwards purchased by Thomas Porcher of Whitehall, in whose family it still remains.

17. Chapel Hill. So called from being the site of a chapel of ease built for the accommodation of the residents of the upper part of the parish, and directed to be visited every fifth Sunday by the Rector. In the early part of this century it was the residence of Dr. Wm. Brickell. In 1818 it was purchased by Isaac Porcher of St. Stephen's Parish,

[4] Job Marion married her daughter Elizabeth, issue of her first marriage with Paul de St. Julien. See Translations No. 12, p. 47.

who made it his residence until his death in 1844. He was thrice married, first, to Julia, daughter of Plowden Weston, of Charleston. Her daughter Julia died unmarried in 1836. Second, to Mary Stevens, daughter of O'Neal Gough Stevens. The children of this marriage were Catherine, who died unmarried in 1831. Second, Isaac, who married Elizabeth Gaillard, daughter of James Gaillard, Esqr. Third, Edward, who was a physician and removed to Darlington; he married Elizabeth Shackelford, of Charleston. Fourth, Philip, a man of indomitable energy, of boundless benevolence and untiring public spirit. He overtasked himself in his efforts to promote the welfare of others, and died in 1850. Fifth, Augustus, who practised law in Columbia; he married Eliza Marion, daughter of Theodore Dubose of Fairfield, and died in 1851, leaving an only child, Augusta, Mrs. Allen Jones.

Mr. Porcher's third wife was Charlotte, daughter of René Ravenel of Poshee. She had two sons, Percival, who married Maria, daughter of Dr. Henry Ravenel of Pooshee, and John Henry Porcher. Both of these gentlemen entered the army and served zealously—but the infirm health of the latter compelled him to seek civil service. During this service he would never appropriate to himself more of his pay than that which as a soldier he had a right to receive. All the rest was given to the relief of soldiers' families. Percival Porcher was also a man of active benevolence and from his stores largely relieved the wants of his neighbors who suffered from the privations that war entails. He was a member of the Rutledge Mounted Infantry for a short time, and afterwards of the Charleston Light Dragoons and died of wounds received near Richmond in 1864. When the news of his being wounded reached his home, a servant, Robert, went immediately to Richmond to attend him. He arrived just after his death. He applied for permission to take the body home for interment, but the governor of the hospital refused to deliver it, except on the requisition of some responsible person. Robert did not

know to whom to apply. He walked the streets of Richmond and whenever he saw a man whose countenance pleased him, like the Ancient Mariner he would stop him and tell his story. Whilst he was thus speaking, a gentleman, distantly connected with the family, passing by, heard the name and stopped to listen. He immediately undertook the matter, released the body from the hospital, and accompanied it to St. Johns, where it was interred.

The children of Isaac and Elizabeth Porcher were: 1. Isaac, who was a member of the Carolina Light Infantry at the commencement of the war. He died in 1861. 2. Harriet, who married John Stoney Porcher, and died leaving an infant child. 3. Philip. 4. Charles, who were too young to participate in the dangers and hazards of the war. Their father died in December, 1849.

Isaac Porcher, the father and grandfather of the persons mentioned above, was the youngest child of Philip Porcher of the Oldfield, St. Stephen's Parish, and Mary Mazyck his wife. He was born in 1778, and after the death of his mother which happened when he was very young, he was taken into the family of his uncle Paul Mazyck and carried to Ireland, where he spent nine years. He was a good Latin scholar and perfectly familiar with the French. He was settled by his father on Dover, the plantation adjoining his own residence, and there he lived until in 1818 he judged it expedient to abandon it, and look for more profitable lands in St. Johns. Agriculture was the occupation of his life, but he was not a successful planter. He was an excellent man; benevolent, sociable, kind and just; a tender husband and father he was the object of the tenderest devotion on the part of his children. It pained him to give pain to others, and this weakness sometimes led to involuntary injustice. He was well aware of his weakness, and tried to conceal it by assuming a positive and determined air; but this imposed only upon strangers—his friends knew that beneath a stern exterior there was a heart gushing with sensibility, and that a strong appeal for tenderness would

make the tears flow, and the strong man become like a child. He possessed all social virtues, and as a magistrate his sense of public justice would completely overcome the natural tenderness of his disposition. He would sacrifice his interest from compassion, but never compromise principle for interest. No man was more tender in his dealings with others; and he scrupulously gave to every one the consideration to which he was entitled. Slander never fell from his lips. His memory was excellent. He had a fancy for genealogy and a happy memory of dates. This was singularly illustrated by the last words he was heard to utter—Seventy years and ten months to the day—That was his age. On the 11 of February, 1849, he was seized with the paralytic stroke which killed him in a few hours, and he was followed to the grave by a host of friends who had long regarded him with affectionate reverence. His house was destroyed by fire in 1837; another was built on the same spot. After his death the place was purchased by Samuel Foxworth, Esqr.

18. Forty Five Mile House. So called because it was a tavern, and because it expressed the distance from Charleston. This is Barnet's Tavern whence Gen. Greene wrote his despatch announcing the battle of Eutaw Spring. When I was a boy the house was standing on the right (east) side of the road; a long two story frame house kept by a Mr Faust. In front was an open field where were held the musters of the Beat Company. Afterwards the muster ground was changed to the Calamus Pond about three miles higher up. The old house was taken and a new one erected at some distance from it by Mr. Robert Foxworth. But by this time all travel on the road had ceased, and it was a house of entertainment only in name. In 1833 the Eutaw State Volunteers, a company raised to support the ordinance of Nullification, selected this as their muster ground and a dinner was furnished by the host. Mr. Foxworth was a genial man, respected by his neighbors. He had two daughters, the elder of whom married Benjamin Dehay, who removed to York district; the younger to W. Villepontoux of Cooper

River. Their child married F. Richards of Charleston. After Mr. Foxworth's death, his widow married Peter Avinger, of St. Matthews. The tract of land was purchased by Isaac Porcher of Chapel Hill.

19. Moorfield. Formerly the residence of Peter Witten, afterwards of John Frierson. It was purchased by Isaac Porcher. The house was built by Philip Porcher, and was the residence of Percival Porcher. (See No. 17.)

20. Cedar Grove. In the last century this place belonged to Samuel Wiare, who was well known as a land surveyor, and whose plats are familiar to most persons in this part of the country. Mr. Wiare left a son and a daughter. The son became a physician. One night his house was burnt to the ground and he perished in it. His sister was fortunately living in the family of Col. Thomas Porcher, her guardian. She lived but to reach womanhood, dying of the fever which ravaged the country in 1819. The place was then sold and purchased by Charles Stevens, Esqr., of Pineville.

He was the son of O'Neal Gough Stevens and his wife Catherine Richbourg. One of the earliest graduates of the South Carolina College, he desired to devote himself to the practice of law, and had himself called to the bar. But his hopes were blasted by a cruel deafness which effectually cut him off from society. He then determined to embark in commerce, and opened a store in Pineville, which gave him both occupation and wealth. He was a great reader and a thinker; but as he conversed with difficulty his thoughts were original—at least not conventional. He delighted in conversation, and conscious that the small conversational change of Society could be of no use to him, he had the art to interest his companion by engaging him in controversy. His deafness on these occasions gave him an advantage over an eager talker, for as he could hear only when the speaker's mouth was at his ear, whenever he caught the drift of his companions remarks, he would remove his ear from his

reach, and not only cut short his speech, but he had the field of debate to himself.

He was a humane and benevolent man, just and upright in all his dealings, and universally beloved and respected. During the contest respecting nullification he was deservedly ranked among the leaders of the Union party. In 1816 he married Susan, daughter of René Ravenel of Poshee. Their children were Catherine, wife of William Jervey of Charleston; Laura, wife of Dr. Peter Snowden of St. Johns; Maria, who died unmarried, and Henry, who married Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Gaillard, and died of wounds received near Richmond in 1864.

Mr. Stevens died in 1833; his widow lived until 1860.

21. Spring Plains. This place has frequently changed hands. When first I knew it, it was the residence of Mr. Peter Oliver, I think his only child, a daughter, married Mr. McDonald of Williamsburg. About 1826 it was purchased by Mrs. Catherine Porcher, widow of Philip Porcher of the Old Field, and she resided on it until her death in 1833. Her two elder sons will appear hereafter. Her youngest son, Thomas Cordes, succeeded his mother after her death, and resided here until his death in 1861. Her youngest daughter Marianne Cordes, here married Isaac Dubose of Murrells. He died in 1832, and their only child, Marianne, married Col. F. M. Seabrook, of Bulls Island. She was the mother of many children and died in Anderson in 1863.

22. Woodpond. When first I knew this place it was the residence of an old lady by the name of Warley. I think, she was the step mother of Major Paul Warley. But she appeared to have no near relations except Mrs. Joseph Palmer and her sisters, who were her grand nieces. If so, she was probably a Marion by birth. She always lived in the summer with Mrs. Palmer in Pineville. She left this place to Dr. Peter P. Palmer, the second son of Mrs. Palmer, who built the house that now stands upon it. Dr. Palmer sold it to Dr. Peter G. Snowden, the second son of William Snowden of Charleston, and his wife Lydia, daughter of Captain

Peter Gaillard of the Rocks. Dr. Snowden married Laura, second daughter of Charles Stevens. After her death he marred Miss London of Pittsborough, North Carolina.

23. Lawsons. So called probably from the name of a former proprietor. It was purchased early in the century by Philip Porcher of the Old Field in St. Stephen's Parish, whose widow afterwards lived at Springplains (21). He left it to his second son, Charles Cordes Porcher, who built the house in which he resides. He married Rebecca, oldest daughter of Francis Marion of Mount Pleasant. She died a few years after her marriage leaving no children.

24. Old Field. Now Loch Dhu. Long the residence of the Kirk family. Mr. Robert Kirk who died in 1828 was born there. He married Miss Rebecca Couturier. One of his daughters married Ransom Davis McKelvey, the other T. Walter Thomas, of St. Stevens, who went to live in Abbeville and died there. His son Philip Couturier Kirk succeeded his father. He married Gabriella, daughter of Francis Marion of Mount Pleasant. After her death he married Miss Singleton of Williamsburg.

25. Mount Pleasant. This place was left by Gen. Francis Marion Dwight and thus became his representative. Mr. Marion was twice married. He was the father of eleven daughters, never of a son. Of the daughters who came to womanhood, Rebecca married Charles C. Porcher; Harriott and Charlotte were successively the wives of Dr. Theodore Couturier; all of these died childless. Louise married John G. Palmer, of whom more hereafter. Videau married Richard Yeadon of Charleston; Gabriella married Philip C. Kirk.

Mrs. Marion survived her husband and most of her daughters many years. A model of graceful and dignified widowhood; bearing with fortitude the inevitable strokes of Providence, and sustaining herself with that blessed hope which is the Christian's inheritance, and which sheds a warm beam of cheerfulness over the spirits even when the unthinking would look for a broken heart. Her grandson

Sidney Kirk, son of Philip, is now the owner of Mount Pleasant.

26. Walworth. Purchased by Major Samuel Porcher, soon after the introduction of cotton into the State, and named by him in affectionate remembrance of the village near London where he had been educated. He built an elegant house upon it, and gave it to his son Thomas William Porcher, who made it his residence. He married in 1828 Ellinor, daughter of Captain Peter Gaillard of Haydon Hill. They had four children: 1. Julius, who married Mary, daughter of Edmond Wickham, Esqr., of Richmond, Va. 2. Mary, who married Rev. C. P. Gadsden, now of Charleston, and died of Yellow Fever in 1864 3. John Stoney the present owner of Walworth, who married Harriott, daughter of Isaac Porcher, Jr., of Chapel Hill. 4. Ellinor, who married John Gaillard and died in 1860.

Julius T. Porcher, the eldest of these children, was born in April, 1829. In his boyhood he attended the best schools in Charleston, and graduated at the South Carolina College. He afterwards studied medicine, and was admitted to that faculty. Amply provided for by his father, he had no inducement to follow the practice of the profession, and having been settled by his father as a planter at St. Julien's, he brought to the pursuit of this business all the resources of a cultivated mind, and patient industry. Early taught to regard life as a trust he made it his business to discharge with fidelity that which was committed to him—and he early commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. The improvement of his estate was both a duty and a pleasure, and his patient industry and habits of accurate observation made it certain that every improvement which he might effect for himself would be permanent, and so well founded on facts and well conducted experiments as to be a gain also to his neighborhood and to his country.

Called to the command of a company on the breaking out of the war, he was intrusted with the defence of Bull's Island. After the abandonment of that port he was trans-

fered to the army of the West and followed Gen. Bragg in his various movements. Censured as this general was during the greater part of his career, those who knew Capt. Porcher never joined in this censure, for they knew that the General enjoyed his confidence and so great was their confidence in him that they cheerfully submitted their judgment to his superior means of information. In the army he rose to the rank of Lieut. Col. With that rank he entered the fatal field of Chickamauga, or Missionary Ridge, and was never more seen by his friends. No effort could ever recover his body. On that fatal day perished this young man, the joy and hope of his family, the pride and honour of his name the hope and ornament of his country. I can well sympathize with the Duke of Ormond, who gloried more in the grave of his Ossory than other fathers did in the splendid prospects of their living sons. My Ossorys, too, lie in their graves, their reputations safe beyond all assaults of calumny, all temptations whether of prosperity or of adversity — and I take an honest pride in here recording the virtues and the graces of my honoured kinsman.

27. Haydon Hill. The residence of Capt. Peter Gaillard, son of Capt. Peter Gaillard, of the Rocks. He married Eliza, daughter of the Hon. Theodore Gourdin of Pineville. Their children were: 1. Eliza, who died soon after reaching womanhood; 2. Ellinor, wife of Thomas W. Porcher of Walworth; Eugene, who married Miss Richburg, of St. Matthews, and Harriott, wife of Sam. Stoney, Esqr., of Charleston. Capt. Gaillard was one of the most beloved and popular men in the parish. He never courted distinction, but was compelled by the voice of his friends to sit in the Convention of 1832; and the same friendly violence made him Captain of the Eutaw State Volunteers, a company raised to support the ordinances of that convention. His second wife was Henrietta, daughter of Sanford Barker of Charleston, who after his death married the Rev. States Lee of Edisto.

28. St. Juliens. A portion of the inheritance of Mrs.

T. W. Porcher, a handsome house was built here for the residence of the late Julius T. Porcher, her son. We have now reached the western boundary of the Parish; we shall now travel eastwardly on the Santee River Road on both sides of which are to be seen numerous homesteads. The first on the right is:

29. Eutaw. The residence of the late Wm. Sinkler, Sen. Here is one of the battle fields of the Revolution. The old brick house, the timely possession of which saved the British army from destruction, might still be seen when I was a boy. It no longer exists, but a fine wooden mansion, the homestead stands about three-fourths of a mile from the road.

The Eutaw Spring is one of those fountains without any apparent outlet which are common in this limestone region —this is one of the largest of the kind. In a large depression, containing perhaps an area of two hundred yards circuit, the water gushes out of a rock, flows rapidly to the other side and enters the bowels of the earth. A lofty hill rises over the spot where it is lost and a hundred yards to the west it gushes out and discharges a large body of water which under the name of Eutaw Lake flows into the Santee by Nelson's ferry.

Mr. William Sinkler was the son of James Sinkler, of St. Stephen's, the brother of Peter Sinkler who is so honourably noticed in Mr. Dubose's pamphlet. He married Miss Brown of Charleston; the children were, James, who married the daughter of John Huger of Charleston; Seaman, who addressed himself to the practice of medicine, and died early having given an earnest and a valuable and a useful life. Charles, who was several years in the U. S. Navy, and married Emily Wharton of Philadelphia. William, who married Anna Thompson of St. Matthews; and Elizabeth who married Richard Manning of Sumter. Mr. Sinkler was an excellent specimen of a Carolina country gentleman. His manners were bland and courteous; he was given to hospitality; attentive to his business, and a very successful

planter. He was fond of the sports of the turf and his name will generally be found in the annals of the South Carolina (Charleston) Jockey Club. He was a very successful breeder of blooded horses. He enjoyed sport like a gentleman, being always the master and not the slave of his passion. His trainer Hercules, a mulatto man enjoyed a reputation which extended to Virginia.

James Sinkler, the eldest son of William was one of the most agreeable men I ever knew. Possessed of an inexhaustible fund of humor, he was keen at discovering the humorous points of others, and he took rare delight in drawing them out, but always so pleasantly and with such a hearty good will that even his victims would enjoy their share of the entertainment. He was withal a diligent husbandman and a good planter. He did not long survive his father. His son, William, married the youngest daughter of Dr. Thomas Y. Simons, of Charleston.

30. Belvidere. On the Nelsons Ferry Road, on old homestead of the family, and the residence of Charles Sinkler, Esq., son of the preceding.

31. Brackey. Now the property of Charles Sinkler, formerly the residence of Daniel Fludd, Esqr., who died in 1829. Having extensive possessions in St. Paul's Parish his residence here was only occasional.

Mr. Fludd was, like many other gentlemen, an epicure—and was not unwilling to make his ample means contribute to the gratification of his tastes. Partly for this purpose, and partly to give a home to a worthy woman, he established here a Mrs. Jacobs, and gave her absolute control over the poultry department. There lived here an overseer whose name was Lockhart, very much attached to his employer, in whose service he had lived many years. Lockhart was rather jealous that any body should exercise an independent authority over the plantation, and a feud commenced between him and the poultry wife. He gave grudging the aid exacted of him, but when she demanded that the bluff on the river bank should be graded, so that her ducklings might

have easier access to and from the river, his indignation boiled over, and he wrote instantly to Mr. Fludd to insist upon the dismission of Mrs. Jacobs as the condition of his remaining. No cause being assigned for this peremptory demand, it was disregarded by Mr. Fludd, and Lockhart left the place. A few years afterwards he heard that his old employer, whom he very much loved, was suffering from pecuniary embarrassment, arising partly from the mismanagement of this place. He lamented the occurrence, and was anxious to help his old friend if it could be done without compromising his dignity. He wrote him the following letter: "Dear Sir—I have heard with sorrow of your embarrassments and would be very glad to help you in your trouble. If you will dismiss from your plantation that abominable woman Mrs. Jacobs and her daughter, I will return to your service, and, like a faithful steward, pull Daniel out of the lion's den." By this time Mr. Fludd had become aware of the unreasonable demand which had roused the indignation of the overseer, and a compromise was easily effected. Mrs. Jacobs transferred to another place and Lockhart returned to the service of his old friend.

32. Dawshee. This place, I believe, to have been originally a homestead of the Gignilliats, afterwards of Simeon Theus, Esqr., one of the last of the Monck's Corner merchants. It was then the residence of Thomas Gaillard, the third son of Captain Peter Gaillard of the Rocks. He graduated at the South Carolina College, and I believe was called to the bar in Charleston. He married Mariane Gendron, daughter of Thomas Palmer of Gravel Hill, St. Stephen's Parish. He was also a land surveyor and an excellent draughtsman.

Mr. Gaillard was not a successful planter. He was fond of literature, and his friends charged him with devoting to books, that time which was demanded by his business. The charge was probably well founded. Success depends upon a combination of qualities and one will succeed who apparently has leisure for any diversion from business, while

another will fail who is indefatigable in his attention. Mr. Gaillard sold Dawshee and removed to St. Stephen's Parish, and in 1832 bid adieu to South Carolina and went to live in Alabama. I am sorry to add that he was no more successful in Alabama, than he had been in Carolina. He and his wife both died during the war, and some of their children returned to Carolina.

Mr. Gaillard was always interested in political questions, took a lively interest in the discussions which preceded the act of Nullification, and sustained ably with his pen, the doctrines and principles of the Union party. After he removed to Alabama, he became an author on a more extensive scale, publishing a History of the Christian Church, and a History of the Presbyterian Church. This place now belongs to Charles Sinkler, Esqr.

33. Pondbluff. This place was the residence of Mrs. Marion, (the widow of the general), after her husband's death. I am uncertain whether this place or Mount Pleasant was the general's homestead. Mrs. Marion was a Videau, a relative of her husband. She died in Pineville in 1815. She left the place to Keating L. Simons, Esqr., still remembered as an eminent lawyer of Charleston, and it still remains in possession of his descendants.

34. Richardsons. Black Branch, or Richardsons, was a part of Mrs. Marion's Pond Bluff plantation and was left by her to her grand-niece, Mary, the daughter of Richard Singleton of Sumter, and by him sold to Jas. B. Richardson. Between this place and Mr. James Gaillard's, the Rocks, was a small tract of land owned by Miss Ashby, which was also acquired by Richard Singleton and sold to Richardson. Mrs. Gen. Marion divided her Pond Bluff plantation between Mr. Singleton's daughter, who afterwards married George McDuffie, and Col. Keating Lewis Simons.

We must now retrace our steps and examine the homesteads which lie on the southern side of the road, beginning at the west we find:

35. New Mercia. This house was built by Major Samuel

Porcher for his grandson Richard Shackelford Porcher, the son of Philip Porcher, the eldest son of Major Porcher, by his wife Selina Shackelford. The children of this marriage were Richard, and Selina, who married Henry Edmund Ravenel, Esqr. Richard married Esther Gasqué of Georgetown. He sold this place to Christopher Gaillard and removed to Pendleton.

Christopher Gaillard was the son of James Gaillard and his wife Henrietta, daughter of Theodore Gourdin of Pineville—he married Lydia, second daughter of Samuel Gaillard. He served through the war with the gallantry that is native to his race.

36. Walnut Grove. That this was one of the seats of the Gignilliats, appears from the fact that it was the homestead of Gabriel Gignilliat, who died in 1803. With him the name disappears in this part of Carolina. He married his cousin Marianne Palmer, daughter of Captain John Palmer of St. Stephen's. One son of this marriage died in infancy. Mrs. Robert Marion of Belle Isle, the ancestress of the Deveaux family was the sister of Gabriel Gignilliat. His widow married George Porcher of Cedar Spring.

Walnut Grove afterwards became the property of Captain Peter Gaillard of the Rocks, and was given by him to his second son James, who built the elegant house there. He was one of the earliest graduates of the South Carolina College.

He married Harriott, daughter of Major Samuel Porcher. She died in 1825, leaving six children: 1. Samuel Porcher, who married Mary, daughter of Francis Peyre, Jr., and who died leaving no children; and afterwards Mary, daughter of Peter Gaillard formerly of Pineville, and whose family removed to Pendleton after his death. She was the sister of the late Dr. Peter C. Gaillard of Charleston. The second child was Peter Charles Gaillard, so well known as the hero of Secessionville and of Battery Wagner, and who received additional distinction by having been removed from the Mayoralty of Charleston by Military Satrap Can-

by. Col. Gaillard married Anne, daughter of William Snowden, Esqr. 3. Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Porcher, of Chapel Hill. 4. James, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Gaillard of the Rocks. 5. Mary, wife of R. Press Smith. 6. Arthur, who died unmarried and young. Press Smith and Samuel Porcher Smith, the sons of Mary Smith, served gallantly throughout the war and were both wounded. Isaac Porcher, the son of Elizabeth, served at the outbreak of the war but died of fever in 1861.

Mr. Gaillard's second wife was Henrietta, widow of Dr. James Ravenel, and daughter of Theodore Gourdin of Pineville. Her daughter, Henrietta Ravenel, married Charles Macbeth of Charleston. The children of Mrs. Gaillard were Christopher, who married Lydia Gaillard (35); Esther, wife of Dr. Rembert of Sumter; Harriott, wife of Dr. Theodore Gourdin, a gentleman of character and intelligence and a physician whose early death nipped in the bud the fair promise of excellence. 4. John Gaillard who married Ellinor, daughter of Thomas W. Porcher, and 5. Theodore, who married Marion Huger.

Mr. Gaillard is at this time the oldest and most respected inhabitant of this country, and venerated not more for his four score years than for his estimable character. But neither his character nor his age could save him from the brutality of Gen. A. S. Hartwell, who, never having distinguished himself in the presence of an armed enemy gave ample proof of his prowess by the ferocity with which he chastised the defenceless and unarmed men, women and children of this parish, after the Confederate troops had abandoned it. Mr. Gaillard's House was plundered, and personal indignities were offered to him by Adjutant Gen. Torrey, the aid of Hartwell. Torrey proposed to burn the house over the heads of the devils. What prevented the execution of this fell purpose, I cannot explain. A few, about a half dozen of Gen. Ferguson's scouts made their appearance at the head of the avenue and this is believed to have caused Hartwell to withdraw his men.

37. Belmont. The elegant mansion in this tract was erected for David Gaillard the fourth son of Capt. Peter Gaillard of the Rocks. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph Palmer, Esqr., of Springfield. Their only child did not live to manhood. His second wife was Louisa youngest daughter of Samuel Dubose of Murrels.

Mr. Gaillard having removed his residence to Fairfield, sold Belmont to William Sinkler, Jr., son of William Sinkler of Eutaw. (See No. 29.)

38. The Rocks. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to notice Capt. Peter Gaillard, when these pages contain such an ample notice of him by Mr. Dubose who personally knew, respected and venerated him.

Capt. Gaillard was a St. Stephen's planter when indigo had become valueless in consequence of the want of the bounty with which the British government had fostered it, and the frequency of the freshets on the Santee river were making the culture of that swamp hazardous, whatever might be the object. Wishing to effect the culture of provisions at least so as to insure a supply of food for his plantation, he purchased this place. Just then the culture of cotton began to attract public notice, and he tried it on a large scale on this plantation, with such marked success, that not only he, but his neighbors generally immediately became cotton planters; and in a very short period all his embarrassments were removed, and he became a wealthy planter. The land which yielded him such ample profit naturally suggested itself to him as his proper homestead, and he fixed his permanent residence here. This house was a model of elegance, neatness, and comfort, and all the appointments of his homestead were planned and executed with so much care, and taste, that the Rocks became a standard by which all other homesteads were judged. It was possible to equal the Rocks, to surpass it was impossible.

The place derives its name from the fact of the country. The limestone frequently crops out here in bold masses of rock—a large spring gushes from a limestone rock to the

north of the house, throws out water enough to move a water mill and flows into the Santee river a few miles below.

When Capt. Gaillard retired from active life he gave this place to his youngest son, Samuel, who had been an officer in the U. S. Navy. He married Henrietta, third daughter of Joseph Palmer of Springfield, by whom he had three daughters: 1. Elizabeth, who married James Gaillard, Jr. 2. Lydia, who married Christopher Gaillard. 3. Henrietta, the wife of Henry Stevens.

Mr. Gaillard died in 1830. His widow survived him many years; and the plantation is now in the possession of James Gaillard, Jr.

39. Springfield. The residence of Joseph Palmer, Esq., second son of Capt. John Palmer of St. Stephen's. He married Eliza, eldest daughter of Peter Porcher of Peru, the brother of Col. Thos. and Major Samuel Porcher, and had six sons and six daughters, all of whom with one exception lived to maturity. They were, 1. Elizabeth wife of David Gaillard of Belmont, (37). 2. Anne, wife of William Cain. 3. (5) Henrietta, wife of Samuel Gaillard of the Rocks. (38) 4. John Gendron, who married Catherine, daughter of Francis Marion of Mount Pleasant. (25). 5. Peter P. Palmer, who married Harriott Palmer, daughter of John Palmer of St. Stephen's, the brother of Joseph. 6. Mahan Palmer, who married Matilda, daughter of Rev. Charles B. Snowden. 7. Esther Simons, who married Dr. John Sanders Palmer of St. Stephen's. 8. Samuel, who died unmarried. 9. Marianne, who married Samuel J. Palmer of St. Stephen's. 10. Joseph Palmer, who married Miss Allen of Richmond, Va. 11. Keating Simons. 12. Martha, who died in childhood. Mr. Palmer was a man of very marked and very admirable character; active, enterprising and energetic, he not only shrank from no labor, but seemed to abhor a life of indolence; public spirited and benevolent, he was always ready to labor and to think for others, and utterly free from selfishness, to post-

pone his own gratification to promote the comfort and interest of others. Few persons have ever had so many trusts confided to them as executors; and none have ever discharged them more assiduously or more faithfully. It must be remembered that the duty of an executor in the country was not confined to the marshalling of assets, paying of testator's debts, and making safe investments of the remainder for the benefit of the heirs—the country executor became the manager of the plantation and was charged with all the cares and vexations of such a position. He was obliged to assume responsibilities which were sometimes hazardous. An executor who marshals assets, pays debts and invests safely, and has his accounts regularly audited is certainly acting safely for himself; but he may doom the subjects of his trust to poverty when the exercise of energetic benevolence might save every thing. I knew an instance in a neighboring district, where the debts of the testator amounted to $108,000.00, and his assets to $110,000.00—the executor might have paid the debt, and turned the heirs over to poverty, but he knew and he felt that he was appointed by his deceased friend for a very different purpose. He acted as the friend of his wards, and when they came to manhood delivered to them their father's property unimpaired and unembarrassed. Such a man was Mr. Joseph Palmer. None of his wards ever complained of dereliction of duty on his part.

His home was the abode of the most liberal, but unostentatious hospitality. At a time when the roads were thronged with travellers, his house, which was conspicuous from the road, attracted strangers as well as friends, and all were considered equally entitled to its sacred rites. It was the characteristic of his race to be impulsive, so that whilst he was a warm friend, he could be a bitter enemy; though he frequently expressed himself with a warmth, and even violence which gave him on occasions an appearance of harshness. This trait in his character gave his wife a few hours of pain, and a life long merriment on the following

occasion: The Rev. Mr. Tshudy of the lower Parish had been so indiscreet as to preach a political sermon, which of course gave offence. Mr. Palmer was so offended that he declared the parson should never enter his house. As they lived more than twenty miles apart, there seemed not much likelihood of his ever being called upon to execute his threat. One day whilst he was absent from home, Mr. Tshudy drove up to the door, and craved the enjoyment of a night's hospitality. Mrs. Palmer was in agony. She remembered the warmth of her husband's expressions; she knew that he felt deep anger at the course of the parson; but she knew not how to advise him to seek another lodging, and yet she dreaded the explosion of her husband's anger when he should return and find so unwelcome a guest. Mechanically, she invited him in. It happened that several persons came in to spend the night, and it was a question how all were to be provided with beds. But the dread of the scene which might occur on her husband's return deprived her of the ability to think of any thing else. It was night before she heard the tread of his horses' feet approaching the door. She ran out to meet him, told him who was his guest and prayed for mercy. D—n him, said he, is he here? Instantly he remembered the sacred claim of hospitality. Entering the drawing room, he courteously saluted his guests, distinguishing the unconscious parson above the rest. Whenever in after life he would utter rash and harsh expressions, his wife would archly remind him of his violent treatment of Mr. Tshudy. The splendid mansion on this tract was completed in 1820. Mr. Palmer died in 1842, and was almost immediately followed by his wife. Dr. Joseph Palmer is the present proprietor.

40. Windsor. The residence of Elias Couturier, Esqr. By his first wife he had two children, Peter, who married Mary Couturier, daughter of Joseph, and a daughter, who married Dr. John Thomas, late of Fairfield. His second wife was Emma Cahusac.

41. Fountain Head. The residence of Col. Robert Mc-

Kelvey, an active and efficient partisan officer in the war of the Revolution. He was twice married. His sons by his first wife were, Col. Robert McKelvey, and Sumter McKelvey, who married Eliza Bass and died childless. The second wife was Susan, daughter of John Cahusac. The children of this marriage were Ransom Davis McKelvey, who married Miss Kirk, and J. Pringle McKelvey, who died unmarried.

Col. Robert McKelvey the younger, married Miss Couturier who died leaving two children, Robert and Anna. Col. McKelvey, Jr., was an acceptable visitor on all occasions when persons met for social enjoyment. His bouyant spirits on such occasions always made him the life of the company.

42. Cherry Grove. Formerly the residence of the Cains by whom it was sold to Joseph Palmer of Springfield, who built the house on it for his eldest son, John Gendron Palmer. He married Catherine, daughter of Francis Marion, of Mount Pleasant, and died in 1840, leaving a widow and several children. His eldest son, F. Gendron Palmer, was educated at the Citadel Academy in Charleston, and after leaving that school he went to the West and applied himself to rail road engineering. On the breaking out of the war he returned to South Carolina and obtained a commission in Steven's (Holcombe) Legion, where he distinguished himself by his gallantry and his attention to the duties of his office. He rose to the rank of Major, and was wounded in the lung at the second battle of Manassas, which accident supervening on a frame somewhat predisposed to a pulmonary disorder, terminated in consumption which rapidly brought his life to an end, December, 1862. He was an excellent and an accomplished officer and his untimely death nipped in the bud many hopes which had been built upon his life. The younger brothers also shared with gallantry the dangers and hardships of the war. The youngest daughter Charlotte, married Col., afterwards General, Ellison Capers, who after gallant service in the Confederate Army, be-

came, after the war, a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.*

43. Sussex. I know not whether this plantation was ever a homestead. It belonged to Mr. Francis Marion of Mount Pleasant, and now belongs to Mr. Richard Yeadon, his son-in-law.

We now retrace our steps to the Rocks Bridge whence we returned to survey the plantations on the southern side of the road. Descending now eastwardly soon after we leave the ample clearing of Springfield, we find about a furlong from the road, embowered in woods:

44. The Church of the Epiphany, more commonly called the Rock's Church. Built in 1808 and opened for Divine Service in winter by the rector of the Pineville Church. The cemetery attached to it is almost as old as the Church.

45. Mount Hope. On the Santee River formerly the residence of Dr. Samuel Dwight, now of Mr. John Warley. The Dwights are originally from Massachusetts, and relations of that great pillar of Puritan Orthodoxy, President Dwight of Yale College. The immediate ancestor of this family appears to have renounced puritanism, as we find him in the service of the London Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, discharging the duties of a Protestant Episcopal Minister in this Parish. That he was acceptable to his congregation is to be inferred from the fact that he married Christiana Broughton[5], one of his flock. One of their sons married a sister of Gen. Marion, by whom he had two sons, Francis Marion of Mount Pleasant, (No. 25), and Dr. Samuel Dwight. He was thrice married; 1, to a Miss Moore, whose children were, Dr. Samuel Dwight, who lived in Orangeburg. 2. Isaac Marion Dwight, who married Florida Peyre, and afterwards Martha, daughter of Col. Thomas Porcher of Ophir, by whom he had several children; and

*Now Bishop of South Carolina.

[5]Daughter of Lt. Gov. Thomas Broughton of Mulberry Castle, on Cooper River.

thirdly, a daughter of John R. Matthews of Charleston, Esther, who married Dr. Henry Ravenel of Pooshee and died without children. The second wife was Miss Tew, of Charleston, who died without children. His third wife was the widow McDonald, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom married George S. Bryan of Charleston, and the other M. Bryan, Esqr., of St. Thomas' Parish. After Dr. Dwight's death Mount Hope was purchased by Major Paul Warley, and is now in the possession of his son John Warley, Esqr.

46. Bluefield, formerly the residence of John Palmer, eldest son of Captain John Palmer of St. Stephens. His wife was Mary Jerman, and their children were Mrs. Rebecca Couturier, widow of Dr. Couturier of Pineville, Mrs. Sarah Couturier, now of Fairfield, widow of Washington Couturier of Pineville, Mrs. Peter Palmer, Robert M. Palmer, now of Abbeville, John Palmer, lately deceased, and Samuel Warren Palmer.

After the death of Captain Palmer, his plantation, Richmond, became the property of Mr. John Palmer, and making that his homestead, he sold Bluefield to Paul Warley of St. Matthews. Mr. Warley married Miss Baldrick of St. Matthews. Their children were Benjamin Warley, John Warley, and a daughter who married Dr. William Snowden of Pineville and died without issue.

47. Poplar Hill. Formerly the residence of the Cahusac Family. This name I believe is now extinct with the death of Robert Cahusac, of Mitten, who died about 1834. The Cains, Deveaux, Palmers, and many of the Porchers are connected with this family, Poplar Hill is now the residence of Dr. Peter Palmer, the second son of Joseph Palmer of Springfield. His wife is the daughter of John Palmer formerly of Bluefield (46), and late of Richmond in St. Stephen's Parish.

We now reach the lands of Major Samuel Porcher of Mexico; and from the bank of the canal once have seen the homestead of that gentleman.

This plantation, the first in St. Stephen's Parish lies in both Parishes. After his death in 1858, it descended to his son W. Mazyck Porcher. In March, 1865, it was ruthlessly burnt to the ground by order of a man calling himself Gen. Hartwell. Before burning the house he robbed it of all the valuables it contained, and never returned them to the owner.

50. South of Mexico and west of the canal is Big Camp, a plantation formerly owned and cultivated by the Santee Canal Company. It is now the property of W. Mazyck Porcher.

We now take the road which diverges below Greenland Swamp from the Santee River road, and proceed southwardly toward the completion of our survey. Travelling through a dense forest with occasional glimpses of the reservoirs of the Santee Canal, we come to Eady Town, once the seat of a village of half breeds, who are now I believe extinct, but now the site of a large church and Camp Meeting ground of the Methodist Church. A short distance below on the right hand side is

51. Halls. A name probably derived from a former proprietor; the house was built by Dr. Edwin Gaillard, son of John Gaillard of Pineville who married Mary White, daughter of the late Mrs. Samuel Dubose of Pineville by her first marriage. They were the parents of Dr. Edwin Gaillard now of Richmond who acquired distinguished honors in the Medical Department of the army during the late war. Dr. Gaillard died in 1834, and Halls was purchased by Joseph Palmer of Springfield for his third son Maham Palmer. He married Matilda, daughter of the Rev. C. B. Snowden, of Pineville, and died after a life of usefulness, benevolence, integrity and piety in 1852. His son Clarence Palmer joined the army at the commencement of the war, and was distinguished for his gallant conduct. He was killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

Since the death of Mr. Palmer this place has frequently changed hands.

We come now to the Santee Canal where it descends from its summit level by a lock known as Spear's from a Scotchman who was many years the keeper of the lock. The summit level extending about five miles from this point to Big Camp, is fed entirely from artificial ponds, depending upon rains for their supply of water. Immediately after crossing the canal we intercept one of the principal roads to Pineville, and are in sight of

52. Wilton. On this tract was formerly a tavern known as Rays, from the name of the proprietor. I barely remember the house, which stood on the right of the road, nearly opposite a fountain which may still be seen on the left. Who, or whence Ray was, I know not. He was a sportsman, a jockey and a good judge of horseflesh. He owned a horse named Splintertail from some peculiarity about the tail which looked as if it had been an after thought, not contemplated in the original design of the animal. This horse was celebrated for his fleetness in a single mile heat. It happened that while the St. Stephen's Jockey Club were holding their annual meeting at what is now known as the Pineville Race Course, a party of drovers arrived at Rays, among whose horses was one in every respect the counterpart of Splintertail, except that his tail had been docked. Ray conceived the idea of speculating with this horse, and took the drovers into confederacy with him. Spintertail's tail was cut off and fastened to the other horse, which was taken to the course and entered by the name of Splintertail As he was well known for his fleetness every one was willing to bet largely on him, and the confederates were busy taking up all bets. The deception was perfect and so was rose to eminence in the new States of the West. Wilton afterwards became the property of John Ravenel, Esqr., who held it until his death in 1833. He was the youngest son of René Ravenel of Poshee. He married Susan, daughter of Dr. Robert Wilson of Charleston. One daughter survived them. The place then fell into the hands of Ransom

D. McKelvey, son of Col. Robert McKelvey. He married the daughter of Robert Kirk, Esqr.

53. Stuarton. West of the road and west of the Canal, was formerly the residence of Sims Lequeux, Esqr. It was purchased by Mr. Samuel Dubose, and after the burning of Harbin House became the residence of the widow of Edwin Dubose.

54. Hepworth. I remember the brick walls of a dwelling very near the bank of the canal, said to have been the residence of one of the St. Juliens; it has long since merged in

55. Chelsea. Either a St. Julien or a Ravenel Homestead. The house is one of the oldest in the Parish, being about 120 years old. At the end of the last century it was inhabited by Peter Porcher, son of Philip Porcher of St. Stephen's; acquiring it in right of his wife Charlotte Ravenel, after whose death it passed to her sister, Mrs Alexander Broughton. Her two sons Alexander and Daniel, (the latter of whom succeeded her) both died childless. Her two daughters married respectively Thomas Broughton and Philip P. Broughton of Mulberry.

In 1836 Chelsea was purchased by Dr. Morton Waring, son of Morton A. Waring of Charleston, and he has resided there ever since. He married Anne, daughter of Nathaniel H. Rhodes of Beaufort.

56. Northhampton. A St. Julien homestead, passing by marriage into the hands of Gen. W. Moultrie whose name belongs to the history of the State. On this place he made the first experiment of cotton planting on a large scale. The substantial brick house was destroyed by fire in 1842, but the massive walls were uninjured, and the loss done by fire restored.

Gen. Moultrie's son, who succeeded him, dying early, unmarried, Northhampton was sold. It has passed into several hands. For some years it was the homestead of Theo. S. Dubose who on removing to the upper part of the country

sold it to Henry W. Ravenel[6] (son of Dr. Henry Ravenel), of Pooshee. He too found it necessary to remove to the upper country. It was then purchased by Henry Stevens, son of Charles Stevens. He married Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Gaillard of the Rocks. He was educated at the Virginia University; was a diligent, intelligent and successful cultivator of the soil and was winning golden opinions by the judicious use which he made of the wealth with which Providence had endowed him when the war broke out and tore him from the pursuits of peace. He volunteered as before stated and died upon the field of honor.

57. Indianfield. This place is said to have been purchased by William Mazyck of Charleston, with his share of a crop planted at Cedar Spring, then cultivated for the estate of Philip Porcher of St. Stephen's, his wife's father. Mr. Mazyck was a Charleston merchant, but desirous of having a place in the country to which his family could resort, he built the house here. It was afterwards purchased by Dr. Henry Ravenel, and has at different times been the homestead of himself and of several of his sons.

Near the house is one of those remarkable depressions, caused by the subsidence of the limestone substratum. The occupants of the place have repeatedly tried to make it useful as a garden, but always without success. In a short time the garden disappears, and leaves no trace behind.

Having now reached a formidable swamp which would arrest our progress were it not for the long causeway constructed in 1757, by means of which we would get among plantations already described, we retrace our steps, and returning to Wilton, we see on the left hand side of the road, the very large and elegant mansion of William Ravenel, son of Dr. Henry Ravenel of Pooshee. This house* is in St. Stephen's Parish. It was built by the late Stephen G. Deveaux, the father of several ladies whose names appear

[6] A Botanist of international reputation.

*On Woodlawn Plantation.

in this sketch. After crossing the main road to Pineville and making our way over a little creek we come to an avenue which led to Hardport, or "Hardput."

58. Hardport, the residence of Mr. Paul de St. Julien Ravenel, the brother of the Ravenels of Hanover and Brunswick. By his first marriage he was the father of Mrs. Daniel Broughton. He afterwards married Abigail Pierce of Rhode Island, sister of Mrs. Francis Marion of Goshen. The children of this marriage were, Caroline, wife of Robert Mazyck, and Benjamin, who was afterwards of Brunswick and who married Sarah Marion.

59. Pooshee. An old time honored residence of the Ravenel family, derived to them I believe by intermarriage with the Mazycks[7]. René Ravenel, son of Henry of Hanover, grandson of René Louis and great grandson of René the Huguenot, married Charlotte Mazyck of Woodboo. Early in the present century he built the house at Pooshee which is so conspicuously visible from the road and which has been much enlarged by his son. His children were, his son Dr. Henry Ravenel, who succeeded him. John Ravenel of Wilton, Charlotte, wife of Isaac Porcher of Chapel Hill; Susan, wife of Charles Stevens; Catherine and Marie, both of whom died unmarried. Mr. René Ravenel was one of six brothers, all of whom except one has been named in this paper. The sixth was Dr. Peter Ravenel who was accidentally shot by his friend Mr. Francis Peyre, whilst deer hunting. Among my earliest recollections these gentlemen are associated; large, stately, grave and sedate with that unmistakable air about them which marks the gentleman, and which a child can perceive and understand, though unable to explain or describe. With the exception of the

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[7]An error. Pooshee was granted in 1705 to Pierre de St. Julien de Malacare, 1,000 acres. It was sold by him to his brother-in-law, Henry Le Noble, and by him conveyed to his son-in-law, René Louis Ravenel, son of René Ravenel, the Huguenot emigrant and his wife Charlotte de St. Julian.

youngest they had all been Marion's men[8], and they were the links which bound the present generation with the past. Grave, dignified, thoroughly imbued with a sense of moral rectitude, they stamped the impress of their character upon the society in which they moved, and silently but efficiently contributed to mould the character of the society which in the present century has held possession of this Parish.

Dr. Ravenel was thrice married, first to Catherine, eldest daughter of O'Neal Gough Stevens, by whom he had his eldest son Henry W. Ravenel, the eminent botanist; secondly, to Esther Dwight, who died childless; thirdly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Thomas Porcher of Ophir, who bore him three sons and three daughters who reached maturity, viz, Thomas Porcher Ravenel, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Wilson of Charleston; Dr. René Ravenel who married Isabella Deveaux; William, who married Ellen, daughter of Samuel Dubose; Maria, wife of Percival Porcher; Rowena, wife of Richard Dwight and Henrietta, qui reste à marier.

For upwards of sixty years has Pooshee house been the scene of liberal but unostentatious hospitality. Its doors were always open to the guest whether expected or not, and even now hundreds of persons can recall the memory of some acts of kindness, some courteous attention from the hospitable owners. The late Dr. Ravenel had been born there late in May; he loved the place with an ardent affection, and to the last year of his life welcomed his friends there on his birthday. He delighted always to have his friends around him, and the hearty simplicity of his greeting gave his guest the assurance that he was truly welcome. It was his hard fate to suffer cruel indignities from the cavalry of that Gen. Potter, who displayed his valour by insulting old age, destroying the houses of the weak, and allowing his soldiers to

[8]René Ravenel was one of Marion's Military family. He entered the service at about 16 and served to the end of the war. He died in 1822.

steal the valuables of those who trusted to the faith of the declarations of his superior officers.

Dr. Ravenel died in 1867 at the age of 79 years. One of the principal cemeteries of the Ravenel and Mazyck families is at Pooshee.

Southeast of Pooshee is Black Oak. There are two locks by means of which the Canal descends into Begin Swamp. In consequence of the intersection of cross roads, one of which crosses the canal by a bridge, here, too, is one of the principal landing places on the canal for the reception of produce for Charleston and the distribution of merchandise from the city. Here has frequently been a store kept for the supply of the miscellaneous wants of the neighborhood. Here, too, was the Club House where the St. John's Hunting Club for more than fifty years were accustomed to assemble periodically around the festive board, and here is the Church of The Holy Trinity, one of the Episcopal Churches of this Parish to be noticed hereafter.

Turning directly now to the east the road crosses the upper waters of Begin Swamp; at the ford stood the forty-two mile post. The road formerly turned to the south and proceeded towards Begin Church and Monck's Corner, but since the construction of the N. E. Railroad, the old canal road has been blocked up at this point, and a new road takes us to the railroad at Bonneau's Depot.

We follow the old, the gate across which introduces us to Wantoot, one of the principal homesteads of the St. Julien family. The house, a massive structure of cypress, with its Dutch roof and huge chimneys, said to have been built upon the model of a Dutch frigate turned upside down, was built in 1712, and was one of the fortresses of the infant colony against hostile Indians. The St. Julien family which once numbered nine or ten males among them, exists now only in the female line.

Daniel Ravenel, of Somerton, married an heiress of that house and became owner of Wantoot, which from that time became the principal residence of the Ravenel family. His

son Daniel, who succeeded him, married Catherine Prioleau, and was the ancestor of the numerous family of the name in Charleston. He died in 1807, but his widow survived him forty-two years, enjoying the blessings of honored age, such as love, obedience, honor, troops of friends. Their son, Dr. James Ravenel, became the owner after his father's death.

He married Henrietta Gourdin, daughter of Theodore Gourdin of Pineville, and died leaving an only daughter, who marrying Charles Macbeth of Charleston, became with her husband the joint owners of this place. Thus it has passed uninterruptedly from 1712 to the descendants of the original proprietor. It was burnt down by order of Gen. Potter; the destroyer also of Pineville.

Mr. Macbeth was guilty of several heinous crimes. He was mayor of Charleston; he had sons in the army of the Confederate States, who had distinguished themselves; and the stern justice of General Potter condemned Wantoot house to the flames. It was a heartless act of incendiarism, executed in cold blooded malice, when not a Confederate soldier was to be found within a hundred miles.

61. Woodboo. An old homestead of the Mazyck family. It has frequently happened that a certain name becomes so common in a family that it ceases to be a distinctive appellation—and either the owners are obliged to adopt some addition in order to designate themselves, or others will do it for them. In the Mazyck family the name of Stephen was borne by so many that they were called respectively Woodboo Stephen, Hickory-faced Stephen and Upstairs Stephen. The appellation of Woodboo Stephen explains itself. Hickory-faced Stephen was the ancestor of the Elfes and the Deazles; I have never discovered the cause of the appellation. Another Stephen Mazyck, who was never married, was seized with the small pox and disgusted with the scars which disfigured his features, refused to leave his room.

Seven years he lived in an upper chamber of his house in Charleston, whence the name. He was then persuaded to

visit Woodboo. As soon as he arrived there he went to his chamber, but the spell was broken. After secluding himself for two or three days, the pleasant prospect of the country enticed him out of doors, and he became as other men. But the soubriquet never left him. The time he spent in his chamber was devoted to reading, and as he was gifted with a strong memory, he was a sort of walking library.

Woodboo Stephen Mazyck was the owner of Woodboo. His son Stephen succeeded him. He married Susan, daughter of Morton A. Waring of Charleston, and died childless in 1832. His brother Robert married Miss Helen Wilson of Charleston, and after her death, Caroline, daughter of Paul Ravenel. Their sister married Dr. Isaac Wilson of Charleston.

John W. Mazyck, son of Robert became the owner of Woodboo by the will of his uncle. He sold it to Dr. Henry Ravenel, who gave it to his son Thomas Porcher Ravenel.

The house, which was not only an elegant one, but venerable from its antiquity, was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1867.

On this plantation are two immense limestone springs which gush out of the rock near each other at the edge of the swamp. They are very deep, and the water so clear that the smallest objects can be distinguished at the bottom, fifteen feet below the surface. I have heard it said that the water discharged from them is sufficient to flow forty acres of rice in one night.

62. Fair Spring. A tract cut off from Woodboo to furnish a homestead to Robert Mazyck, son of Stephen of Woodboo. It was sold to Mr. Markley.

On this place is found that valuable marsh known to agriculturists as Green sand. The broken ground and numerous live oaks which are dispersed park-like about the lawn, render the place one of the most picturesque in the country.

63. Dubois, east of the road, probably derived its name

from a former proprietor. It was formerly the property of Isaac Porcher of Chapel Hill, and sold by him to Arnold J. Harvey, Esqr.

64. Oakfield belonged to Charles Johnston, Esqr., of Charleston, who built the large and imposing but rather incommodious house. His daughter, Marion, marrying Peter Porcher, son of Philip Porcher of the Oldfield, it became his residence; and after his death was occupied successively by his sons Dr. Peter Porcher of Charleston and Philip Johnston Porcher. The latter sold it to Dr. Morton Waring. After Dr. Waring left it for Chelsea, it changed hands frequently and the house went to ruin.

65. Simpson's, so called from its proprietor, a gentleman from Boston. After his death his nephew came to take possession, and was so well pleased with the "Institution" that he abandoned the place and carried his slaves to seek more profitable employment in Alabama. The place has frequently changed hands. On this place was one of the four Huguenot Churches in Carolina, but no trace of it can be seen. It must have been of considerable importance for we find that about the year 1701 the Rev. Dugué was transferred from Charleston to this place. The Santee Canal here descends by a double lock into the last reach before it meets the river, and the brick warehouses of the company present quite a picturesque appearance—standing as they do on the margin of the broad basin which it was hoped would be the port of a flourishing town.

66. Tibbekudlaw has changed owners repeatedly. It was purchased by Philip Porcher of Oldfield, and settled for his son Philip who resided here until his death in 1832. He married Martha, daughter of Samuel Dubose of St. Stephen's. After his death it was purchased by Solomon Clark, Esqr. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Clark it was again sold. At the gate we find the road from Murray's ferry.

67. Broad Axe, formerly the property of Thos. Meree, Esqr.

68. Begin Church*. The Parish Church. Destroyed by Lt. Col. Coates in his retreat from Monck's Corner in 1781, restored about 1800. The road we have been pursuing opens a vista through the woods towards Watboo bridge, but we here turn suddenly to the right, and plunge into the depths of Begin Swamp over which is an excellent causeway—cross the Santee Canal by a bridge from which we can see the wooden lock which connects it with Cooper River, whence ascending a high hill we find ourselves at Monck's Corner from which we began this survey.

*Only a part of one wall remains. The graveyard is still kept up and occasionally used.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Article I.

NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

Article II.

OBJECT.

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read be-

fore the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy and collateral subjects.

Article III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families, whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationalty they may belong

SEC. 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SEC. 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

SEC. 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

SEC. 6. Applications for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the appli-

cant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thrds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

Article IV.

Sec 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each original Huguenot centre or settlement in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and an Executive Committee, composed of the President, Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Historian, and five members elected by the Society.

Sec. 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society, and to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other

moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in the name of the Society. Out of these sums he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and collect data relating to the history of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this constitution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

SEC. 7. The officers of the Society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

Article V.

MEETINGS.

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates.

SEC. 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April

13th, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

SEC. 2. The Autumn meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22nd of October, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually, as they may deem most appropriate.

SEC. 5. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SEC. 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SEC. 4. All resolutions much be presented in writing to the Chair.

SEC. 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fee for two consecutive years the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SEC. 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names, shall add to their own names (on signing the constitution), the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

SEC. 7. The original Huguenot settlements in this State, each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President, are as follows: Charleston, Purysburg and New Bordeau.

SEC. 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society. Provided the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

ANTOINE GABEAU.

BY EOLA WILLIS, A DESCENDANT.

Soon after the Peace of Paris, two hundred and twelve French Protestants left their country to seek an asylum in the New World, under the guidance of the Huguenot minister, Rev. Jean Louis Gibert.

They set sail from Plymouth, England, where they had sought refuge from their persecutors, and landed on the friendly shores of Carolina in April, 1764. Among the number who settled in Charleston, S. C., were Antoine Gabeau and his mother. Antoine was then a child of

seven years of age. He was born in the village of Eymet, Department La Dordogne, near Bordeaux, late in the year of 1756.

Madame Gabeau had lost her husband who owned large "Champagne Vineyards" near Bordeaux and she and her little son came to America with their friends Etienne and Marie Thunac, who lived in the same village of Eymet. With her she brought the title deeds to two vineyards and some few personal belongings, among them a chased silver cylindrical case into which fitted seals of amethyst, crystal and topaz bearing French mottoes, "Ne m'oubliez pas," "Pensez à moi," "Souhaites sincere," etc., which is now in the possession of one of her American great, great grand-daughters.

She brought also sufficient means with her to establish herself and child comfortably. Her French property yielded a good income and during the life time of the care-taker and overseer Jean Batiste Bart, she received remittances, but after his death his children looked so well after the property that they claimed it as their own. Of this mention will be made farther on.

When Antoine Gabeau (called Anthony in America), was eighteen years old, he entered the Revolutionary army and was appointed Sergeant in a corps called "The True Blues," under Captain Greenwood. He served four years and was taken prisoner by the British at the surrender of Charleston. After his death his widow received a pension.

On September 1st, 1778 Anthony Gabeau was married in St. Philip's Church to an English girl Elizabeth Henley, by the Rev. Robert Smith, afterwards the first Bishop of South Carolina.

They had nine children, James, Elizabeth, Anthony Samuel, John, Mary Hannah, Simon, Benjamin, Daniel and Susanna.

The records of the baptisms of these children are in St. Philip's Church register and the following burials are recorded in St. Philip's register, although the interments were

made in the Huguenot graveyard: John Gabeau, Elizabeth Gabeau, Philip Prioleau Gabeau, S. Gabeau and Daniel Gabeau; some of these being the grand children of Anthony.

The tombs of Anthony and his wife, Elizabeth, were covered by the present church structure when the old foundations were enlarged.

Mrs. Anthony Gabeau wrote a manuscript volume of reminiscences for her grand children, which was exceedingly interesting. Much of it referred to her life in England. She was the grand daughter of Thomas Henley, Gentleman of Middlesex Co., England., who was brother of Robert, Lord Henley, Baron of Grainge.

In speaking of the strict religious way in which her husband had been brought up, she said that his mother kept all the fasts and festivals of the Church (Huguenot) as strictly as any Roman Catholic, and one of Anthony's pleasantest childhood remembrances was Shrove Tuesday and the pan cakes. In 1779, when Mrs. Gabeau's eldest child, James, was four months old, she with a number of ladies and children were sent for safety during the bombardment of Charleston by the British, to Mt. Pleasant, which was then called Haddrell's Point.

She with her child and a number of others occupied one of the largest and best houses. We quote below from her manuscript: "One day my servant came rushing to the house and after locking the doors, cried out. 'O, Missis, Missis, I seen the English soldiers and they're coming after us, don't you hear the drums?' And sure enough they were making straight for our house. We were terrified, but what to do? To keep silent was impossible on account of the children. We locked ourselves in expecting every moment to see the door knocked down and our lives taken.

"We took all of our things out of the largest room and made up the bed with our best feather mattress. Then came Lord Cornwallis and his men to our very house, and as frightened as we were, we took a peep at him through the key hole. We sent one of the servants to tell him about

the vacant room. When he saw the feather bed he laughed and said to tell the ladies they needn't be afraid. As for a bed, he told his men to get out his big bear skin.

"As Lord Cornwallis was there sometime, the children had to have an airing, so we cautiously sent the nurses with them just a little beyond the door. "Wallis" took a fancy to my baby which was the only boy among them, and took him out of the nurse's arms, and tossed him up and called him a little rebel. He said he would like to see the mother, but that he never did.

"After that we sent the nurses out without fear and my boy was often in "Wallis'" arms. When the British left Charleston, a great many blacks went with them, and among them the three which my aunt gave me when I was married.'

The Reminiscences also mention that many letters were received by her husband after their marriage concerning the French property and the vineyards and he was urged to go over and look after their interests, but this he delayed until too late, for when he finally decided to do so, it was found that his grand-daughter Suzette in searching for stiff papers to use as a foundation for octagon silk quilt patches, had taken the old title deeds from the Secretary and destroyed them beyond hope.

The scraps were collected, but the missing portions made them quite worthless. In 1815 Anthony Gabeau gave power of attorney to his son John (whose daughter had destroyed the title deeds) to go to France and sell the property. But it was claimed by the care-taker who had had possession so long that according to the old adage—they had with them nine tenths of the law.

About 1845 another attempt was made to regain the property by a grandson of Mr. Gabeau's, Anthony Gabeau Willis, who employed French officials to look into the matter, but without success.

In 1868 a certified copy of the recorded power of attorney to John Gabeau in 1815 was sent from the French

Consul's office in Charleston, S. C., to Major Edward Willis, great grandson of Anthony, who was then in Europe, and who once more essayed the regaining of the French property. The English attorneys Bromhead and Wightman were employed to work up the matter and the French lawyer Charles Petit de Meurville, 4 rue Montesquieu Bordeaux, France, but in the absence of the title deeds, nothing could be accomplished and the children of Jean Baptiste Bart, the Overseer, prevailed and the vineyards and property were lost to the rightful owners.

Anthony Gabeau was a devoted member of the Huguenot Church, and at one time filled the office of Clerk and read the responses to the Liturgy in French.

Anthony Gabeau and three of his sons were members of the South Carolina Society. The dates of membership of the three latter, as taken from the Society's rolls, were: James, March 17th, 1801; Simon, March 7th, 1815; Daniel, June 11th, 1816.

With the death of the two infant sons of Daniel, youngest son of Anthony Gabeau, the family name became extinct in Charleston.

EOLA WILLIS,

(Great, great grand-daughter of Anthony Gabeau.)

The following additional data to the notes on the Cordes Family published in Transactions No. 12, have been kindly furnished by Mr. D. E. Huger Smith and Major J. J. Lucas, of Society Hill.

Dr. Anthony Cordes had born to him in Carolina Isaac, Magdelen, Esther, Thomas, James, Paul, Francis and Ann.

Isaac Cordes went to Barbadoes and married Joan Travours, by whom he had one daughter, Ester, which said Ester was married to the Rev. Mr Daniel Dwight, by whom

she had no issue, and then after married James Keith, by whom as yet no issue

The said Isaac Cordes, after the death of the said Joan, his wife, married Ellinor Ellicot of the island aforesaid, by whom he had issue, John, Charles, Mary and Ann Cordes.

John Cordes married Catherine Cordes, daughter of Thomas Cordes, by whom he has issue, Ellinor, Cath[a], John, Charles and Thomas.

Charles Cordes, son of Isaac, died without marriage.

Mary Cordes married Daniel Huger, Esq., by whom she had issue, Daniel, Isaac, John and Benjamin Huger.

Ann Cordes married William Keith, by whom she has issue, Ellinor, William and Ann.

Thomas Cordes, son of Anthony, married Hennerietta Cath[a] Gendron, by whom he left issue, Cath[a], Thomas, Sam[l], Eliz[a] and James.

Cath[a] Cordes, his daughter, married, John Cordes, son of Isaac, as above said.

Thomas Cordes married Ann Ravenel, daughter of Dan[l] Ravenel, by whom as yet no issue.

The rest of the children not married.

Magdalen Cordes, daughter of Anthony Cordes, married ——— Harris, by whom no issue. Afterwards she married Peter Simons, by whom she left issue, Peter and Esther.

Peter Simons died without marriage.

Esther Simons married Peter Bonneau, son of Anthony Bonneau, by whom she had issue, Esther, Magdalen, Peter and Anthony. Afterwards married Benjamin Marion, as yet no issue.

Ester Cordes, daughter of Anthony, married Gabriel Marion by whom she had issue, Isaac, Benj[n], Esther, Gabriel, Joab (Job) and Francis.

Isaac Marion married Rebecca Alston, daughter of William Alston, by whom he has issue, one daughter, Rebecca.

Benjamin Marion married Martha Beauchamp, a widow, daughter of John Alston, by whom no issue. He afterwards married Esther Bonneau, by whom no issue.

Esther Marion, daughter of Esther, married John Alston, son of John Alston, and brother to Benjamin Marion's late wife, by whom she had issue, Martha, Elizabeth, Esther and Ellinor.

The rest of the children not married.

James Paul Cordes, son of Anthony, married Elizabeth Simons, by whom no issue.

Francis Cordes son of Anthony, married Mary Ann Porcher, daughter of Doctor Porcher, by whom no issue. He afterwards married Sus^h Benoist by whom no issue.

Ann Cordes, daughter of Anthony, married Francis Simons, brother of James Paul Cordes' wife and Magdalen's husband, by whom she had issue, Ann, Francis, Hannah and Esther.

Ann Simons married Jonathan Collins, by whom she left one daughter, Ann Collins, who died in a fright in ——.

Francis Simons married Elizabeth McGreggor, by whom he has issue, Ann.

Hannah Simons married John Hasel, by whom no children.

Esther Simons married Josiah Alston, brother of Benjamin Marion's first wife and Esther Alston's husband, by whom she left issue, Francis.

The above Ann Cordes, that married Francis Simons abovesaid, having buried her husband, married Henry Videau, by whom she has issue, Mary Est, Peter and Harry.

Copied by D. E. Huger Smith from an old manuscript in the possession of Mr S. Prioleau Ravenel on 24 May, 1884.

Nota Bene.

As Benjamin Marion married Hester Bonneau 22 Nov. 1752, (see St. Thomas Regr.) and their eldest child was baptized October 14th, 1753, (ibid.); and as this manuscript says they had as yet no issue, this would seem to fix the date of the manuscript between those two dates, say 1752-1753.

Also, Ann Ravenel married Thomas Cordes 6 July, 1749, and of her the manuscript says "by whom as yet no issue"

Memo—As this was not copied for publication, I am not sure that I have followed with accuracy the spelling of the original.—D. E. H.

Society Hill, S. C., June 22nd. 1905.

Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D., Pres. Huguenot Society,
Charleston, S. C.

Revd. and Dear Sir:—In your sketch of the Cordes family in the "Transactions of the Huguenot Society of S. C. No 12," page 52, you say James married in 1728 Elizabeth Simons, who she was or who are their descendants, if any, I do not know, etc. She was my great, great Grand aunt, daughter of Benjamin Simons, and his wife, Mary Esther Du Pré. I have the Simons family record from about 1685, from which I copy for your information, the following:

"The seventh, a girl, born on the 20th April, 1704, on Friday, 5 o'clock in the morning, in the house on our plantation. Baptized by Mr. Samuel Thomas, English minister, in the house at Pompion Hill, where Divine service was usually performed. Myself and wife, (Father and Mother) Godfather and Godmother; and she was named Elizabeth. Married Mr. James Cordes, and died leaving no issue."

Middleburg Plantation on eastern branch of Cooper was

probably her birthplace. The record of the tenth child, "on Middleburg Plantation," settles this point.

My Aunt, Mary Lucas, married Mr. James Jamieson Cordes, son of Thomas and Rebecca Jamieson Cordes, March 21th, 1820, in Charleston, Rev. Mr. Symes performing ceremony. They removed to England with my Grandfather, Jonathan Lucas, Jr., in 1823. Many interesting items of their descendants can be furnished you, by the writer, if of interest.

Yours very truly,

J. J. LUCAS.

FURNISHED BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

(See Transactions No. 10)

Arnald Bruneau, Esqr, haveing merited well of us in contributing to the well settlement of our Province Wee have thought fitt And doe hereby require you to Order the Surveyor Generall to Admeasure out for the said Arnald Bruneau Three thousand Acres of Land for which you are to pass Grants to the said Bruneau and his Heires for ever And the which Three thousand Acres Wee will shall be made A Manor (if he shall desire it soe to be) For which this shall be your Warrant. Given under our hands and Seales this Six and twentieth day of January One thousand Six hundred Eighty and five.

CRAVEN PAT^N, (Seale.)

To Jeseph Morton, Esqr one of ye Landgraves & Govr of that Part of the Province of Carolina that lyes South and West of Cape Feare, and to the Govr for the time being and our Deputies.

PETER COLLETON, (Seale)
SETH SOTHELL. (Seale.)"

From the Crottet Mss.

Confessions de Foi des Eglises réformées de France, etc. L'Eglise Reformée de Mortagne sur Gironde.

Trouvée dans les graniers du château d'Usson Du 29 Aoust, 1657, au 7 Avril, 1669.

(ART.) XXIX.

Quand est de la vraye eglise, nous croyons qúelle doibt estre gouvernée selon la police que Notre Seigneur Jesus Christ â establies c'est q'y air des pasteurs des surveillans et diacres afin que la pureté de la doctrine ait son cours que les vices soient corrigés et reprimées et que les pauvres et tous autres affliges soient secourir en leurs necessities et que ses assemblées se façent an nom de dieu et que les grands et petits soient edifiez.

XXX

* * * * Nous Croyons——* * que nulle eglise ne doit pretendre aucune domination ou seigneurie sur l'autre.

TRANSLATION.

Confessions of Faith of the Reformed Churches of France, etc. The Reformed Church of Mortagne sur Gironde.

Found in the barn of the Château d'Usson, 29th August, 1657, to 7 April 1669.

ART. XXIX

As to the true Church we believe that it should be governed according to the polity which our Lord Jesus Christ has established; that there should be Pastors, Overseers and Deacons, to the end that the purity of the Doctrine should be preserved; that all vice should be corrected and repressed, and that the poor and all others afflicted should be succored in their necessities and that her assemblies should

be held in the name of God and that the great and the humble should be edified

XXX

* * * * * We believe * * * that no Church should pretend to any domination or lordship over another.

A CURIOUS AGREEMENT.

(Book 1694-1707, p. 406.)

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* * * * nous soussignez Pierre Robert, Ministre du St Evangile, natif de St Imier en Swisse et demeurant presentement dans la Comté de Craven sur le bord de la riviere de Santee en la Province de Carolina, et Pierre Robert natif de Bâle en suisse, fils de moy dit Pierre Robert, Ministre du St Evangile et de Jeanne Brayer mon Epouse, En veue du mariage proposé * * * entre mon dit fils Pierre Robert le Jeune et Demoiselle Anne Marie Louise le Grand, fille de Mr Louis le Grand, Ecuyer, Sieur de la fresnaye et de Demoiselle Anne de Magneville son espouse les pére et mere de la paroisse d'Aguerny Vicomté de Caën en Normandie, Province de France, etc.

(Gives his son one half his property, real and personal, land, stock, slaves, furniture, utensils, etc.) (Will all live in same house at common expense and revenue. Agreement can be broken only by common consent. Done in the house of M. Isaac Le Grand, Escuyer Sieur d'Anerville, etc.

Signed, PIERRE ROBERT, Ministre, (S.)
PIERRE ROBERT, le fils, (S.)

Witness:
Isaac le Grand,
Jacques le Grand.

Sworn and executed before Henry Auguste Chastaigner, 10 Sep., 1703.

TRANSLATION.

* * * We, the undersigned, Pierre Robert, Minister of the Gospel, native of St. Imier in Switzerland, and now living in the County of Craven, on the banks of the river Santee in the Province of Carolina, and Pierre Robert, native of Basle in Switzerland, son of me the said Pierre Robert, Minister of the Gospel, and of Jeanne Brayer, my wife, in view of the proposed marriage * * * between my said son Pierre Robert, Jr., and Demoiselle Anne Marie Louise le Grand, daughter of Mr Louis le Grand, Ecuyer, Sieur de la Frenaye and of Demoiselle Anne de Magneville, his wife, the father and mother (being) of the Parish of Aguerny, in the Viscounty of Caën, in Normandy, a Province of France, etc.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.

List of names of Charter Members.

List of officers 1885 to 1889.

Memorial to Genl. Wilmot deSaussure, late president of the Society.

Short sketches of the lives of late members, etc., etc.

President Daniel Ravenel's Annual Address.

Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Annual Meeting, April 13th, 1889.

Out of Print.

Transactions No. 2. An historial sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D. D., Pastor with picture of Church and list of Pastors from 1686 to 1890.

Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting April 14, 1890.

List of officers and new members.

"Ivry," a Poem, by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D. D.

An address before the Society by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894. Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey at Annual Meeting April 13th, 1891 and list of officers of the Society. President's Address at Annual Meetings of 1893 and 1894. List of officers and list of members elected since 1890. Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.

An address before the Society on the Early Huguenots and their emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M. D.

Out of Print.

Transactions No. 4. Published 1897. Papers on some Early Huguenot families in South Carolina. *a* The Legare Family. *b* The Huger Family, with pedigree. *c* The Marion Family. *d* The Manigault Family from 1685 to 1886, with portraits.

A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society, Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 5. Published 1898. 1. The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.

Hostility of the English Settlers to the French, etc.

Naturalization of Huguenot residents.

List of names of French and Swiss Refugees in Carolina, etc. Character of the Huguenots.

The Huguenot Churches in South Carolina: St. John's Parish, Berkeley; St. Dennis Parish or Orange Quarter; Settlement and Church on Santee River.

The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C., Etc., Etc.

Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.

Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published 1899. An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D. and Gabriel Manigault, M. D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America by Daniel Ravenel, Sr., Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 7. Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 21st, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina:— French Santee; Orange Quarter; St. John's; Berkeley the church at Charleston—by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. deSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13th, 1001.

Annual address of President Robert Wilson, D. D.

Resumé of Transactions 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of Members with names of original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLiesseline during the War of the American Revolution, by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual

Meeting of the Society, April 17th, 1902.
The President's Address.
Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.
Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.
An Address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Transactions No. 10. Minutes of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 15th, 1903. List of officers. President's Address. Historian's Report. Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English. A paper entitled, The Huguenots in Dublin by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Transactions No. 11. Minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1904.
Annual Address of President Robt. Wilson.
A brief memorial to Francis Marion.
"The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Rich-
Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.
Some Wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D. Continued. from No. 10.
A list of Contents of the preceding numbers of the Transactions of the Society.

Transactions No. 12. Minutes of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1905.
List of Officers.
Historian's Report .
President's Report .

Huguenot Immigration in South Carolina.
A Short Story of Three Brothers.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
Constitution and By-Laws.
Publications of the Society.

All members in good standing receive the publications from the date of their membership without charge.

Price—Copies of back numbers of the Transactions, except numbers One and Three, which are out of print—will be mailed to members of the Society on receipt of 40 cents. To other than members the price is 60 cents each, post paid.

Address communications to Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm, Secretary, 6 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

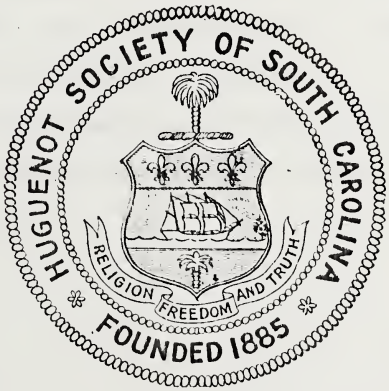
HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 14.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY



CHARLESTON, S. C.

1907.

The Committee on Publication is not responsible for statements or opinions in original articles published from author's manuscript or certified copy.

The Society Pins or Badges may be obtained by members from the Secretary, postage free at the rate of $1.50 for silver enamel, or $4.00 for gold enamel. The pin represents the Seal of the Society reduced.

Certificates of Membership, with date of election, will be mailed to members after election as soon as they can be signed and filled in.

OFFICERS 1907-1908.

PRESIDENT

REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

For Charleston—STEPHEN THOMAS,

For Purysburg—T. W. BACOT,

For New Bordeaux—CHAS. P. ALLSTON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

DR. J. BACHMAN CHISOLM.

HISTORIAN

WM. G. MAZYCK

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ARTHUR MAZYCK.

DR. T. GRANGE SIMONS

THEO. G. BARKER.

WILLIAM C. MILLER.

JOHN B. REEVES.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer and Historian are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

MINUTES

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15, 1907.

The Twenty-Second Anniversary Meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, was held at the Hall of the South Carolina Society this afternoon at half past five o'clock, a quorum being present.

Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D., President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilson.

The minutes of the last anniversary meeting were read and confirmed. The Treasurer made his report to the Society, which was received as information and ordered spread on the minutes.

The report of the Historian was then read, and ordered spread on the minutes. The President made his annual report, which embodied the report of the Executive Committee, and showed the Society to be in a healthy condition and its membership steadily increasing. He referred in feeling terms to the death of two of its members, Dr. W. H. Huger and Rev. Dr. John Johnson. The report was received and ordered spread on the minutes. The following applications for membership since the last annual meeting, having been favorably reported by the Executive Committee, were duly elected members of the Society.

1. Jeremiah Vanderbilt Meserole, ... New York.
2. Mrs. Marian K. Morse, ... New York.
3. Mrs. Fanny Washington Hunter Weeks, Washington, D. C.
4. P. R. Sims, ... Charleston, S. C.
5. Frk. Tyler Baconier, ... Globe, Arizona.
6. A. F. Ravenel, ... Roanoke, Va.
7. David Doar, ... Santee, S. C.
8. Miss Charlotte Cordes Lucas, ... Santee, S. C.
9. Mrs. Josephine Alston Simons, ... Annandale, S. C.
10. E. G. Vaill, ... Portland, Me.
11. Mary Ellicott Thompson, ... Ellicott City, Md.
12. Mrs. Henrietta B. N. Tilton, ... Seattle, Washington.

13. Mrs. Mazÿck Wilson Shields, ... St. Louis, Mo.
14. Miss M. Louise Cordes Doar, ... McClellanville, S. C.
15. Chas. L. Cole, (Life Member), ... Allegheny, Pa.
16. Edith Granger Cole, ... Allegheny, Pa.
17. Samuel W. Ravenel, ... Boonville, Missouri.
18. Henry Ravenel Dwight, ... Pinopolis, S.C.
19. Dr. R. Y. Dwight, ... Pinopolis, S. C.
20. Anna Porcher Lewis, ... Clemson College, S. C.
21. Mrs. Elizabeth McN Hamby, ... Columbia, S. C.
22. Martha DuPré Gaillard Long, ... St. Louis, Mo.
23. D. G. Dwight, ... Charleston, S. C.
24. Isabel I. F. Semple, ... St. Louis, Mo.
25. Mrs. Maud Mitchell Strauch, ... New York, N. Y.
26. Miss Willie S. DuBose, ... Savannah, Ga.
27. Jno. H. Porcher, ... Pinopolis, S. C.
28. Julia Elizabeth Trenholm, ... Charleston, S. C.
29. Mrs. Georgie Lawton Morgan, ... Washington, D. C.
30. Mrs. Elise Thompson Zachry, ... New York.
31. Walter Bowie Wilbur, ... Charleston, S. C.

Mr. A. L. Mason contributed $1.00 to the Society, not being eligible for membership.

The following resignations were accepted:

1. W. Huger FitzSimons, ... Charleston, S. C.
2. Benjamin Huger, ... Lexington, Va.

The deaths of the year were reported as follows:

1. Dr. Wm. H. Huger, ... Charleston, S. C.
2. Rev. John Johnson, D. D., ... Charleston, S. C.
3. Dr. Paul R. Brown, ... Tulsa, I. T.

The Treasurer's books for the year 1906-1907 were reported to have been examined and found correct.

A resolution of the Society was adopted, ordering a book case to be purchased by the Librarian, not to exceed the sum of $25.

A committee of three, consisting of S. G. Stoney, Theo. S. Willis and John B. Reeves, was appointed by the President to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Committee reported the following:

President—Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.

Vice-President for Charleston—Stephen Thomas.

Vice President for Purysburg—Thomas W. Bacot.

Vice President for New Bordeaux—Charles P. Allston.

Secretary & Treasurer—J. Bachman Chisolm.
Historian—W. G. Mazyck.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Arthur Mazyck.
Dr. T. Grange Simons.
Theodore G. Barker.
William C. Miller.
John B. Reeves.

There being no further business the Society adjourned.

After the adjournment of the business meeting, a collation was served to the members of the Society and their guests, which was much enjoyed.

J. BACHMAN CHISOLM, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF HISTORIAN

Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1907.

To the officers and members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:

I beg leave to report that during the past year the following Books, Magazines and Pamphlets have been added to the Library of the Society.

1. Annals of Iowa. Vol. VII, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

2. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. XXX, Nos. 118, 119 and 120.

3. Acadiensis Magazine: a quarterly devoted to the interest of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, (David R. Jack, Editor, St. John, N. B.). Vol. VI, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and Vol. VII, No. 1.

4. The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Vol. VII, No. 2, April, 1906. Vol. VII, No. 3, July 1906. Vol. VII, No. 4, October 1906. Vol. VIII

No. 1, January 1907. From the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S. C.

5. Presented by the Rev. C. H. B. Turner of Lewis, Delaware. Life sketches of Executive Officers and members of the New York Legislature, Vol. III, Albany, 1870, by Boone & Cook. The Huguenots by Samuel Smiles.

6. Confederate Battle Flags and photographs of Confederate Officers. Proceedings of Wisconsin Historical Society, 1905, by State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

7. Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. VIII, No. 2, and Huguenot Society of London By-Laws and list of Officers, 1906, and Register of French Church, Threadneedle St., London, 1637-1685, Vol. XVI. From Huguenot Society of London.

8. Discussion on the 14th and 15th amendment with references to Negro Suffrage and select references on Anglo Saxon interests. From Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

9. Kansas Historical Collection. Vol. IX, 1905 1906. Biennial Report, 1905-1906, from Kansas Historical Society.

10. Annual Reports of the American Historical Association for 1 year, 1895, 1904.

Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

11. Publication Southern Historical Association, Washington, D. C.

12. Second Annual Report State Historical Society of Missouri for 1904 and annual meeting held 1903. Third Biennial Report, December, 1906.

State Historical Society of Missouri.

13. Catalogues of Bowdoin College and Medical School of Maine for 1906-1907 and pamphlet description of College.

14. Proceedings of the New York Historical Society, 7th annual meeting, 1906.

15. Proceedings of New England Historical Genealogical Society for January 1907 and Memoir deceased

members 1906, from New England Historical Genealogical Society.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. MAZYCK,
Historian.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

15th April, 1907.

Fellow Members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

As year by year we come together to quicken our zeal and draw more closely the bonds of fellowship in our common purpose by social converse and mutual greetings, there are ever new thoughts suggested to our minds by the old routine of experience and order which mark our Anniversary proceedings. And so it comes about that instead of the growing weariness and waning interest which naturally result from too frequent repetition, we find this Twenty-Second birthday of our Society bringing with it an atmosphere of prosperous advancement which rather freshens our ardor and stimulates us to renewed endeavor to extend and perfect the objects of our organization. Now the new thought that comes to us this afternoon is whence is this renewal of vigor which emanates from the cerements of a long-dead past—this ever-recurring freshening of youthful pulsings from the shrunken veins of an almost forgotten life and the exhausted fountains of a dry historical research, choked with the débris of decayed civilizations, the very loss of which is unspeakable gain to the progress of mankind? And the answer is that it is the joy of growth; the

throbbing of a new life which could never be if the past had not been long dead, decayed, crumbled into the rich and fertilizing mould which is the proper food of that developed and ever developing improvement the possibilities of which have no limitations save those of the world's mortality. We are here not to commemorate dead issues and to eulogize dead men, but to illustrate and exploit living truth and to cultivate the precious seed which those dead men have sowed, the heritage, not of example to be followed and emulated, but of blood transmitted from generation to generation and carrying with its perennial flow that marvellous law of Omnipotence that life is germinal and must ever perpetuate itself after its kind. This is why our Huguenot ancestry has left us an inheritance and not a memory. It is good for the world in every way that those evil times in which our forefathers lived can never come back to trouble it again. And it would be a very evil thing merely to keep alive vengeance and animosity and injustice by commemorating their nameless inhumanities and lurid fires, their mingling of political venom with religious bigotry and the tyrannical infliction of torture and death upon all who were brave and true enough to suffer and to die for convictions which they were too weak to defend successfully. The Book of Martyrs and the story of St. Bartholomew's Day are gruesome reading and unwholesome for healthy character if used only to keep aglow the smouldering sparks which opportunity and power may at any time re-kindle into consuming flame. But the truth in that old saying of St. Jerome that "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church" puts a different aspect on the matter. The law of heredity is one of nature's strongest safeguards, and the privilege of cultivating that glorious seed which the evil passions of men and governments has sown broadcast over the earth is the compensating blessing that goes hand in hand with the curse of unremitting physical toil. The exile of our Huguenot forefathers was but the survival of the fittest, and the brains to think, the high, clean clinging to the right and

the strong courageous will to endure all things except the obloquy of treason to God, is the seed which has renewed itself as the centuries rolled by and which is sown deep down in the humanity of everyone of us their children as an heritage of glory and a high and solemn trust. Shall we forget that if we neglect its culture the noblest seed must degenerate and die? Shall we permit the memory of those heroes of the truth to perish and by our unfaithfulness change the rich harvests which are ours by right into a waste of purposeless endeavor or ignoble sloth? Let us rather try always to remember that the whole object of our Society is to show to the world, so far as our feeble light may shine, that high principles never die, and that our motive is not the shallow pride of ancestry, but the purpose to make the world better and society purer and manhood truer and womanhood more lustrous because the blood of the Huguenot is in them still. Let us hope, fellow-Huguenots, that this is the spirit which is making our Society prosper; and that by loyalty to our organization and its objects we are furthering these lofty ends. It is deeply gratifying to mark the widening interest that is manifested in the steady increase of our membership. We have broken through all boundaries of local tradition and sectional interest, so that not only the descendants of South Carolina settlers, but those of the French immigrants to Virginia, of the Walloons of New Paltz, of the Huguenot pilgrims of the Mayflower, of all, in short, who revere their Continental Protestant ancestry, are finding their way to our lists. All these are wearing our golden emblem with pride and expressed admiration and praising the graceful taste of our certificate. But let me again remind you that this gratifying increase is not merely a tribute to our respectability, as our grandparents would have called it and thought they had said everything, but because these far away kinsfolk have found that we are giving them something that they value and are doing a work that they appreciate, and this lays upon us the burden of responsibility which I fear is realized by very few of us. The only

means of communication that exists between them and ourselves is the little volume of Transactions that we issue annually and which I regret to say bids fair to grow thinner every year, not for lack of materials of choicest historic value and interest, but from scarcity of workers to make it available for our purpose. I know that this oft-heard appeal must pall upon your ears, and perhaps as you grow weary of its reiteration you are tempted to say, "There it is again! I knew it was coming. 'Tis the voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain"—last year, and the year before and the year before that." I know that you have, and I ask your permission to say that you may expect to hear it every year with the regularity of solar movement, so long as I may have the privilege of doing my part of the work and appealing to you to help me do it. When the treasures of the unique and invaluable Crottet MSS now buried in the iron safe of the Charleston Library have been extracted and made accessible by transfer to our pages, our work will have begun to take shape, and there are three large volumes of these closely-written MSS to be culled, copied, translated and edited. Besides this work of years the records of our Probate Court have been barely skimmed in spots, and the rich cream of South Carolina Huguenot History lies thick upon their time-worn pages, while the priceless volumes of the London Society, so generously bestowed upon us in annual donation, will yield to the careful searcher the past home-story of almost every Huguenot name on our lists. If these things are lost to the world it will be through our indifference and negligence, and we should deserve to have our scutcheons defaced and our spurs hacked off as unworthy degenerates of noble sires. I want to explode the idea that any very special fitness, or high scholarship or vast erudition, or abundant leisure is necessary to this work. The value of the little that has already been done without any of these qualifications—I might say in spite of the lack of them, is proof enough of that being a mistaken notion. There is enough of all these right here in this hall this afternoon

to double the volume and the value of our transactions for years to come, and it needs but the purpose and the will to do it. Have I not said that such will and purpose are yours by the inalienable right of heredity—a responsibility and a trust from those dead forefathers who never shirked a duty or proved recreant to high and solemn obligation? I plead with you to share with me the enthusiasm and the pleasure of this work and to assure me of its continuance, for the obstacles which impede my efforts are fast closing in about it and warning me that my tale of bricks is nearing completion.

During the year just passed our membership has been increased by 31 names. Of these 13 are from South Carolina and 18 from other States; i. e., New York 4, District of Columbia 2, Arizona 1, Virginia 1, Maine 1, Maryland 1, Washington (State) 1, Missouri 4, Pennsylvania 2, Georgia 1. There have been 4 deaths and 2 resignations, leaving a present membership of 337, being an actual gain over last year's report of 53.

The shafts of death have stricken two shining marks. Dr. William Harleston Huger was a charter member of this society and for sixteen years he served as a member of our Executive Committee, his place being very rarely vacant at our meetings. During the same period he was a member of the sub-committee on publication, and his active interest supplied many most valuable contributions to our Transactions. Most of all we shall miss his genial good humor and that gentle and unfailing courtesy which was a part of his Huguenot heritage.

The Rev. John Johnson, D. D., was the exponent of all those high qualities which have written the name Huguenot so large on the page of history. The white plume of Ivry led no truer or more soldierly spirit. The genius of Vauban never planned or executed a more marvelous defense than that of Sumter. The annals of the martyred Church of France bear no name more fearlessly devoted or more consistently faithful to the religion which he exemplified and preached. I have done.

HUGUENOTS ON THE SANTEE RIVER.

FROM MR. GAILLARD'S MANUSCRIPT

(Extracts from Lawson's Journal 1700 not copied here.)
(See in Charleston Library.)

BY THE LATE HENRY A. DE SAUSSURÉ, ESQ.

I have found no direct authority for the opinion that the settlement on the Santee was made by a Colony of Huguenots, Refugees, or that any considerable body of settlers removed to that region simultaneously with a view to permanent residence. This is at least probable. Nor is there any positive evidence, that, the first location was made there in 1690. If the French Protestants transported by Charles 2nd in 1680, selected some other section of the Country for the cultivation of the grape, and for the manufacture of silk, there can be no doubt that individuals received grants for land in Craven county at periods immediately subsequent to that date and we may suppose removed with their families to their new acquisition. The Refugees brought with them generally, very little effects. We can correctly estimate the amount of labor required to reduce the forest lands to cultivation, and the time for acquiring not only the necessaries, but the comforts of life. We can well imagine the difficulties and hardships these indigent pioneers encountered, far removed from Charles-

town, the only source from which they could derive their early supplies, and in midst of tribes of savages.

Judge James says "tradition informs us that men and their wives worked together in felling trees, building houses, making fences, and grubbing up ground, till their settlements were formed, and afterwards continued their labors at the whip-saw." Gen'l Horry states that his grandfather and grandmother commenced the handsome fortune they left by working at the whip-saw together. When Lawson visited their settlement in January 1700-01, he found them in prosperous circumstances, clean and decent in their apparel, and their houses and plantations suitable in neatness and contrivance, and mentions a dwelling of brick and stone. Under circumstances, such as have been represented to us, the result of their industry, economy, and judicious management were extraordinary, and we are without a parallel even in the recent settlement of our Western frontiers, if within ten years, from 1690 to 1700, they had attained to such competence and ease.

Humphry in his account of the missionaries sent to California says, "the Parish of St. James Santee consists chiefly of French refugees conforming* to the Church of England. It contains upwards of 100 families and 60 English, besides free Indians and negro slaves. Their minister hath only the salary of the country and some occasional gratuities, the whole making but a very scant support. The Rev. Philip de Richbourg was their first minister. (17) and approved himself in all respects a worthy man. Upon his dying in 1717 the parish was for a long time without a minister. In 1720 the Rev. Mr. Pouderous, a French Clergyman, went over and was fixed there by the Bishop of London, but neither he nor Mr. de Richbourg had any constant salary from the Society.

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* This Conformity was not I think before 1720. [It was as early as 1706. Henry LeNoble, John Abraham Motte, René Ravenel and Philippe Gendron, all Huguenots, were Commissioners of the Church Act of that date. The two last named were at the same time "Anciens" of the Jamestown congregation. R. W.]

The people are very religious and industrious, and very soon in the year 1706, petitioned the Governor and General Assembly to have their settlement erected into a Parish, and signified their being extreme desirous of being united to the body of the Church of England, whose doctrine and discipline they did most highly esteem; and the Governor and Assembly did pass an act that year. ("An Act to Erect the French, Settlement on the Santee, into a Parish," ratified 9th April 1706) erecting their settlement into a parish and fixing, the Parish Church at James Town and setting forth its boundaries which contained about 18 miles in compass, but by a subsequent act (ratified December 18th 1708) they have been much enlarged. The Rev. Mr. Pouderous continues now (1728)" their minister very industrious in his function."

The Rev. Mr. Writer, who was secretary to the Society, committed some important mistakes to which I shall refer.

The Rev. Mr. Richbourg was not the first minister of the Huguenot Church on the Santee, nor did he die there in 1717.*

Since this was written I received a letter from Dr. Robert of Savannah, Georgia, informing me that his ancestor, Pierre Robert, was the first minister of the Huguenot Church on the Santee. He died in 1715. Richbourg therefore succeeded him in that year. Lawson in his journal informs us "that he met the Huguenots coming from their Church." Hewet says that 'the Refugees settled in South Carolina, having Clergymen of their own persuasion for whom they entertained the highest respect and veneration, were disposed to encourage them as much as their circumstances would admit.' In the history of the Huguenot Refugees there are few instances of their establishing themselves in any foreign country unaccompanied by a minister of their Church. In the 4th clause of the edict revoking that of Nantes, all ministers refusing to be converted, were

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* His recorded will is dated January 15th, 1718-9.

peremptorily ordered to leave the Kingdom of France within 15 days from the date of the Revocation and not to preach or exhort in the meantime, under penalty of being sent to the Galleys. No obstacles therefore, were interposed to their emigration. The Huguenots on the Santee, we may reasonably suppose, early enjoyed the privileges of public worship by a minister of their own persuasion, certainly at the time of Lawson's visit in 1700-1. But who was their pastor is not known. It has been conjectured that the Rev. Mr. LaPierre officiated alternately in the "Church on the Santee" and at Orange Quarter.

The belief, founded on the misstatement of Dr. Humphries, that Mr. Pouderous was not at Jamestown on the Santee before the year 1720, when he was fixed there by the Bishop of London, has even interposed greater difficulty in the solution of this question. I have by me a copy of Philip Gendron's* will, (the emigrant's dated January 23rd, 1702-03 (two years after Lawson's visit) in which he alludes to his dwelling on the Santee River, Craven County, etc.

He bequeathes inter alia, to the Poor of the French Church at James Town, in Craven County, the sum of £6 current of this Province, which "I will and order to be paid by my executors & one year after my decease into the hands of the receivers who shall be in office, to be instituted to the said poor, and to no other purpose, following the order of the Pastor of the Church; moreover I give and bequeath to the poor of the Reformed Church, in Charleston, &c., the sum of 10 pounds currency of this Country, which I will and order to be paid by my executors, &c., into the hands of the receivers of consistory of said Church one year after my decease, to be employed

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* Philip Gendron died 1725. This is his Will on the Public records.

There is an error here in the Copy. The Will was most probably executed 20 years subsequently to the above date. His daughter, Mary Magdalen, born 1691, is mentioned in the will as a Mother. She was but 12 years old in 1702-3, see page — — The true date was no doubt 1722-3. He died as stated above 1725.

for the use of the poor so long as it shall continue reformed as it is at present. The witnesses to the will were Albert Pouderous, Peter Robert sen'r, Peter Robert Jun'r, James Guerry, His executor, his only son John Gendron. The testator alludes to three pastors of the Church, and we cannot doubt that the Rev. Mr. Pouderous was the Pastor alluded to.

There was a pastor however in 1700* and in 1702-03 and there is evidence that the Church preserved it's peculiar organization several years after** to which I will refer hereafter in its proper place.

Referring again to the journal of Lawson, we are informed, that "most of the French who lived at Manakin Town on the James River, Virginia, had removed in 1780 to Trent River, N. Ca. and that the rest were following, as Mons. Philip de Rixbourg, their minister, stated, etc."

The laws of Virginia, published by W. W. Henning, refer to the French Refugees inhabiting the Manakin Town and by act of December 1700 their settlement was made a distinct parish and themselves and their families, every one of them, were declared exempt from the payment of public and County Levies for the space of seven years thereafter.

In April 1707 a petition was presented by them, through their Minister and Elders, to the Hon'ble Col. Jennings, the Hon'ble President, and to the Hon'ble Council in which they say "we are extremely troubled to see dissensions in our Parish caused by some persons;" they pray the intervention of the Council "to remedy them and to restore order." They complain of the oppressive conduct of certain individuals who had assumed control of their affairs. They say "God knows how much we have suffered, and if the Honorable Council could realize the oppressions we endured and the very irregular conduct of Mr. Salls, of which we have already made complaint to

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* Pierre Robert, sen'r.
** To the year 1720.

the Council in May 1704, without doubt they would pay attention to it &c." This petition, dated 19 April 1707, was signed by C. Philipps deRichbourg, Minister, Jaques Lacaze, Etienne Chastain, Antoine Rapine.

The exemption with which they had been favored "from all Public and County Levies," was extended December 25, 1708, under the condition that they provided among themselves a maintenance for their minister and not to draw on the public Treasury for any portion of the funds provided for the salaries of the Ministers of the Church of England. To these causes we are to attribute, doubtless, the emigration of the Huguenots on James River from Virginia to North Carolina.

They selected a location on the Trent River, and there they resided in tranquility till September 1711, when a bloody and destructive war was commenced in the immediate vicinity of the settlement by the Corees and Tuscaroras. During this savage warfare, which lasted till the following year, many of the surviving families of the Huguenots sought a refuge in other sections of the country, and it was at this period that Philip de Richbourg removed with his family to the Huguenot settlement on the Santee*

Vestiges of the Church, and cemetery attached to it, may yet be seen near the margin of the River, and within the limits of James Town. But it is questionable whether the original building for Public worship was erected on that site. Circumstances would point to a more central location in the early settlement. Lawson met the French returning from Church to their homes, at noon and between the Echaw and Santee Creeks. Towards the afternoon he arrived at Gendron's Plantation. Having dined he resumed his journey, crossed the Santee Creek at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and got that night to Mr. Gaillard's, a house built of brick and stone. With a short delay at Mr. Gendron's his journey from one extremity of the settlement to the other along the River occupied

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* This is conjecture however from probable circumstances.

a day. This distance from Mr. Huger's on the Wambaw creek to the Ancient Church on the margin of the river, may be estimated at about 14 miles in a direct line. That from Mr. Gaillard"s at 7/8 of a mile. It is not probable that a house of Public worship would have been erected in any extreme corner of the settlement and difficult of access at all times, particularly so during an inundation of the river, to the inhabitants living between the Echaw and the Wambaw. We may reasonably conclude therefore, that this first church was not very distant from the point at which Lawson met the inhabitants returning from their morning service or some place midway between Echaw and Santee Creeks. To strengthen this probability, the land on which the foundations of a church just spoken of are found was not granted by the Lords Prop's till 15th Sept., 1705—of this hereafter.

Lawson says, "they are of the opinion of the Church of Geneva, there being no difference among them concerning punctillios of their Christian Faith, &c." Though the Huguenots who settled in England and America adopted such organizations as their peculiar circumstances and conditions made necessary.

The Lords Proprietors gratuitously "conveyed to René Ravenel, Henry Bruneau and Bartholomew Gaillard, as much for themselves as for the inhabitants of the vicinity of Jamestown on the Santee, a tract of 300 acres of land to be appropriated by them, either for a Town or Plantation in common, as may be judged most proper by the said inhabitants of the neighborhood, with ample powers to convey or dispose of the same in perpetuity, &c. This conveyance was by letters Patent bearing date September, 1705."

"By virtue of the power thus vested in them, the inhabitants on 29th January, 1705-6 resolved, at a public meeting, that 141 acres should be set aside for a Town on the Banks of the Santee, and that the remaining (159?) 219? be disposed of to the best advantage. For the relief of their necessitous condition commissioners were appointed to divide the portion allotted for a Town into streets and squares

and to dispose of the lots at the prices previously determined upon as their respective values. The survey appears to have been made by Bartholomew Gaillard, one of the commissioners appointed by the inhabitants. The lots numbered from 1 to 24 inclusive, were valued at 40 shillings each, those 26 to 30 at 60 shillings, and the remainder from 31 to 36—more remote from the River, at 40 shillings. A copy from the original receipt from the commissioners of a payment made by a purchaser will designate the date of sale and the Town received inhabitants. This must fix the date of the settlement of the Town. "Conveyance and receipt of a lot in Jamestown".

"The inhabitants of Jamestown by their deliberations on the 29th day of January, 1705-6 commissioned Jean Guibal, René Ravenel, and Bartholomew Gaillard, Henry Bruneau and Pierre Gaillard, Jun'r, to sell the Lots which compose the Town. They accordingly for the sum of 40 shillings currency, sold to René Ravenel a lot in the said town containing one acre and numbered 5 in the plan attached to the Title. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Charles Ducross de la Pastie.

PHILIP GENDRON,
July 4th, 1706.

The names of the several purchasers of lots in Jamestown are found on record in the following order:

Bartholomew Gaillard	Nos. 1 & 36.
John Gaillard	No. 2.
Alexander Chattaigner—or nei?	No. 3.
John Guibal	No. 4.
René Ravenel	No. 5
Philip Gendron	No. 6.
Pierre Robert	No. 7.
Paul Bruneau	No. 9.
Peter Gaillard	No. 10.
Nicholas le Nord	No. 29.
Ducross de la Pastie	No. 11.
Isaac Dubose	No. 12.

Peter Cadeau	No. 13.
Etienne Thibout	Nos. 16, 19, 30.
Jedion Foucherou	No. 18.
Andrew Rambert	No. 21.
Moyse Carrion,	Nos. 23, 26, 35.
Antoinette Lejeau	No. 24.
James Seron	Nos. 27, 34.
Peter Couillandeau	No. 28, 33.

We find on record a deed bearing date May 22nd, 1738, in which George Chicken agreed to convey to Noah Serré certain Lots, Number not given, in Jamestown which he, George Chicken had purchased in 1732, from James Robert &c., in the presence of John Gendron and John Hentie; from which we may conclude that the Town was then inhabited. How long it was so I have not been able to ascertain (21). The whole tract of 141 acres now embraced in the plantation of Samuel Jerman Palmer and there is scarcely a vestage of its ancient settlement (22). As originally laid out it had a base measuring, 52.50, or 1135 yards along the River margin, and extending back southwardly chs. 2685, or 590 yards. The Church was on the margin of the river and within the limits of the Town, and built of wood upon a brick foundation. From measurements it is ascertained it must have been at the northern end of the central street on ground appropriated for a common, and we may conclude from this that the location and measurement of survey of the Town preceded the erection of the Church. From the site of the Church there is a commanding view of the River for a considerable distance below the Town. Philip Gendron had undertaken a perilous voyage by Cape Romain and along the coast to Charleston to obtain supplies for the Colony. His absence had been protracted beyond the period of his expected return, and fears were felt lest he had been cast away in the voyage. During public service the Minister* from his pul-

* My uncle Major Samuel Porcher of St. Stephens Parish So. Ca. now in his 81st year informed me last year that Mr. Ponderous was always mentioned as the minister of Jamestown when this incident occurred. It must therefore have been between the year 1720 and 1725 as Mr. P. Gendron died in 1725.

pit saw the long expected boat coming up the River. In the exuberance of his feelings and in the ecstasy of joy, he stopped in his devotions and energetically clapping his hands cried Mons. Gendo come! Mons! Gendo Come! and the whole congregation with their Pastor rushed to the River bank to greet their friends and to congratulate them on their safety.

The French settlement on the Santee was designed as "Jamestown" previous to the grant of the Lords Proprietors and before the actual location of the Town. The term therefore must have been applied in a popular sense as synonymous with that of a "Township" or district of country. Lawson makes no allusion to a Town, which he would scarcely have omitted had it then been established. We find the term so applied in the instructions to Gov. Robert Johnson in 1730 from the Crown. "To mark out places in proper situation for building all Towns. Each Town shall be formed into a Parish and shall contain 20,000 acres, formed into a square bordering on the River, to be divided into shares of 50 acres for each man, woman and child of one family, &c."

The Act of Assembly, ratified 9th April, 1706, to erect the French settlement on the Santee into a Parish, provided for the payment of a Minister's salary—of a Rector's, &c., but expressly declares that the said payment shall begin and commence from and immediately after the arrival in this Province of a Minister sent by the Right Reverend Father in God, Henry Lord Bishop of London. From which it is evident that there was not then officiating at the French settlement on the Santee an Episcopally ordained minister*. But there is further evidence that this Church continued for some years after the exercise of its peculiar disciplne and worship. The following was given me by

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* The Rev. M. Pouderous was in Anglican Orders. So also were Revs. Philippe de Richebourg, Le Pierre, Le Jau, Varnod, Tissot, Bugnion and Du Plessis, See list of clergy in Dalcho. For this whole subject see also "The Huguenots in Dublin, by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D." Transactions No. 10, pp. 15—33. R. W.

Mr. Daniel Ravenel of Charleston, a lineal descendant of René Ravenel, the emigrant. Mr. Ravenel signed the document given me as a correct copy of the original paper in his possession. René Ravenel was an inhabitant of Jamestown or its vicinity when the paper was penned, but removed, it is believed, in the following year to St. John's Berkley Parish. His intended removal would seem to be implied at the time of the receipt by the acknowledgment expressed in it.

"Recu Mons. Philip Gendron Ancien de L'Eglise françoise de Jamestown de £9, 15s. 11 and one half d. que je devoirs de reste des deniers de L'Eglise, de 8th Nov. 1780." Je soussigne Philippe Gendron, Ancien de L'Eglise Françoise de Jamestown sur la Riviere de Santee en Caroline. Reconnois avoir recu du le dit René Ravenel, aussi Ancien de Ladite Eglise le somme de neuf Levres, quinze Shelins, onze Sols et demi quit devoit de reste des deniers de la Eglise suivant le compte quit men a fourny datte de cujour † dont je le rient quitte au nom de vous les membres de ladite Eglise qui m'ont chargé de dites deniers."

Je reconnois de plus que L'dit Ravenel m'a remis en main les Registres et Papiers de L'Eglise, dont je le decharge au nom de la Assemble fait a Santy ce 8th Nov. 1708."

£9, 15s. 11½d." "P. GENDRON."

Peter Gaillard, brother of Bartholomew and John, in his recorded Will, dated 1716, bequeathed to the French Church, of Jamestown, the sum of £5 currency of the country. There can be no doubt from concurrent testimony that this Church had up to this date preserved its original organization. By the original deed of conveyance in my possession it appears that the inhabitants in the vicinity resolved in 1715-6, to dispose of the tract of land, at public sale, not included in the Town and commissioned Bartholomew Gaillard, Elias Horry, and Peter Robert to direct

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† Spelling in original copy hopelessly obscure.

the sale and to give good and lawful possession to the highest bidder. John Gaillard, brother of Bartholomew and Peter then deceased, was the purchaser, for £90 currency of the 219? Acres, and the deed of conveyance to him was executed on 6th February, 1715-6, in the presence of C. Philippe de Richbourg and J. Rembert, whose names were subscribed to the original Title and in their true and authentic autographs. Mr. Humphrey states that he (Mr. Pouderous) "went over" (from England) in 1720, a French Clergyman, and was fixed there (Jamestown) by the "Bishop of London". Richbourg who was never an ordained minister of the Church of England could not have been a Rector of the Parish, therefore it is clear the *Huguenot* Congregation was *not* dissolved till his death, and that on the arrival of Mr. Pouderous with his licence from the Bishop of London in 1720, conformity to the Church of England was permanently established, and not before*.

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* This is all a mistake. M. Richebourg, as shown in a previous note, *was* in Anglican Orders, and many of the Refugees, certainly René Ravenel and the de Chastaigners had been members of the Conformed French Church in Dublin before they came to Carolina. For this reason the last few lines of Judge Gaillard's paper have been omitted, R. W.

WILLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA HUGUENOTS

Continued from Transactions No. 13.

(Edited and Translated by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.)

WILL OF ISAAC MAZÿCK

So. Carolina

Au Nom De Dieu Pere fils & St. Esprit

Moy Isaac Mazÿck Marchant a Charlestone; me Portant bien de Cors & Desprit ay de mon bon gve & vollonte; fait ce mien Testament & Declaration de ma Derniere vollonte; En forme & maniere Suivante Sauior.

Premierement. Je recomande mon ame a Dieu qui la donne le Priant parle merite de Son fils Jesuschrist mon Sauveur de pardonner mes pesches & la resevoir apres ma mort en son Paradis; et pour mon corps Jen laise la Disposition a mes Excecuteurs; Isaac & Paul Mazÿck pour le faire Inhumer Comme Il le Trouvairont a propos & a lesgard des bien Temporal dont il a plus a Dieu de me benir jen dispose & les dispance En la Maniere Suivant Sauoir.

1. Jen Joint mes Excecuteurs & administrateurs qui il Paye & Satisfaie tout Ce que je pourois Devoir En Carolina ou allieurs qui sera peu de Chose & quil Donne tous les leigue que je fais.

2. Je donne & leigue a mon fils Isaac Mazÿck la somme de six mille pieces argent Courant de Carolina. Enquas que largent Soit sur les mepries quil est a present qui est Sept pour un Sterling; Je luy Donne mon orloge et mon bufet et la moites de tous mes Liures.

3. Item. Je donne & leigue a mon fils Paul Mazÿck Cinq Milles pieces argent Courent de Carolina Enquas que largent soit sur le mesmes pries quil est marque dan l'article de mon fils Isaac. Je luy donne mon Secretors & la moities de tous mes liures.

4. Item. Je donne a mes deux fils Benjamin & Estienne Mazÿck huit milles Piesses a Chacun argent courant de Carolina, enquas que largent soit sur le mesme pries quil est a present, & marque Den larticle de mon fils Isaac & Si enquas Il vienne a mourir dedans que destre enage ou marié & quil mure Sen Enfans je veus que mes autre fils Soit heritier par portion Esqualle. Je donne a Estienne Mazÿck ma montre.

5. Item. Je leigue a Benjamin & Estienne Mazÿck la Plantation que est sur Ashipou (Ashepoo?) de 1090 acres de taire quil faudra partager entre Benjamin & Estienne Mazÿck le plus Esquitablement quon pourra. Je leur donne le Dite taire a trente Shellaing, argent courant de Carolina pour chaque acre; qui sera a compte des huit milles pieces que je leur ay laigne Den leurs articles 4. Je veus que Benjamin & Estienne Mazÿck soit heritiers lun de lautre des dites Taire, Enquas quil mure deuant que Destre enage ou marie & quil mure Sen Enfans, & Comme il cest Trouve Den le dit Plat beaucoup plus quil est marque den le dit Plat Je Veus que ce Soit a leurs Profits et on ne leur Coutera que Sur le pries de 1090 acres. Sil venoit a mourir tous deux sen heritiers mes deux fils Isaac & Paul Mazÿck Seront leurs heritiers Par Partie Esqualle an condition quil donneron a Chacune de leur Soeurs Trois Cent pieces argent Courent de Carolina. Sur le pries de Sept pour un Sterling.

6. Je leigue au premier garson que mon fils Paul Mazÿck aura la Plantation de 517 acres detaire qui est sur

Ashepou & ce qui est trouve de plus quant on la Couru: mais Sil murt Sen auoir de Gasson qui vive je ueus que les dites Taires retourne a Benjamin & Estienne Mazÿck.

7. Item. Je leigue a mes quatre fils Isaac, Paul, Benjamin & Estienne Mazÿck le lot que jay achepte de feu Mrs. hervis de Trente & un pies — ¼ de fron a Chacun Sur la ruee qui fait face au Sud; mais je ueus & cest mon vollonte que mon fils Isaac Comme il a le coin donne a chacun de ses frere Soisante Piesse argent Courant de Carolina je ueus que mes fils Paul, Benjamin & Estienne Mazÿck faie le partage Par trois billais No. 1, 2, 3, quil Tiront a faire que Chacun Comoise le sieu. Si quelqun de mes deux fils Benjamin & Estienne Mazÿck venoit a mourir auans quil fuie enage ou marie sa part Sera Partagee Entre less autre frere Esgallement.

8. Item. Je leigue a mon Petit fils Isaac Mazÿck, fils de Isaac Mazÿck la Plantation que jay achepte de Benjamin Jore (?) qui est sur achipou de 640 acres detaire mais si par malheur mon petit fils vient a mourir Sen Esritiers la dite Taire viendra a son frere qui le Suruivera et Enquas de mort a un autre frere.

9. Item. Je leigue au Enfans de ma fille Godin sus quelle a & qui vieneron delle, Six milles Cinq Cent Pieces argent Courant de Carolina Enquas que largent Soit comme il est a present qui est Set pour Sterlain. Je leurs donne ausi deux acres de Taire qui sont out le vieus Simitiere Est: que jay achepte de feu James Moore. Il prendron un Lot de Cent pies de fron du Coste de laist qui fait face au grand Chemain et pour a Complir le deux acres Il faudra quil preme den le derriere le lot doit joindre les lots de doquet. (?).

10. Item. Je leigue au Enfans de ma fille Gendron: Sus quelle a, & qui viendron Delle Sept mille Cincq Cent Piesses dargent Courant de Carolina an condition de larticle de la Soeur si desus. Je leurs donne ausi deux acre de taire du Coste du vieux Simitiere, Savoir un lot de Cent pies de fron sur Ca ruee du Coste de laist qui fait face au grand. Chemain et pour acomplir les deux acres il

faudra prendre le reste denle le derriere. Le lot doit joindre celui de ma fille godin.

11. Je leigue a Isaac, Paul, Benjamin & Estienne Mazÿck Lille que jay achepte publiquement de 1700 acres detaire qui est du Coste du Sud a 12 mil de Portroyal.

12. Item. Je leigue a mes quatre fils Isaac, Paul, Benjamin & Estienne Mazÿck les taire qui font face a la grans rouee du Coste du Sud, qui Joigne le quare de Andre alling, qui Sestande jusque a la Souamp or bras de Maiche et toute les taire quil y aura de reste apres que mes deux filles auront pris leurs deux acres Chacune & les taire que je donne a Woodward den le Ruee de la Raine.

13. Item. Je leigue a Richard Woodward un lot de taire de soisante pies de fron Sur la ruee de la raine qui fait face au care de Andre alling, le lot doitestre de Cent Cinquante pies de profoundeur si cela ce peut.

14. Item. Je leigue a mes deux fils Benjamin & Estienne Mazÿck, deux mille huit cent Pieces argent courant de Carolina; enquas que largent soit Sept pour un Sterling pour faire un voyage au hurope.

15. Item. Je liegue a ma niece Sauonnet ma fillville Cent Septente & Cincq pieces argent courant de Carolina enques que largent Soit Sept pour un Seterleing.

16. Je leigue au pauvre de lesglises Episcopalles & au vieus mitin presbitairien ving & Cincq piesses a chacun Enquas que largent soit a Sept pour un Sterling.

17. Item. Je leigue au pauvre de lesglises francoisses de Charleston (sic) Ciniquante pesses argent Courant de Carolina Enquas que largent soit comme il est a present qui est Sept pour un Seterleing Don je charge mes Exceeuteur d'administratrer le dit argent au malade Cincq Chelling par jour temps que le dit argent dura.

18. Item. Comme Dieu ma fait la grace de sortir de france et de la nouvelle babilonne (San que jay Plies les genous deuans lidolle) Pour retires den un Pais ou jay par la grace de Dieu, & de notre bon Roy Guillaume duruse (?) minnoire, & de Notre bon Roy George ausi durnse (?) minnoire, Plaine Liberte dexzerser notre bonne &

Sainte Religion, fait que jay or donne a mes Exceeuteurs de metre a Coste Sept Cent piesse argent courant de Carolina comme il est a presen qui est Sept pour un Seterleing, pour le maitre (mettre) a linterais pour En donner Linterais au dit Ministre tous les ans; au condition quil nous donnera un Sermon le Dimanche matain & lapres dinee, un Sermon de quatesgime: mais Si le dit Ministre ne nous donne qu'un Sermon le matain, il ne faudra luy donner que Cinquante piesses. Mais cest au Condition que le Service soit Caluinistre Comme de hollande, le dit argent Demura toujours entre les main de mes Exceeuteurs Pour payer tous les quartiers au dit Ministre ou Ensien; mais si lesglises venoit malheureusement a tomber par faute de Zellé et de piayté, & par manque dauoir la gloire de Dieu a Coeur alors mes dit Executeur garderon largent Sen que personne Puise trouver a Redire ni puisse le demander.

19. Item. Je leigue a mon fillieu Isaac Sicart et a babet haurry fille de Mrs. Foisain a Chacun vingt & Cincq piesses dargent de Carolina; enquas que largent soit comme il est a present Sept pour un sterling.

20. Item. Je veus & cest ma vollonte que mes Exceeuteurs & la jouisance de tout le bien de mes deux fils Benjamin et Estienne Mazyck jusque a lage de vingt ans et jordonne a mes Executeurs dauoir Soin de les Entretenir de Nouriture & dabis et leur Recommender a prier Dieu Soir et matain et de laimer et le graindre et le servir selon les saintes loy, qui sera un moyen pour que Dieu les benise comme leurs Revenu Sera plus quil ne pouront depanser pour leur Entretient. Je veus que le Surplus soit mit a linterais comme le Capital Prendre surtout de bon Cotion (caution) a fain que leurs bien augmente.

21. Jordonne a mes Exceeuteurs de vandre la Plantation que est sur fastre Creek & ce qui Endespans comme ausi la Plantation qui est Senti que jay achepte de feu Perdriau, et la petite Plantation que jay achepte de feu thered, mais sin mon fils Paul la ueut avoir pour le pris quil ma offert qui est huit cent Piesses il la pent prendre, Jordonne ausi quil vande le uieux magasin qui est Den le

derriere & ceus qui lachepteros doiue auoir la liberte du pasage. Il faudra endonner la preference a Mr. Mocay & Mrs. Ellis. Je donne tout pouvoir a mes Exceeuteurs deuandre la Maison ou je demure et autre los on train & Naigres pour Suplier a payer tout les laigue que jay fait den ce dit testament. Je donne a mes Exceeuteurs un ans pour payer tout les laigues que jay fait esperant que tout sera Reglé.

22. Item. Je recomande a tous mes Enfans si enquas de quelqun de mes dit Enfans huse le malhuer de tomber den la misere Soit par le feu ou perte de leurs bien par leurs Commerce dasister Celuy qui aura le malheuur destre Ruine. Je prie Dieu de tout mon Coeur que tail malheurs ne leur arive pas.

23. Item. Je recommande a tous mes Enfans de ne jamais abandoner notre bonne et Sainte Religion den laquelle il sont né & Esleué je leurs recomme Surtout au non de Dieu & de Jesus Christ de Commumier le plus Souvant quil pourant estant recomandé de Dieu & de Notre Seigneur, qui Sera un moyen datirer la Benediction de Dieu sur leurs famille.

24. Item. Jueus que quans tous mes leigue que jay den ce dite testament Seront paye. Sil reste quelque bien je veus & cest vollonte que mes quatre fils le partage entre heux quatre par portion Esgalle, mais si enquas que tous les laigue que jay fait monte a plus que mon bien alors il faudra Diminue Ce que jay leigue a mes dis Enfans pour Suplier au defau. Et si Enquas Jay destaire ou lot Don les titre ne sont pas bons Jordonne a mes Exceeuteurs deuans que de payer les leigues que jay fait a mes Enfans de faire donne a Chacun une Promese par laquelle Il sobligeront de Contribuer a la Perte des taire cause par faute de bon titre. Excepté le lot que jay achepte de feu Mrs. harvis: Comme leurs ayant Donne.

25. Item. Je donne pouvoir a mes Exceeuteurs Sil le juge apropos de joindre a heux Benjamin Mazyck pour un des Exceeuteurs.

26. Item. Je prie tous mes Enfans & gendre au non

de Dieu lors que je serais mort de vivre den une bonne hunions & amities & den la Crainte de Dieu & du tout puisant lequel je prie de tout mon Coeur de multiplier sur vous les Sainte & pretieuse benediction & vous faire a tous la grace de mener une viee qui lui Soit plesante & agreeable, pour quil vous Recoive tous au Sortir de le monde en ses Sainte lieuex ou nous devons par fois Estre asuré de sa Grace & misserecorde, ou jespere enbref aller at quil Reconnoistra & recevra mon amme Pour la Sienne, En faveur de Son Diuain fils mon Sauveur at Redempteur, auquel Dieu, Pere & fils & St. Esprit Soit honneur, Gloire, Amen, amen.

27. Item: Je revoque Tout autre testament que je pouroys auvoir fait Si Deuans Voulant que Celuy Si ayt lien fait a Charleston le 10 Janvier, 1735-6.

Den les articles 2: Mazÿck, den l'article 5 Plat, & den l'article 13 Estre & pries.

ISAAC MAZÿCK. (Seal.)

Signe & Selle & Deselare
par le Testateur pour son Testament
& derniere Vollonte en Presence de
ROBERT BROWN
BENJAMIN ADISON
HENRY FLETCHER.

(Proved by dedimus from Hon. Thomas Broughton, Lt. Governor and Ordinary, by John Hammerton, Sec., 9th November, 1736. Recorded, 30th November, 1736. The will itself bears no date.)

TRANSLATION.

South Carolina:

In the Name of God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

I, Isaac Mazÿck, Merchant, of Charleston, being sound

in body and mind, have of my own accord and will made this, my Testament and Declaration of my last Will, in form and manner following, to wit:

Firstly, I recommend my soul to God who gave it, praying Him, by the merits of His Son, Jesus Christ, my Saviour, to pardon my sins and receive it after my death into His Paradise; and as to my body, I have left it at the Disposition of my Executors, Isaac and Paul Mazÿck, to have it buried as they may see fit. In regard to the temporal goods with which it has pleased God to bless me, I dispose of and distribute them in the manner following to wit:

I. I enjoin upon my Executors and Administrators that they pay and satisfy all that I may owe in Carolina, or elsewhere, which will be very little, and that they pay all the bequests that I make.

II. I give and bequeath to my son, Isaac Mazÿck, the sum of six thousand pieces (pounds), current money of Carolina, provided that the money be at the present rate of discount, which is seven for one Sterling. I give him my clock and my sideboard and the half of all my books.

III. Item. I give and bequeath to my son Paul Mazÿck five thousand pieces of money, current of Carolina, provided the money be at the same rate as fixed in the clause of my son Isaac. I give him my secretary and the half of all my books.

IV. I give and bequeath to my two sons, Benjamin and Stephen Mazÿck, eight thousand pounds apiece, current money of Carolina, provided that the money be at the same rate which it is at present and fixed in the clause of my son Isaac, and in case he should die before being of age, or married, and should die without children, I will that my other sons shall inherit sharing equally. I give my watch to Stephen Mazÿck.

V. Item. I bequeath to Benjamin and Stephen Mazÿck the Plantation which is upon Achipou (Ashepoo), of 1090 acres of land, which is to be divided beween Benjamin and Stephen Mazÿck as fairly as may be possible. I give them the said tract at thirty shillings, Carolina cur-

rency, per acre, which shall be charged against the eight thousand pounds that I have left them in their clause, No. 4. It is my will that Benjamin and Stephen Mazÿck shall be each other's heirs of the said tract in case one should die before being of age or married, or should die childless; and as there has been found in the said plat much more than is marked on said plat, I wish this to be to their profit and that they shall be charged only the value of 1090 acres. If both should die without heirs, my two sons Isaac and Paul Mazÿck shall be their heirs, sharing equally, on condition that they give to each of their sisters three hundred pounds, current money of Carolina, at the rate of seven for one sterling.

VI. I leave to the first son that my son Paul Mazÿck may have the Plantation of 517 acres of land, which is upon Ashepoo, and which is found to be more than was run out (i. e. on survey); but if he die without male issue living I will that the said lands return to Benjamin and Stephen Mazÿck.

VII. I leave to my four sons, Isaac, Paul, Benjamin and Stephen Mazÿck, the lot that I bought from the late Mrs. Harvey, 31¼ feet of frot to each on the street that faces the South. But I desire, and it is my will that my son Isaac, since he has the corner, shall give to each of his brothers sixty pounds, current money of Carolina. I will that my three sons, Paul, Benjamin and Stephen Mazÿck, make the division by three notes numbered, 1 2, and 3 which they shall make, so that each shall know what is his own. If either of my two sons, Benjamin and Stephen Mazÿck should die before he come of age or marry, his part shall be divided between the other brothers equally.

VIII. Item. I leave to my grandson, Isaac Mazÿck, son of Isaac Mazÿck, the Plantation which I bought of Benjamin Ioor (?), which is on Ashepoo, of 640 acres of land, but if my grandson should unfortunately die without heirs, the said land shall go to his brother who may survive and in case of his death, to another brother.

IX. Item. I leave to the children of my daughter Godin, over and above what she has and what may come

to her, six thousand, five hundred pounds, current money of Carolina, in case the money should be as now, which is seven for one sterling. I give them also two acres of land that are where the old cemetery is which I bought of the late James Moore. It takes in a lot of 100 feet front, on the east side, which faces the high road, and to complete the two acres, it will be necessary to take from the back. The lot should join the lots of——(word untranslatable: apparently written phonetically from dictation or original read aloud). It was perhaps Du Gué.

X. Item. I leave to the children of my daughter, Gendron, over and above what she has and what shall come to her, seven thousand, five hundred pounds, current money of Carolina, on the condition of the clause of her sister above written. I give them also two acres of land on the side of the old cemetery, to wit: one lot of 100 feet front of the east side of the street which faces the high road, and to complete the two acres it will be necessary to take the rest from the back. The lot should join that of my daughter, Godin.

XI. Item. I leave to Isaac, Paul, Benjamin and Stephen Mazÿck, the island which I bought at public sale, of 1700 acres of land which is on the south coast, twelve miles from Port Royal.

XII. Item. I leave to my four sons, Isaac, Paul, Benjamin and Stephen Mazÿck the land which faces the great street on the south side which joins the square of Andrew Allen which extends as far as the swamp or strip of marsh, and all the land which may remain after my two daughters shall have taken their two acres each, and the lands which I give to Woodward on Queen Street.

XIII. Item. I leave to Richard Woodward a lot of land of sixty feet front on Queen Street which faces Andrew Allen's square. The lot should be one hundred and fifty feet deep if possible.

XIV. Item. I leave to my two sons Benjamin and Stephen Mazÿck, two thousand eight hundred pounds, cur-

rent money of Carolina, provided the money be seven for one sterling, to make a trip to Europe.

XV. Item: I leave to my niece, Savonnet (?), my god-daughter, one hundred and seventy-five pounds, current money of Carolina, in case the money be seven for one sterling.

XVI. I leave to the poor of the Episcopal churches, and to the old Presbyterian Meeting, twenty-five pounds to each, provided the money be seven for one sterling.

XVII. I leave to the poor of the French churches of Charleston, fifty pounds, current money of Carolina, provided the money be as now, which is seven for one sterling, charging my Executors to administer the said money to the sick, five shillings per day while said money shall last.

XVIII. Item. Since God has favored my leaving France and the New Babylon (without my bending the knees to the idol), to take refuge in a country where I have, by the grace of God and of our good King William of blessed memory, and of our good King George, also of blessed memory, full liberty to exercise our good and holy religion, for that reason (fait que) I have willed my Executors to lay aside seven hundred pounds, current money of Carolina as it now is, that is seven for one sterling, to put it at interest for the purpose of paying the interest to said Minister every year, on condition that he give us a sermon Sunday morning and after dinner, one sermon a fortnight; but if the said Minister shall give us only one sermon in the morning, it will not be necessary to give him but fifty pounds. But the condition of this is that the Service shall be Calvinistic, like that of Holland. The said money shall remain always in the hands of my Executors to pay the quarter to the said Minister or Elder. But if the Church should, unhappily, fall through for lack of zeal and piety, and want of having at heart the glory of God, then my Executor shall hold the money without anyone finding fault, or being able to demand it of him.

XIX. Item. I leave to my god-son, Isaac Sicart, and to Babet Horry, daughter of Mrs Foissin, twenty-five pounds, money of Carolina, provided the rate be as now, seven for one sterling.

XX. Item. I wish and it is my will that my Executors shall keep possession of all the property of my two sons, Benjamin and Stephen Mazyck, until the age of twenty-one years, and I enjoin on my Executors to be careful of their training, their maintenance and instruction, and to recommend them to pray to God night and morning and to love and honor Him and serve Him according to the holy law, which shall be a means by which God may bless them. As their income will be more than can be spent on their maintenance, I desire that the surplus may be put out at interest like the principal, to ensure the increase of their property.

XXI. I require my Executors to sell the Plantation on Foster (?) Creek and what pertains to it, as also the Plantation on Santee, which I bought from the late Perdriau, and the small plantation that I bought of the late Thered (?); but if my son Paul wishes to have it at the price he offered me, that is eight hundred pounds, he may take it. I also order him to sell the old store-house which is at the back, and those who buy it are to have right of way. Preference must be given to Mr. Mocay and Mr. Ellis. I give full power to my Executors to sell the house in which I live, and other lots or land and negroes to ensure payment of all the legacies that I have made in this Will. I give my Executors one year to pay all the legacies I have made, hoping that all will be settled.

XXII. Item. I recommend to all my children that should any one of my said children have the misfortune to fall into want, whether by fire, or by loss of property in commercial ventures, to assist the one who may have the misfortune to be ruined. I pray God, with all my heart, that no such unhappiness may befall them.

XXIII. Item. I recommend to all my children never to abandon our good and holy religion, in which they have

been born and brought up. I recommend them above all in the name of God and of Jesus Christ, to commune as often as possible, being ordained of God and our Lord, which will be a means of bringing God's blessing on their family.

XXIV. Item. I desire as to all my bequests that I have made in this testament that they be paid. Should any property remain over, I desire and it is my will that my four sons divide it among the four of them equally, but in case all the legacies that I have made amount to more than my estate, then it will be necessary to diminish what I have left to my said children to make up the deficiency. And in case I may have lands or lots to which the titles may not be good, I direct my Executors, before paying the bequests that I have made to my children, to give to each of them a promise by which they will obligate themselves to contribute to the loss of land caused by lack of good titles—except the lot that I bought of the late Mrs. Harvey, as having given to them(?).

XXV. Item I empower my Executors, if they see fit, to add to their number, Benjamin Mazyck.

XXVI. Item. I beg all my children and children in-law, in the name of God, that when I shall be dead, they live in unity and friendship, and in the fear of Almighty God, whom I pray, with all my heart, to multiply upon you His holy and precious blessing, and to bestow upon you all the graces to lead a life pleasing and agreeable to Him, so that he may receive you all on leaving this world into those holy places, where we ought, by faith, to feel assured of His grace and mercy, where I hope soon to go, and where He will recognise and receive my soul for His own, for the sake of His divine Son, my Saviour and Redeemer, to whom, God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be honor and glory, Amen, Amen.

XXVII. Item. I revoke every other will and testament that I may have made heretofore, desiring this to take the place of any such.

Done at Charlestown, the 10th day of January, 1735-6.

In article 2 "Mazÿck," and in article 5 "Plat," and in article 13 "Estres" and "Pries" (have been interlined?)

ISAAC MAZÿCK. (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and declared by the
Testator as his Testament and
last Will in the presence of
ROBERT BROWN
BENJAMIN ADISON
HENRY FLETCHER

Proved by dedimus from Hon. Thomas Broughton, Lt. Governor and Ordinary by John Hammerton, Sec., November 9, 1736.

Recorded, 30th Novmber, 1736.

Among the French Protestant refugees who settled in Charles Town, Isaac Mazÿck must be accorded the most prominent placé. His parents, Paul Mazÿck and Helizabeth Van Wyck were Walloons of wealth and position who had gone from Liège to France and settled at St. Martins, Isle of Ré, where their fourth son, Isaac, was born, June 11th, 1661. He was therefore about twenty-four years of age when the Huguenot Exodus following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes took place, and with one of his brothers escaped to Holland, probably in 1685, carrying with him £1,500 of the wealth whch he had acquired as a successful merchant and which afterwards became the basis of the large fortune with which he built up and developed the mercantile prosperity of his adopted home. From Amsterdam he went to London, and, purchasing a cargo of goods, came to Charles Town in 1686 and at once entered upon a career of business enterprise, which is perhaps the first chapter of the commercial history of the Province. There is strong presumptive documentary evidence that in this he was more or less closely associated with Jacques Le Serurier, his father-in-law, Jacques Le Serurier, Jr., his wife's brother and Pierre de St. Julien her brother-in-law. The wills of Pierre and Louis Perdriau (see Trans. No. 10, pp 41-482)

both of them ship-owners and merchants, point to their connection with the Le Seruriers, and it is more than probable that the merchant marine of the Province, having Charles Town for its home port, was almost, if not entirely in the hands of a Huguenot "syndicate" of which Isaac Mazyck was an active and leading member. In 1689 we find him making a business voyage to Barbados. In April, 1692 his standing in the Province as a business man and citizen is vouched for by his acceptance as security for Daniel Horry, one of the passengers of the "Privateer Ship" Loyal Jamaica, who were not allowed to land without bondsmen for their good behavior, and among whom we find Thomas Pinckney, Christopher Linkley, Robert Fenwicke and John Palmer (McCrady, Vol. 1, P. 261 n.) In 1693 he made a voyage to England, returning the same year, and on the 14th October of that year he was married in Charles Town to Marianne, daughter of James Le Serurier, and the family tradition says that he won her heart as they crossed the ocean together, the Le Serurier family having been passengers on the same ship. This may very well have been the case, as we know that her father was living in London in 1686, in which year his son, James Le Serurier Jr., was naturalized in that City; that he was in Charles Town in 1693 and was naturalized there with his wife, Elizabeth Le Ger in April, 1697; that he was again living in London "in the Parish of St. Anne in Soho" in 1701, having formerly lived in Carolina; that he made his will in March, 1697, and "some short time afterward died", and, finally, that he was not living in 1704, in which year his son James anglicized his name to "Smith". Three original official entries recently discovered among the records in the office of the South Carolina Historical Commission throw an air of romance about this marriage and shed much interesting light upon Huguenot conditions in Carolina prior to the general denization in 1697. On the 10th October, 1693, James Le Serurier appeared before the Council and entered formal protest and filed his Caveat against his daughter's proposed marriage. On the 15th October, he appeared

again and withdrew and annulled his said action, requesting that these facts be made public. The explanation of this singular course becomes clear from the following record discovered soon after the first two entries.

"Carolina, S. S.

If any Person or Persons be any waies Scrupalous conconcerning ye Lawfulness of ye marriage betwixt Mr. Isaac Maxicq, March. and Mrs. Mariamne Le Sarrarier, these are therefore to Certifye that they were Lawfully Married uppon ye fourteenth day of October, in ye yeare of our Lord one Thousand Six hundred ninety and three. I say that they were then Lawfully married per me.

ATTKIN WILLIAMSON,
Minister of ye Gosspell.

Witnesses prest., vizt.
JACQUES LE SERURIER
J. F. GIGNILLIAT
HENRY LE NOBLE
RENÉ RAVENEL
P. LA SALLE

Recorded ye 19th October,
1693, per me JOHN HAMILTON,
Depty Secty.

It is to be noted first that the marriage was solemnized on Oct. 14th, the day before the withdrawal of the Caveat, the enterprising young couple (the groom was just fourteen years the senior of his bride) having spiked the old gentleman's gun before he pulled the lanyard. These Huguenots were very human. We are reminded of young Du Foussat (a connection of the bride) fleeing from France on account of his religion, and fighting a duel in defence of a lady's good name. (Trans. No. 12, p. 35). Secondly, the witnesses were the bride's brother, Jacques Le Serurier, Jr., her brothers-in-law, Henry Le Noble and Jean François Gignilliat, her near connection, René Ravenel, and a Huguenot friend, Pierre La Salle. The significance of

these names is very instructive. Not only were the younger members of the family supporting their sister, but their action at once reveals and relieves the cause of objection. Gov. Ludwell belonged to the Church party and had shown a disposition to restrict the rights of the French aliens, and there can be little doubt that a marriage among these non-naturalized strangers, solemnized by one of their own clergy, might have had its legality questioned. Such marriages had taken place, for René Ravenel himself had been married to Charlotte de St. Julien at Pompion Hill Plantation in 1687, by Rev Philippe Trouillard, though no certificate appears until ten years later, when M. Trouillard's certificate was given, and recognized by Gov. Blake, himself a dissenter. But that marriage was in James Colleton's administration, when the French were as yet scarcely more than a negligible quantity, while Sothell, Colleton's successor had granted them equal rights with the English. Things were now assuming a different aspect, and the high-strung Frenchman was justified in being cautious in a matter so closely touching his rights and the honor of his family. His son and sons-in-law came to the rescue, however, apparently without consulting him. The Rev. Attkin Williamson was the Church of England clergyman of the Province. Jacques Le Serurier, Jr., was in full sympathy with the administration party, as we learn from Madam Blake's hostility related by Oldmixon, and from the fact that eight years later he was a Commissioner of the Church Act of 1704. Jean François Gignilliat, the husband of her youngest sister, Suzanne, had taken the oath of allegiance to James II, and received large grants from the Council. Henry Le Noble, husband of her eldest sister, Catherine, was a Deputy Proprietor and Councillor, and René Ravenel, brother-in-law of her sister Damaris, was that year a member of the assembly. With this showing there was no risk whatever of any question of legality, and moreover, it proves that four years before the general denization of the Huguenots there was a large, wealthy and influential element among them that was in full sympathy with the

Proprietary Government, holding honorable offices in the Province and identified with the best and most substantial interests of the community. This evidence of public confidence continued through the entire history of the Province Le Noble, de St. Julien, De la Consilière in the Council, Isaac Mazÿck, Jr., and many others in the Assembly—Mazÿck for 37 consecutive years, Gabriel Manigault and Jacob Motte, Treasurers of the Province for nearly half a century and never a year in which some Huguenot names were not prominently in evidence.

Isaac Mazÿck, our Testator, was in the Commission of the Peace in 1733-4, but held no other public office. He was said to be the largest holder of city real estate in all the Provinces, and his will shows that he owned more plantation and wood land than he could remember. His bequests to the Churches for charitable objects and the care with which they are guarded show that his deep religious convictions were entirely free from bigotry, and that his practical good sense and business methods were part and parcel of his spiritual life, as they were the chief factors in his temporal success. He died 11th March, 1735, and was buried in the "French Churchyard". His wife had predeceased him in 1732, and is the only woman of the period, except the wife of Gov. Robert Johnson, who has been honored with an editorial obituary, which states that "she was interred in the Church-Yard of this place in a very handsome Manner, being attended to her funeral by most of the chief Merchants and publick officers of the Province that were then in the Town." (S. C. Gaz., 8th April, 1732.) Perhaps no Huguenot excepting Jacques Le Serrurier and Anthoine Cordes has left more descendants in both the male and female lines.

The Arms of the Family as given in a MSS. by Paul Mazÿck, grandson of the Emigrant, and shown on his seal, are Az. a tree, ppr. on its branches two birds, also ppr. Cr. A bird ar, bearing in its beak an olive twig ppr. Motto: "Voici nos liens".

Dr. J. L. E. W. SHECUT.

by Eola Willis: a Descendant.

The ancestors of John Linnaeus Edward Whitridge Shecut were Huguenots, and during the early years of the persecutions in France, left that country and settled in one of the Cantons of Switzerland, near Geneva.

The parents of Dr. Shecut, Abraham and Marie Barbary Shecut, came to America soon after their marriage, in 1768-9, and settled in Beaufort, South Carolina.

In the register of St. Helena Church, Beaufort, are recorded the birth and baptism of Dr. Shecut and his brother, Abraham. Their parents removed their residence from Beaufort to Charleston prior to 1779, and in the Charleston Mesne Conveyance office are registered numerous transfers of property of Abraham Shecut and wife from 1779 to 1787.

The history of the Shecut family prior to the arrival in America has been lost to the American descendants through the destruction, by fire, of Dr. Shecut's family Bible, papers and valuable documents during the war between the States.

It is thought that the "h" was added to the name in this country and that in France the name was Sécut.

Dr. J. L. E. W. Shecut was born in Beaufort, S. C., December 4, 1770, and in early manhood rose to eminence in the medical profession as well as in scientific and literary lines

He studied medicine first under his father's friend, Dr. David Ramsay, physician and historian, and afterwards in Philadelphia, where he received his degree in 1791, at the age of twenty-one years.

He returned to Charleston and immediately began the practice of medicine which he continued till his death.

Dr. Shecut was one of the earliest physicians in America to use electricity in the treatment of disease, and in

1806 he exhibited to the public his electrical machine which he invented and used in his profession.

He wrote many books and essays, among them the "Flora Carolinensis," published in 1806, which he said was designed to promote a taste for the study of Botany and to simplify the Linnæan system.

Of Dr. Shecut's works, the Charleston Library Society own the following, as does the Library of the Surgeon General of the U. S. in Washington, D. C.: "Flora Carolinensis", "Strictures on Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary". "Shecut's Medical and Philosophical Essays"—"Essay on the Prevailing Fever of 1817," "Essay on Contagions and Infections," and an "Essay on the Principles and Properties of the Electric Fluid"—the whole he designed as conducing to the formation of a "Medical History of the State of South Carolina", 1819. Besides such works as these Dr. Shecut wrote two exceedingly interesting novels: "The Eagle of the Mohawks" and "the Scout, or the Fast of St. Nicholas", which were both published in New York. One other work, in manuscript, is now in the possession of Dr. Shecut's grandson, Major Edward Willis.

It is written in precise, small and very attractive chirography and entitled "Trinitarian Universalists".

In later life, Dr. Shecut, who always seems to have been a Bible student, became dissatisfied with certain portions of the ritual service of the Episcopal Church and undertook to write a revised edition of the Book of Common Prayer, in which undertaking he seems to have had the countenance, if not co-operation of the Library Society of Charleston, as he speaks of those associated in the movement as "the body corporate of the Trinitarian Universalists and Library Society of Charleston" and the members of the Episcopal Church of Trinitarian Universalists in Charleston, etc. The conclusion of the book reads: "This view of the subject is fully justified by the whole tenor of the Gospel plan of salvation, the sum and substance of which is "that according to the eternal purpose of God, which he hath purposed in Jesus

Christ, that in the dispensation of the fulness of time, He might gather together in one, all things in Christ, both which are in heaven and which are on earth, even in Him.

The Lord Jesus Christ, who died to redeem us from death and save us from sin, reigns and 'must reign until He hath subdued all things to himself'," etc.

Nothing more is known by his descendants, of the progress of the "Trinitarian Universalists," but it is probable that the organization was not long lived, for Dr. Shecut allied himself with the Methodist Church, and was buried in Bethel graveyard. As the founder of the "Antiquarian Society of Charleston" Dr. Shecut's connection with the Charleston Museum is of special interest. We quote below from his "Medical and Philosophical Essays" 1819.

"At the commencement of the year 1813, the author submitted to a select number of his friends, the outlines of a constitution for organizing a society to be called the "Antiquarian Society of Charleston." The objects of this society were to be, primarily, the collection, arrangement, and preservation of specimens in natural history, and of things rare, antique, curious and useful, and secondarily, the promotion and encouragement of the arts, sciences and literature generally."

On the 20th May, 1813, the following gentlemen agreed to associate for the above purposes, and signed their names to the original outlines for a constitution. Doctors Richard L. Latham, John L. E. W. Shecut, Isaac A. Johnson, John S. Trescott and John Grimké.

At their meeting of the 14th June following, Dr. James E. B. Finley, Stephen Elliott, Dr. David Ramsay, the Hon. John Drayton, the Hon. Thomas Bennett, Benjamin Elliott and Dr. Alexis De Carandepez attached themselves to the Society as members. On the 30th June, by the votes of a majority of the members present, the name of the Society was altered to that of "The Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina", by which name it was incorporated in 1814. Stephen Elliott was elected first President.

The objects of the association were no sooner publicly

known than numerous donations of specimens in every department of the arts and sciences were liberally bestowed with which to commence its Museum. These, with the cases and collection, presented by the Charleston Library Society in 1815, began to assume a respectable and very flattering appearance", etc.

The gratified founder adds: "Upon the whole, this society may be said to be established upon such sure foundation, as cannot fail to ensure its ultimate success, and we look forward with pleasing anticipations to that period when it will rank among the most useful and respectable institutions of the kind in America."

Dr. Shecut was the founder, and for a length of time President of the American Homespun Company, established in 1820, in association with William Loughton Smith, and it operated, we believe, the first cotton mill in the State. It was built near the lot of land now known as Barton's Mills, on the west side of Rutledge Avenue, opposite the lake.

Dr. Shecut married first, Miss Sarah Cannon, daughter of Dr. John Cannon, of Edisto Island, on January 26, 1792, and they had the following children, Mary, John Ramsay, Sarah Cannon, and William Harral.

He was married second, in Charleston, February 7, 1805, by the Rev. John H. Mellard, to Miss Susanna Ballard daughter of Jesse Ballard and Elizabeth Skrine, his wife, of Georgetown, S. C.

Their five children were as follows: Ann Jackson, Abraham Homespun, John L. E. W., Linnaeus Americanne and Sophronia Lucenia. Dr. Shecut died in Charleston, after a brief illness, June 1st, 1836.

The Obituary notice in the Courier and the many "Tributes of Respect" attest to the high regard in which he was held. One of these begins: "No short sketch of so distinguished and able a scientist could do him justice, for his usefulness commenced early in life, and only ended with it".

He always tried to awaken interest and enthusiasm

among his associates for the high callings of life, and he was jealous for the reputation of his State.

We quote, in closing, a paragraph from one of his articles.

"Until the Carolinians are aroused to the formation of a permanent national character, and until the utility and vital importance of the arts, sciences and literature, form a predominant feature of that character, these things must and will remain the reproach of South Carolina."

RIBAULT'S FORT.

By Miss Isabelle DeSaussure.

The following account of Captain George Parsons Elliott's search for Ribault's fort on Paris Island, written by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Osborn Elliott, will be of peculiar interest to Carolinians. Perhaps, also, to readers of the Huguenot Transactions generally, if we briefly pass in review the several Huguenot efforts to settle Protestant colonies in the New World. This place early appeared to the Protestants of France as a possible Asylum.

Rivers' Hist. Sketches So. Ca., p. 25

Admiral Gaspard Coligny, with a view to the commercial interests of France, and of opening a refuge for his persecuted brethren, attempted to form a colony in Brazil. In July, 1555, these first colonists set out under the command of Villeganon. The Protestant Church of Geneva heartily co-operated and soon sent to them the first Protestant missionary ministers who crossed the Atlantic, DeLisle and Chartier. This effort failed.

Baird's Hugt. in Amer. Vol. 1, p. 21.

2d. In 1562, Coligny repeated the attempt to estab-

lish a Huguenot colony—this time in North America. On February 18th, an expedition set out for "Florida" under Jean Ribault, with him was René de Laudonnière. Ribault took a more direct route than usual and soon landed on a river which they named May, now the St. John's, in Florida. Here they set up a stone pillar, engraved with the Royal Arms of France, claiming the country in the name of that Sovereign. Having done this they sailed north in search of the river "Jordan" of Valquez, and soon found themselves on a broad river on the Carolina coast. They entered "one of the largest and fairest of the great havens of the world", and here Ribault decided to to settle his colony. They built fort Charles, not far from the present Beaufort.

Rivers' Hist. Sketches, p. 18-32, and Carroll Hist. Coll. So. Ca., Vol. 1, xxxvi.

Ribault and Laudonniere returned to France for further aid and colonists, leaving a garrison under Capt. Albert. On their arrival at home, civil war prevailed. Ribault took part with the Huguenots and had to fly to England. Meanwhile the colonists at fort Charles, reduced to extremities by fire and famine, abandoned the fort and set sail in small boats, and were most of them, lost. As soon as possible Coligny fitted out vessels to go in aid of fort Charles, sending them under Laudonniere.

3d. In April, 1564, they set out and duly arrived at their first landing place on the May. Here Laudonniére soon informed himself of the fate and desertion of fort Charles at Port Royal, so determined to remain and settle where they were. The fort they soon built was called "Caroline". After a while, however, distress of every kind fell upon them and they were reduced to starvation until relieved by Sir John Hawkins. Just now Ribault who had been sent from France after Laudonniére, arrived. But Ribault had himself been followed by a Spanish fleet under Malandez, who now fell upon fort Caroline and put the colonists to the sword. The Chevalier de Gourges,

indignant at this, privately collected a company and sailed for fort Caroline; here he surprised the Spaniards, killed them, and finding Malandez's placard: "Hung not as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans", he placed under it another: "I did this not as to Spaniards, nor as to infidels, but as to traitors, thieves, and murderers." In after years, voyagers along the coast often heard the Indians singing the Calvanistic psalms learned from these Huguenot colonists.

Baird Hugt. in Am.: Vol. 2, p. 60-77.

4th. In 1604, The first permanent French settlement in America was made in Canada under DuMonts, Gov. of Pons, a Protestant. It was a mixed colony, Henry IV granting, however, religious liberty to all. By 1610, alas! the king had fallen, and the Protestants were soon deprived of all liberty in the colony. DuMonts returned to France to defend Pons as a Protestant stronghold, and sold his patent to Acadia and Canada to the Marquise de Guercheville. By 1633 Canada had become a strong Jesuit centre.

After this resumé let us return to Capt. Elliott.

The following account of Capt. George Parsons Elliott's search for Ribault's fort on Paris Island is written by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Osborn Elliott, June 1907

Captain George Parsons Elliott had deeply at heart the development and exploitation of Port Royal, so that, naturally, he was much interested when in 185—, Professor afterwards Commodore Maury was having the government coast surveys made in that region. Mutually interested, these gentlemen soon got into correspondence and many letters passed between them, and led to the gift of a chart of Port Royal harbor by Professor Maury to Capt. Elliott. These letters and surveys quickened an old purpose of Capt. Elliott's, that of trying to locate the old French fort, built by the Huguenot colony sent out by Coligny under Ribault in 1562. Simms, the novelist and historian was then on a visit to Capt. Elliott, and together they planned a

trip to Elliott's Creek, on the S. E. point of Paris (Parry's Mills Atlas) Island.

Hon. Joseph Barnwell in an address, April, 1907, says though he was then a lad he distinctly remembers this visit of Simms.

History and tradition located the fort there and there were evidences of some sort of old remains there, though much covered by very large old trees. With these new charts and some old charts, plats and manuscripts loaned by Judge King, Capt. Elliott set out, taking with him a force of laborers for surveys and excavations.

On landing at the island the party went to the remains above spoken of, and found very quickly the indications of an old fosse where the tide could easily flow in and out. The old papers of Ribault and Laudonniere were so very minute as to distances and positions that these two found that following accurately the measurements given, their own corresponded so exactly that, said one to the other: "The gate spoken of by Ribault must have been here." As tradition said that the fort had been finally burnt they were sure there would be some charred remains of the posts. So they dug down and did find such charred remains of one post. They measured the width of the gate given in the papers, and digging again, found the second post, also charred. Elated with this discovery, they were encouraged to search for other remains, and turning up the earth deeply between the posts, they found many evidences of the gate, i. e., several massive hinges about 1½ to 3 feet in length, the hook part also of suitable size, staples, bolts and above all, the old time latch so familiar to us from Red Riding Hood's "pull the bobbin and the latch will fly up". This latch was also very massive and about 1½ feet long. They also found a goodly number of heavy, large-headed wrought iron nails about 4 or 5 inches long, almost spikes. These nails were clinched at the points, showing that the gate had been made of heavy planking. In their search they found many scraps of china, entirely different from the English ware of that

period. The gentlemen were fully convinced that they had found Ribault's old fort, and, after a hard day's work, returned home, bearing these precious relics. These relics were given to me by my father, and taken by me to our country home on the Pocotaligo. From there I carried them to our home in McPhersonville, and there they were lost when Sherman burnt the house on his march from Savannah into South Carolina, in 1865.

After the war I tried to find these relics by searching for the old location, but found the old landmarks so entirely obliterated by being cut up into "patches" by the negroes, that it was impossible to locate the house or any place.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Hon. John Gaillard.

"He was sent to England and educated for the legal profession, but his whole life was devoted to public duties. He married Mary Lord; was at an early period elected a representative in the legislature from St. Stephens Parish, South Carolina. He was subsequently elected Senator from the same Parish, from term to term, until 1804, when he was chosen a Senator of the United States. He continued in this latter capacity until his death, in 1826.

"Benton makes very honorable mention of Senator Gaillard, in the first chapter of his 'History'; and Thomas in his 'Reminiscences' (vol. 1, p. 237) thus speaks of him: 'This excellent man, and distinguished legislator, and statesman, was suffered to sink into the grave so little noticed, that I do not know even when he died. But I did know the man through a long period of years, and was thoroughly acquainted with his public services, and private worth. This gentleman filled the Presidential chair of the Senate of the United States, pro tem., for ten years, and on one or more occasions, in the absence of the Vice-President, from

sickness, he occupied the chair for the whole session, and was admitted to be the best presiding officer that ever sat in it. No man was ever elected to it more than twice before, or since, if my memory is correct upon the subject.

"Mr. Gaillard possessed, in an eminent degree, the happy talent of expressing himself in the most clear and perspicuous manner, and with a purity of language that is seldom equalled. As a man of business and tact, he had few superiors, and there was a purity of intention, self-evident in all his acts, which showed him to be one, of whom it may be emphatically said that

"All the ends he aimed at, were, his country's,
His God's and Truth's."

"His temper was mild, his friendship warm, his manners agreeable and pleasing in the extreme."

The above is from an old scrap-book of Mrs. M. Gaillard Spratley, who informs me she obtained it from a book on the Gailard or Gaylord family, by a Mr. Wm. Gaillard of Cincinnati.

Death of Mr. Gaillard.

"He was a Senator from South Carolina, and had been continuously, from the year 1804. He was five times elected to the Senate—the first time for an unexpired term—and died in the course of a term; so that the years for which he had been elected were nearly thirty. He was nine times elected president of the Senate, pro tempore, and presided fourteen years over the deliberations of that body—the deaths of two Vice-Presidents during his time (Messrs Clinton and Gerry) and the much absence of another (Gov. Tompkins), making long continued vacancies in the President's chair,—which he was called to fill. So many elections, and such long continued service, terminated at last only by death, bespeaks an eminent fitness both for the place of Senators, and that of presiding officer over the Senate. In the language of Mr. Macon, he seemed born for that

station. Urbane in his manners, amiable in temper, scrupulously impartial, attentive to his duties, exemplary patience, perfect knowledge of the rules, quick and clear discernment, uniting absolute firmness of purpose, with the greatest gentleness of manners, setting young Senators right with a delicacy and amenity which spared the confusion of a mistake—preserving order, not by authority of rules, but by the graces of deportment: such were the qualifications which commended him to the presidency of the Senate, and which facilitated the transaction of business while preserving the decorum of the body. There was probably not an instance of disorder, or a disagreeable scene in the chamber, during his long continued presidency. He classed democratically in politics, but was as much the favorite of one side of the house as of the other, and that in the high party times of the war with Great Britain, which so much exasperated party spirit."

"Mr. Gaillard was, as his name would indicate, of French descent, having issued from one of those Huguenot families, of which the Bigotry of Louis XIV., dominated by an old woman, deprived France, for the benefit of other countries." "The Hon. John Gaillard was a son of John Gaillard, Esq., of Windsor, St. Stephen's Parish, and Judith Peyre. He was a brother of Judge Theodore Gaillard and of Peyre Gaillard who married Miss Hall. They were grandsons of Joachim Gaillard, the Huguenot Emigrant."

The above is an extract from Thos. A. Benton's "Thirty Years' in the United States Senate", vol. 1, chap 27, pp. 77-78.

The following interesting letter written by Mr. Benjamin Mazyck has recently come into the possession of Mr. Daniel Ravenel of Charleston, S. C. (Great-great-grandson of Capt. Daniel Ravenel, paternal side, and great-great-grandson of Benj. Mazyck, maternal side). Since the Spring of 1865, this letter, with several

other valuable ones, has been in the possession of Mr. Benj. B. Edmands, of Providence, R. I., who, during the war between the States, was a Lieutenant in the 54th Massachusetts Infantry.

Mr. Edmands writes: "'Twas in the Spring of '65, being on outpost duty not far from town (Charleston), we came upon a deserted mansion, and on upper floor found many letters and papers thrown about. The historical interest attached to this one was too much to permit my leaving it there, subject to all the chances of loss or destruction, but I am happy in returning it to its rightful owner".

Through a curious coincidence, Mr. Ravenel met Mr. Edmands, and a few weeks ago visited him at his hospitable home in Providence, where Mr. Edmands turned over all the letters and papers to him.

Charles Town, 10 o'clock at Night, 28 June, '76.

Dear Brother Ravenel,

Yr. Buff Going up gave me an opportunity of acquainting you (as none other had time so to do) that the Contest of our freedom or abject Slavery Commenced this day at 11 o'Clock A. M. The Boom Catch fired 10 shells on the Island as a signal for Clinton's troops to land on the back of Haddrel's Point, wch. they attempted but was repulsed twice with loss, while the 50, 44, 36 & 28 & 20 Gun Ships made up for the Island, when ab't a ¼ of a mile distance a most violent Cannonade Insude, which continued without intermission until ¼ after nine. An Express sent up after 3 o'Clock gives acc't. that our works was no wise injured, but the flag staff Carr'd. away by the 4th Shott, 1 gun dismounted, a Boy killed and 2 Turkeys killed by the bursting of a shell. The 50 gun ship much damaged & as well the others, as appears by the wainscoting Carvings, Blocks yards, &c. &c. &c. &c. Drifted up and was lodged in the Exchange as Trophies of the day. 3 shots in 5 of ours took place: its Computed the ships fired 13,000 shott & 50,000 wt. of pawder—The Siren of 28 & a frigat of 20 guns in making up to the

Island got aground on the Middle Bank and still remains, pr'haps forever, or they would a'been in the Line of Battle. the Boom vessel play'd all day, but w'th no Great effect.—a Reinforcem't of 400 men was sent down this Even'g in 4 Schooners & this Evening Brot over from Hobcaw that number just arrived there from N. Carolina in nick of time to Replace them.—The whole Town is under arms this night.—as a Greater, or their whole Naval force will be in a line before the Island Tomorrow, & a vigorous push made by Clinton. The fate of the Island, Town & province will be determined here or they'l make the best of their way out, from whence they Came.—As soon as the Engagem't begun, the Crown officers & Tories were Carried to Roupels House under a guard, a seisure made on their papers &c. The monies in the Treasury &c. sent out of Town to Dorchester this afternoon and the powder sent for from thence a supply also sent down to the Island this Evening.

The troops here gained gr't Hon'r this day.—Notwithstanding a report prevelent in Town that 5 or 6 men in the fort was killed, I hope in God yr. Nephew, my son, is not one, as he was to have fired the first shott, his post being on the weather flank & most expos'd.

I came down a Tuesday intending to stay but 1 night, but finding my Daughter in Town, Mrs. Waring Intreating me very pressingly to stay to carry her out of the way when danger approached, which shall Tomorrow if I can obtain a pass, as none is now suff'd to quit.—It's say'd this is the Greatest Cannonading that was ever in America before.—May the God of Israel who is the God of Hosts give success & victory to our arms, then we will not fear their strength and numbers.

My best regards and love to Mother, and am in great haste yr. friend and Brother

B. MAZYCK.

Gen'l Lee went over to Haddrels this morn'g & will be there to oppose Clinton. The Transports lay in their former position, none but the ships of war have come up.

Sat'y Morn'g. The 50 Gun Ship is now all in flames—

soon after she began to cannonade the gun room took fire. God of His Infinite Goodness fights our Battles.

To
Capt. Daniel Ravenel,
In
St. John's Parish.
Yr. Buff.
Capt. Daniel Mazÿck.

We are indebted to the kindness of Miss Emma C. Black for the following extract from an interesting private letter from M. Mechinet de Richemond, and the curious and valuable document which accompanies it, dated La Rochelle, 14 Mars 1902.

* * * * * * * * La famille protestante de Longueville qui habitait Royan et était alliée a la famille Forestier est une honorable famille bourgeoise qui n'a rien de commun avec la famille royale d'Orlèans-Longueville. Quant à la famille de Vaux on vient de découvrier un curieux arrêt du Parlement de Bordeaux en date de 15 Septembre 1558, archives departementales de la gironde B. 119 qui la mentienne en compagnie du celebre Bernard Palissy et de plusieurs autres illustres réformés empresonnés pour cause de Religion. Il est facile de reconnaître l'importance de cet arrêt de Parlemene pour l'historie des débuts du Protestantisme en Saintonge. Tout d'abord il nous donne les noms des tous premiers fideles des Eglises de Saintes et de St. Jean d'Angely; il nous informe le rôle saillant joué par Benard Palissy le potier humble alors, illustre maintenant dans l'organisation de l'Eglise de Saintes à ses debuts; il nous indique la date precise des premières poursuites dirigées contre lui, jusqu à présent ignorés. D'une façon plus genérale on pourra endégager quelques considérations encore, tout d'abord à propos de l'attitude des artisans des premiers à se rallier aux idées de Réforme, et à former des groupements; à propos aussi de l'attitude des classes plus

élevés et plus éclairés, magistrats royeaux et municipaux qui déja tacitement gagnés au protestantisme ferment les yeux et laissent se réunir ces réformés; à propos enfin à l'attitude des quelques uns des membres du Clergé Catholique qui favorisent les premiers progrès de la Réforme jusqu' à ce qu'ils se mettent ouvertement du côté des novateurs. C'est grace à la protection des officiers royaux et municipaux que la plupart des poursuites décretés par le Parlement de Guyenne ne purent recevoir d'exécution. Seul Sebastien Pibateau parait avoir été poursuivé. Bernard Palissy et quelques autres réussirent à se'enfuir. Quatre ans plus tard il fut de nouveau inquiété pour les convictions religeuses, emprisonné, envoyé de nuit à Bordeaux, et il fallut de puissants protecteurs la Riene mère et le duc de Montmorency pour obtenir le délivrance. Mais les persécuteurs ne devaient pas s'arrêter le vexer at elles durêrent toute sa vie et ne finirent qu'avec ses jours.

Parmi les fidèles persécutés figure aussi Jehan de Vaulx de l'Église d Saint Jean d'Angély. Ce fut donc un des premières protestants de cette ville.

Quant au neveu et grand vicaire de l'évêque de Saintes Jacques De Bizet il était mort avant le 22 Avril 1560, et ne fut donc pas massacré, comme on l'a dit par erreur, en 1562. Les décrets qui ne purent être exécutés sur le personne de délinquants le furent par apposition de sentence aux portes des villes etc. et en effigie. * * * * * *

Arrêt du Parlement de Bordeaux en date de 15 Septembre 1558. Archives departementales de la Gironde B. 119 [Parlements minutes des arrêts,] 1 pièce papier a la date. Communication de M. H. Patry. Bulletin historique de la Société du protestantisme françois du 15 fevrier 1902 pages 77 à 80.

La Cour après avoir oui le rapport de Maître Léonard Alesme, conseiller du Roi et Président aux enquêtes, et Pierre de Pouriès, aussi conseiller du dit Seigneur en la

Cour, Commissaires par elle députés pour aller au pays et Sénéchaussée de Saintonge y enquérir sur le fait des heresies, oui, aussi, La Ferrière pour le procureur général du Roi, a ordonnés que les lieutenants, général et particulier, ensemble le lieutenant criminel avocat et substitut au procureur général du Roi aux Sièges de Saintes et Saint Jean d'Angély comparâitront devant la Cour en personne dans quinzaine aprés qu'il leur sera signifié pour répondre aux fins et conclusions du procureur général du Roi, et néaumoins enjoint aux officiers du siége de Saint Jean d'Angély de mener ou faire mener surement dans les prisons de la conciergerie de la Cour Pierre Rousset, Sébastien Pivateau, François Gougyn, Catharine Doucete sa femme, Pierre Begault, Jean Allenet sergent royale, et Robert Audry, aussi serjent royal, ayant été constitués prisonniers à Saint Jean d'Angély par ordonnance des dits commissaires pour y citer à droit et être contre eux procédé ainsi qu'il appartiendra et ce à peine de dix milles livres. Aussi leur enjoint sur mêmes peines que dessus, faire diligence de faire rendre au corps et constituer prisonniers Nicolas Darnac vitrier de St. Jean d'Angély et sa femme, Cyprien Jousseaulme, barbier, et sa femme, et JEHAN DEVAULX et iceux mener dans la dite conciergerie pour être aussi contre eux procédé ainsi que de raison.

Et à semblables peines que dessus enjoint la dite Cour aux officiers du dit siége de Saintes de faire mener ou conduire surement dans les prisons de la conciergerie Colete Mandot femme de Mathurin Seurin boucher de Saintes, et pareillement faire diligence de faire prendre au corps constituer prisonnier Nicolas Veyrel apothicaire. Bernard Pallissy dit le potier, Guillemette Patronne, veuve de feu le Conseil, hôtesse du logis ou pend pour enseigne LeVant Galant, André Bodet son fils, Mathurin Seurin boucher, Nicolas Le Brodeur, Joseph Le Masson fils et Maitre Leger Le Masson, Guillaume Girault, et les mener ou couduire sons sure et bonne garde dans les prisons de la conciegerie, pour être contre eux procédés ainsi qu 'il de raison dans lequel temps ordonne néanmoins la dite cour

que miatre M. Jacques de Bizet, vicaire général de l'évêque de Saintes comparaitra devant la Cour en personne pour répondre au fins et requets du procureur général du Roi.

15 Septembre, 1558.

La provision a été dépêchée sur la dite ordonnance et commis l'huissier Borie pour l'aller exploiter.

TRANSLATION.

" . . . .The Protestant family of de Longueville which lived at Royan and was connected with the Forrestier family, is a respectable bourgeois family, having no connection with the royal family of Orléans-Longueville. As to the De Vaux family, there has lately been discovered a curious decree of the Court of Sessions of Bordeaux, dated 15th September, 1558, Departmental Archives of The Gironde, B. 119, which mentions it in association with the famous Bernard Palissy and several other illustrious Reformers, imprisoned on account of their Religion. It is easy to recognize the importance of this decree to the history of the rise of Protestantism in Saintonge. First of all it gives us the names of all the first of the faithful of the Churches of Saintes and St. Jean d'Angély; it informs us of the prominent part played by Bernard Palissy, then the humble potter, but now illustrious in the organization of the Church of Saintes in its beginning; it fixes for us the date, hitherto unknown, of the first prosecution directed against him.

In a more general way we may draw from it several further considerations, first of all as to the attitude of the leading artisans in attaching themselves to the ideas of Reform, and in grouping them; in regard also to the attitude of the higher and more enlightened classes—magistrates, royal and municipal, who, already favorable to Protestantism, shut their eyes and permit these reformers to combine; finally, in regard to the attitude of certain members of the Catholic Clergy who encouraged the first advances of the Reformation until they ranged themselves openly by the side of the innovators. It was thanks to the protection of the royal and municipal officers that the prosecutions de-

creed by the Court of Guyenne could not be enforced. Sebastian Pibateau alone seems to have been prosecuted.

Bernard Palissy and several others succeeded in making their escape. Four years later he was again disturbed by religious convictions, imprisoned, sent to Bordeaux by night, and it required powerful protectors, the Queen-mother and Duke de Montmorency to obtain his release. But the persecutors would not cease annoying him, and they persisted throughout his life and ended only with his days.

Among the persecuted faithful figures also Jehan de Vaulx of the Church of St. John D'Angély. He was therefore one of the first protestants of that city.

As to the nephew and vicar-general of the Bishop of Saintes, Jacques de Bizet, he was dead before the 22nd of April, 1560, and was therefore not massacred, as erroneously stated, in 1562. The decrees which could not be executed upon the persons of delinquents were enforced by posting the sentence upon the gates of the city, etc., and in effigy."

. . . . . .

Decree of the Court of Bordeaux,
dated 15th Sept., 1558. [Departmental Archives
of La Gironde, B. 119. Minutes of Court decrees.
One sheet of paper dated.]

Communication of M. H. Patry. Historical Bulletin of the Society of French Protestantism of 15th February, 1902, pages 77-80.

"The Court, after having heard the report of Master Leonard Alesme, King's Counsellor and Chief of the Bureau of Inquests, and of Pierre de Pomiès, also Counsellor of his said Majesty and of the Court Commissioners deputed by it, (the Court) to go to the territory and Seneschalate of Saintonge, there to make inquiry into the fact of heresies; having heard, also, La Ferriére for the Prosecutor General of the King, has ordered that the lieutenants, general and particular, together with the Assistant Criminal Advocate and substitutes to the Prosecutor General for the King in the Sees of Saintes and St. John d'Angély, shall personally appear before the Court within fifteen days after

they shall be notified to answer to the results and conclusions of the King's Prosecutor General, and enjoins, however, upon the officers of the See of St. John D'Angély to bring or cause to be brought, without fail, into the cells of the prison of the Court Pierre Rousset, Sebastien Pivateau, François Gougyn, Catherine Doucete his wife, Pierre Begault, Jean Allenet, king's constable, and Robert Audry, also king's constable, having been made prisoners at St. John D'Angély by order of the said commissary to be there directly summoned and prosecuted as may be deemed advisable, and that under penalty of ten thousand livres; also enjoins them under the like penalty as above to give diligence to cause to be delivered and made prisoners the bodies of Nicolas Darnac, glazier, of St. John D'Angély and his wife, Cyprien Jousseaulme, barber, and his wife, and Jehan De Vaulx, and to bring them into the said prison to be also proceeded against as may seem proper.

And under like penalty as above, the said Court enjoins upon the officers of said See of Saintes to cause to be brought or conducted without fail into the prisons of the Conciergerie Colete Maudot, wife of Mathurin Seurin, butcher, of Saintes, and give equal diligence to cause to be taken bodily and made prisoner Nicolas Veyvel, apothecary, Bernard Palissy, known as the Potter, Guillamette Patronne, widow of the late Counsellor, hostess of the lodging-house where hangs as a sign The Highwayman (or "Young Blood") André Bodet, her son, Mathurin Seurin, butcher, Nicolas Le Brödeur, Joseph Le Masson the younger and Master Leger Le Masson, William Girault, and bring or lead them under safe and strong guard into the prisons of the Conciergerie, to be proceeded against as may seem proper, in which time, nevertheless, the said Court orders that the Master, M. Jaques de Bizet, vicar-general of the Bishop of Saintes shall personally appear before the Court to answer to the charges and questions of the King's prosecutor.

15th September, 1558

The writ has been dispatched under the said ordinance, and committed to the bailiff Borie to be served.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

APRIL 17, 1902.

The names in **italics** at the end of each entry are those of the original Huguenot families from which the member derives descent.

* This mark indicates a Charter Member. Names in small capitals are Honorary Members. Names in large capitals are Huguenots of the pure blood after two and a quarter centuries.

r. Resigned
d. Dead.
l. m. Life member.

April 2, 1885..Alleman,* Frances H., *d* ..... *Legore.*
April 13, 1885..Allston,* Rev. Benjamin, *d* .....*Gibert,*
April 2, 1901..Allston, Chas. P., Georgetown, S. C.....*Gibert,*
May 28, 1897..Alston, Miss Rebecca H., Charleston, S. C..... Motte, *La-Brosse.*
April 17, 1902..Aymar, Mrs. Jane V. H., Jersey City, N. J. Simons, *Le Serurier, Gignilliat, Du Pré, Leger, Du Bliss.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot,* Daniel Huger, Charleston, S. C. .... *Bacot. Huger, DeSaussure, Motte, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1886..Bacot, John Vacher, Jersey City, N. J. ..... *Bacot. Vacher, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885....Bacot,* Julius Motte, *d* ..... *Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Peronneau, Motte.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot,* Maria Fraser, *d* ..... *Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1886..Bacot, Robert Cochran, *d* ..... *Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot,* Robert Dewar, Charleston, S. C. *d* .... *Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot,* Thomas Wright, Charleston, S. C. .....*Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Menessier, Peronneau, Motte, Daleu.*
April 13, 1899..Bacot, Mrs. Thos. Wright, Charleston, S. C.....*DeBernière.*
Mar. 31, 1890..Barker, Theodore G, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Cordes, Gendron, Serré, Gaillard.*
April 14, 1890..Bayard, Hon. Thos. F., *d* ..... *Bayard.*
April 17, 1902..Beckman, Julia Reese, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Gras.*
April 13, 1885..Beckman, Serena B., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Gras.*

April 17, 1902..Bennett, Mrs. John M., San Antonio, Texas..... *Bonneau, DuBliss, deLonguemare, Roi.*
Mar. 8, 1895..Blackshear, Mrs., Macon Ga. ..... *Gignilliat.*
April 14, 1890..Blackman, Mrs. E. L., Greenville S. C. .... *Robert.*
Oct. 22, 1898..Bondurant, Dr. E. D., Mobile, Ala. ..... *DuBose.*
April 2, 1890..Bonneau, F. N., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Bonneau.*
April ,2, 1890..Bonneau, W. E. Charleston, S. C. .... *Bonneau.*
April 14 1890..Bostick, A. McK., Bamberg, S. C. ..... *Robert.*
April 17, 1902..Bonnetheau, Harold DuPré, New York .... *Du Pré, Bonnetheau.*
July 14, 1896..Bonnetheau, Henry D., *d* ..... *Bonnetheau.*
June 25, 1894..Bowly, Mrs. J. V. G., Jersey City, N. J.....*DuPré, Le Serurier, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss.*
April 2, 1885..Box,* Rosa, *r.*, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Boykin,* Sarah J., *d.*, Camden, S. C. .. *DeSaussure.*
Nov. 4, 1899..Bracey, Jean Charlemagne, editor Huguenot Quarterly, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. ..... *Bracey.*
April 17, 1902..Broun, Fontaine, Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot, Fontaine.*
April 14, 1886..Broun, Mrs. Mary M., Charleston, W. Va. .. *Boursequot, Fontaine.*
April 14, 1886..Broun, Thomas L., Charleston, W. Va. .. *Boursequot, Broun.*
June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. A., Florence, S. C. ..... *Bacot.*
June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. M., Florence, S. C. ..... *Bacot.*
April 14, 1890..Buist, Dr. J. Somers, Charleston, S. C. .... *Legaré.*
Mar. 21, 1893..Bulloch, Dr. Joseph G., Cherokee, N. C. .... *Mauve. De Veaux.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell,* Alice M., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Marion.*
April 13, 1901..Burdell,* Edwin T., Savannah, Ga. ..... *Marion, Ravenel, Mazyck*
April 2, 1885..Burdell, F. M. *d* ..... *Marion.*
April 14, 1885..Burdell,* Robert F., *d* ..... *Marion.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell,* Thad. S., *d* ..... *Marion.*
April 2, 1901..Burton, Robert W., Auburn, Ala. ..... *Robert.*
April 13, 1885..Caldwell,* Wm. Robinson, *d* ..... *Thomas.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell,* Miss Celia, *d* ..... *Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, Simons, Dupré.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell,* Mary Bennett, Charleston, S. C. *d* ..... *Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, Simons, DuPré.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell,* Mary Butler, *d* ..... *Sigourney, Pairan.*
April 13, 1885..Carrere,* Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoun, *d* .....*Ségur.*
April 2,1899..Chase John A., Florence, S. C. ..... *Bacot.*
April 10, 1890..Chisolm, Dr. J. Bachman, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Gendron, Prioleau.*
April 11, 1890..Chisolm, Henry Louis, *d* ..... *Gendron, Prioleau,*
April 21, 1900..Clark, Mrs. J. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga. ..... *Brouyé, Jaudon, LeGrand, Robert.*
April 13 , 1888..Clement, J. W. Legaré, Young's Island, S. C. *Legaré.*
May —, 1901..Colcock, Dan. DeS., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Bacot, DeSaussure.*
April 13, 1901..Connerat,* William H. Jr., Savannah, Ga .. *Robert.*
April 13, 1885..Coste, A. L., *d* ..... *Coste.*

April 13, 1885..Coste,* R. C., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Coste.*
Oct. 29, 1899..Coutant, Dr. Rjchard B., Tarrytown N. Y. ..*Coutant.*
April 17, 1902..Cummings, Mrs. Rosa W., Charleston, S. C. ..*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*
April 13, 1885..Cuttino,* David B., Rock Hill, S. C. .... *Cothoneau.*
April 2, 1885..Davant,* J. C., Barnwell, S. C. ..... *Davant.*
Mar. 21, 1890..Dawson, N. H. R., *d* ..... *Huger.*
April 7, 1890..DeRosset, A. T., *r* .....*DeRosset.*
April 7, 1890..DeRosset, Wm., *r* ..... *DeRosset.*
April 18, 1885..DeSaussure, Fannie E., Charleston, S. C., *d* .... *De Saussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Henry A., Charleston, S. C., *d* .... *De-Saussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSanssure,* Dr. Henry W., *d* ..... *DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Dr. Henry W., Jr., *d* .... *DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Isabel A., Charleston, S. C. ..... *De-Sanssure Gourdin.*
April 14, 1890..DeSaussure,* James P., *d* .... *DeSaussure, Peronneau*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure, John B. ..... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 13, 1885..DeSaussure, Louis D., *d* ..... *DeSaussure.*
April 13, 1885..DeSaussure,* Louis D., Jr., New York, N. Y. ..... *DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Mrs. Martha G., Charleston, S. C..... *Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Martha G., Charleston, S. C. ..*Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Martha G., *d* .... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure, Mary C., *d* ..... *Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..DeSaussure,* Mrs. Sarah E., Charleston, S. C..... *DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Sarah E,. Charleston, S. C. *d* ..... *De-Saussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure, P. G., *d*..... *Gourdin, DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Wilmot G., *d* ..... *DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Wilmot G. Jr., *r* .... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
July 12, 1897..DeRichemond, Louis Meschinet, Archiviste de La Rochelle, France.
July 12, 1897..DeVeaux, Henri, Bordeaux, France ..... *De Veaux.*
Feb. 2, 1887..Dibble, Samuel, Orangeburg, S. C. ..... *Gabeau.*
May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Mary P., Monteagle, Tenn. ..... *DuBose, Peronneau.*
April 22, 1897..DuBose, Robert M., Sewanee, Tenn..... *DuBose, Porcher.*
May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Susan P., Monteagle, Tenn .. *DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher.*
May 4, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. Haskell, Monteagle, Tenn. ..... *DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher.*
April 22, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. P., D. D., Sewanee, Tenn. ..... *DuBose, Porcher.*
April 13, 1885..Duc,* Miss Mary P., Charleston, S. C. .... *Auber.*
Nov. 15, 1897..Dunbar, Mrs. J. R., Ellenton, S. C ..... *Hét, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*
April 13, 1894..Dunkin, W. H. Charleston, S. C. ..... *Huger.*
April 13, 1902..DuPré, Belin Clark, Columbia, S. C. .. *Belin, DuPré.*
May 24, 1868..DuPré, Prof. J. F. C., *d* ..... *DuPre.*

June 6, 1899..Ellis, Frampton E., Atlanta, Ga ..... *Hét, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*
Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Mrs. Phoebe P., Atlanta, Ga. ..... *Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*
Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Prioleau, Atlanta Ga. ..... *Prioleau.*
April 13, 1894..Faulkner, Mrs. M. G., New York, N. Y. .. *Gaillard.*
Mar. 29, 1889..Fishburne, Mrs. Helen M., Summerville, S. C. ..... *Marion, Mazÿck.*
April 13, 1894..Fitz Simons, W. Huger, Charleston, S. C. *r* .. *Gaillard.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Fludd, Mrs. Eliza K., *d* ..... *Legaré.*
Aug. 15, 1889..Foster, Henry P., Summerville, S. C., ... *Poyas, Gendron.*
May 30, 1890..Frost, E. Horry, *d* ..... *LeJau, Huguenin.*
April 13, 1899..Frost, Frank Ravenel, Charleston, S. C. ... *Ravenel, LeJau, Huguenin, de St. Julien*
Aug. 7, 1899..Frost, Mrs. W. Branford, Charleston, S. C. .. *Huger.*
May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Capt. D. DuBose, Duluth, Minn, ... *Jolain, LeClair, Gaillard, DuBose, Gendron, Baluet, Boyd.*
April 21, 1900..Gaillard, Miss E. G., Charleston, S. C. .... *Gaillard.*
May 30 1890..Gaillard, Henry T., St. Augustine, Fla. .... *Gaillard.*
July 12, 1897..Gaillard, John, Mobile, Ala. ..... *Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..Gaillard,* P. C., *d* ..... *Gaillard.*
April 13, 1891..Gaillard, Miss Rebecca T., Charleston, S. C. *d* ..... *Gaillard.*
Dec. 1, 1887..Gaillard, S. Gourdin, New Cumberland, W. Va..... *Gaillard, Mazÿck, De Richebourg, Gourdin, Porcher, Gendron.*
July 14, 1897..Gaillard, Samuel P., Mobile, Ala .... *DeRichebourg Porcher, Gendron, Mazÿck, Gaillard.*
April 13, 1901..Gaillard, Wm. D., New York, N. Y. ..... *Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..Gaillard,* Wm. H. D., *d* ..... *Gaillard.*
July 16, 1897..Gaillard, Wm. M., Mobile, Ala ..... *Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..Gilbert,* J. A., Abbeville, S. C. ..... *Gilbert.*
April 11, 1898..Gourdin, Mrs. A. B., Charleston, S. C. .....*Le Grand, Jaudon, Brouyé, Robert.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin,* John K., Charleston, S. C. *d* .. *Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin,* R. N., Charleston, S. C. *d* ..... *Gourdin.*
April 9, 1890..Grimke, Dr. T. S., Charleston, S. C. ....*Faucherand.*
April 2, 1885..Guerard,* Dr. A. R., Flat Rock, N. C. .... *Guerard.*
July 24, 1890..Guerard, E. P., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Le Serurier, Mazÿck, Godin, Guerard.*
April 13, 1901..Guerard, Mrs. E. P., Charleston, S. C. .... *Benezet, de la Thejauelle.*
April 13, 1885..Guerard, Wm. Bull, *d*..... *Guerard.*
April 2, 1901..Guerard, Wm. Elliott, Savannah, Ga. *d* .... *Mazÿck, Guerard, Le Serurier, Godin.*
May 13, 1899..Guignard, John G., Columbia, S. C., ... *Guignard, De Lesleine.*
Jan. 30, 1899..Guignard, Lieut. Wm. S., West Point, N. Y. ..... *Guignard, DeLesleine.*
May 30, 1890..Guilleteau, Peter L.....*Guilleteau.*

July 12, 1897..Haig, M. de Lisle, Charleston, S. C. .... *de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazÿck, Buretel, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1902..Haig, Mary M., Charleston, S. C. .... *de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazÿck, Buretel, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Hall, Harriet O., *d* ..... *Huger.*
May 1, 1897..Hamilton, J. S., Mobile, Ala. ..... *Gaillard.*
May 30, 1890..Harleston, John, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Huger.*
April 13, 1902..Hayne, P. Trapier, Greenville, S. C. ..... *DuGué. Trapier.*
April 14, 1890..Hill, Mrs. Jane L., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Gibert.*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, George S., Charleston, S. C. .... *Peronneau.*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, James G., Charleston, S. C. *r* .. *Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Holmes,* Rebecca T., *d* ..... *Peronneau.*
April 12, 1890..Horlbeck, Dr. H. B., *d* ..... *Porcher.*
June 11, 1896..Huger, Benjamin, Charleston, S. C. *r* ..... *Huger.*
April 2, 1885..Huger,* C. K., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *Huger.*
Mar. 8, 1890..Huger, Francis K., Knoxville, Tenn.,*d* .... *Huger.*
April 13, 1898..Huger, Miss Mary Esther, New Orleans, La. ..... *Cordes, DePeuch, Huger.*
Sept. 5, 1898..Huger, Mrs. Sabina H., Charleston, S. C. .... *Huger, Cordes.*
April 14, 1890..Huger, Wm. E., Charleston, S. C. .... *Huger.*
April 13, 1885..Huger,* Dr. Wm. H., Charleston, S. C. *d* .... *Huger.*
April 12, 1899..Huguenin, David, Charleston, S. C. .... *Huguenin.*
Feb. 2, 1888..Huguenin, Thomas A.,*d* ..... *Huguenin.*
Sept. 5, 1898..Jennings, Mrs. William, Atlanta, Ga ..... *Huger.*
April 21, 1900..Jervey, Miss Amaryllis, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Le Noble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1893..Jervey, Miss E. D., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Le Noble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
Oct 30, 1885..Jervey, Eugene P., Charleston, S. C ..... *Postell.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, James L., *d* ..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1885..Jervey,* René R., *d* ..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1885..Jervey,* Wm. St. Julien, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Le Noble, Postell.*
Jan. 17, 1890..Johnson, Rev. John D D., Charleston, S. C., *d*..... *Bonneau.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Johnson, William, *d* ..... *Bonneau.*
April 13, 1902..Johnstone, Mrs. Fanny L., Mobile, Ala. .... *Lescsne.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Ella H., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Ségur.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Miss Lottie M., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Ségur.*
April 13, 1902..Jordan, Mrs. Mary J. D., Chattanooga, Tenn. *r* ..... *Motte, Huger.*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw,* Rev. John, *r* ..... *DuBose.*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw,* Mrs. Susan D., *r* .. *DuSaussure, Gourdin.*
June 8, 1899..King, Edward Postell, Atlanta, Ga. ..... *Gignilliat, LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, Du Pré, Pelot.*

April 5, 1890..Langley, P. G., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Prioleau.*
Sept. 23, 1898..Langley, P. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C. .. . ..*Prioleau.*
April 7, 1890..Langley, Samuel, *d* ..... *Prioleau.*
Feb. 15, 1897..Latta, Mrs. Hattie N., Charlotte, N. C., *r*....*Legardère.*
April 13, 1885..Laurens,* Henry R., Charleston, S. C. .... *Laurens.*
April 13, 1902..Laurens, Mrs. H. R., Charleston, S. C. .... *Simons, Mazÿck, Le Noble, St. Julien, Chastaigner, Du Pré, Le Serurier, Buretel, DeLisle.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawrence, Mrs. Hannah A. *d* ..... *de St. Julien.*
April 14, 1890..Lawton, General Alex. R., *d* ..... *Robert.*
Mar. 15, 1898..Lawton, Alex. R., Jr., Savannah, Ga. ..... *Robert.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawton, Cecilia, Charleston, S. C. .. *LeGrand, Broyé. Jaudon, Robert.*
April 11, 1898..Lawton, St. J. Allison, Charleston, S. C.....*Robert.*
April 13, 1885...Legaré,* Dr. Thomas, *d* ..... *Legaré.*
Feb. 21, 1900..Lewis, Mrs. Rosa L. D., Seattle, Wash. .... *Robert.*
April 13, 1902..Lining, Mrs. Ida. M., Charleston, S. C. .... *L'Escott.*
Jan. 24, 1900..Lockwood, Mrs. J. Palmer, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Vergereau, Boudinot, Postell.*
April 17, 1890..Lucas, J. J., Society Hill, S. C. .... *Simons, DuPré.*
April 13, 1902..Lucas, Thos S., Savannah, Ga., ... *DuPré, Simons.*
April 13, 1902..Lucas, W. E., Laurens, S. C. ..... *DuPré, Simons.*
April 13, 1893..Manigault, Arthur M., Charleston, S. C. .... *Manigault.*
Oct. 30 1885..Manigault, Edward, *r* ..... *Manigault.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Eliza S., *r* ..... *Manigault.*
Dec. 29, 1889..Manigault, Dr. Gabriel E., *d* ..... *Manigault.*
July 27, 1889..Manigault, Henry M., Charleston, S. C. *d* *Manigault.*
July 4, 1897..Manigault, Joseph, Savannah, Ga. ..... *Manigault.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Louis *d* ..... *Manigault.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Mary M., *r* ..... *Manigault.*
Nov. 2, 1895..Marion, E. B., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Marion.*
April 21, 1900..Matthews, Mrs. E. P., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Peronneau*
June 1, 1899..Maury, M. F., Richmond, Va. ..... *Maury. de la Fontaine.*
June 1, 1899..Maury, Col. Richard L., Richmond, Va. .... *Maury, le Fontaine.*
April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Ethel, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Vallée, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Chastaigner, Gaillard.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Mazÿck, Alexander H., Charleston, S. C. .... *Mazÿck Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella, Charleston, S. C. .. *Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*
April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Arthur, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1894..Mazÿck, Miss Catherine B., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Edmund, *d* ..... *Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien.*

April 23, 1892..Mazÿck, Mrs. Epps Parker, (Arthur), Charleston, S. C. *Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Serurier.*

April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Isaac, Charleston, S. C. *Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Marion, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 7, 1890..Mazÿck, Philip P., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck. Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Stephen, *d*..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Noble, Le Serurier, de St. Julien*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Wm. Gaillard, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

Jan. 11, 1890..Mazÿck, Wm. St Julien, *d* ..... *Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

June 22, 1897..Macbeth, Malcolm, St. Louis, Mo. .. *de Chastaigner Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes.*

April 2, 1901..McComb, Mrs. Anna L., New Castle, Pa., *d* ..... *Le Serurier, Mazÿck, Godin, Guerard.*

April 7, 1885..MsCrady, Edward, Charleston, S. C. *d* .....*De Bernière.*

April 2, 1885..McCrady,* Louis deB., Charleston, S. C. ..... *De Bernière.*

Jan. 13, 1890..Memminger, R. W., Jr., Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Porcher, De St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

Feb. 20, 1895..Memminger, Mrs. Susan M., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck, Porcher, De St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Meynardie,* Rev E. J., *d* ..... *Meynardie.*

Nov. 2, 1895..Miles, Mrs. Mary P., *d* ..... *Peronneau.*

April 13, 1902..Miles Sarah A., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 14, 1890..Miller, W. C., Charleston, S. C. .... *Legaré, Cothonneau.*

April 13, 1902..Miles, Saran A., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck. Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Mihor,* Mrs. E. M., Charleston, S. C. .... *Legaré. Cothonneau.*

April 13, 1902..Mitchell, Mrs. Pearl Maury, Bessemer, Ala. ..... *Maury, Fontaine.*

April 13, 1885..Morris,* C. Ellis, *r* .. *Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Noble.*

Sept. 22, 1897..Motte, Rev. John W., Eutawville, S. C. .... *Motte.*

Nov. 16, 1897..Motte, John W., Jr., Savannah, Ga. ..... *Motte.*

Oct. 17, 1899..Murphy, Mrs. J. R., New York, N. Y. ..... *Robert.*

Feb. 16, 1900..Myers, Frank K., Charleston S. C., ... *DeRossett.*

April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Anna C., Charleston, S. C. .....*Neufville.*
April 2, 1885..Neufville, B. K. *d.*, Charleston, S. C. .... *Neufville.*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* H. S., *d*..... *Neufville.*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Julia Y., *d* ..... *Neufville.*
April 13, 1902..Noble, Mary, Galveston, Texas..... *Bonneau, Roi. DuBliss, de Longuemare.*
April 13, 1891..O'Hear, James, Wando, S. C.....*Legare*
Mar. 21, 1900..Oswald, George Douglas, James Island, S. C...*Robert*
April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Agnes M ..... *Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Mrs. Alice A., Charleston, S. C. .. *Gaillard.*
April 5, 1890..Palmer, Dr. Joseph, Trial, S. C. *d*..... *Gendron.*
April 13, 1891..Parker, Edward L., *d* ..... *Peronneau.*
April 13, 1901..Parker, Dr. F. LeJau, Charleston, S. C. .... *LeJau, Huguenin.*
April 13, 1902..Parry, Alva B., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Legaré.*
April 2, 1885..Parry, Mrs. Agnes S., Charleston, S. C. .... *Legaré.*
April 2, 1885..Parry,* L. Toomer, *d* ..... *Legaré.*
April 21, 1900..Parry, Miss Susan H., Charleston, S. C. .... *Legaré.*
April 27, 1899..Peronneau, Miss Susan H., Monteagle Tenn. ..... *Peronneau.*
Sept. 26, 1899..Pinckney, Robt. Q., *d*..... *Gaillard.*
April 14, 1890..Porcher, Miss Anna S., Charleston, S. C..... *Porcher. Mazÿck., Gendron.*
April 19, 1896..Porcher, Miss Clelia S., Charleston, S. C. .. *Porcher. Mazÿck, Gendron.*
April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Prof. F. A., *d*.. *Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron.*
April 3, 1890..Porcher, Dr. Francis Peyre, *d* ..... *Porcher, Peyre.*
April 23, 1897..PORCHER, ISAAC de C., Ophir, S. C. .. *Porcher. deCherigny, Ravenel, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1902..Porcher, J. F., Charleston, S. C. .. *Porcher, Cherigny.*
May 5, 1897..Porcher, Philip E., Mount Pleasant, S. C. .. *Porcher. DuBose, Cordes, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1901..Porcher, Miss Virginia Leigh, Charleston, S. C .... *de Cherigny, Porcher, Peyre, Mazÿck, LeNoble, Le Serurier*
April 21, 1900..Porcher, Mrs. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C..... *Porcher, Gaillard.*
April 13, 1901..Porcher, Dr. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C..... *Porcher, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de Cherigny, Le Serurier.*
April 2, 1885..PORCHER,* WM. MAZYCK, *d* .. *Porcher, Mazÿck. LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Wilmot D, Charleston, S. C. ..... *DuPré, Cherigny, Gignilliat, Pelot, Porcher.*
June 2,, 1897..Pringle, Mrs. Mary Ford, Charleston, S. C. .. *Godin, Mazÿck,*
April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Ann G., Charleston, S. C. *Prioleau, Gendron.*
April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Charlotte G, Charleston, S. C. .. *Guerard.*
April 9, 1890..Prioleau, Charles E., *d* ..... *Prioleau, Gendron.*
April 13, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr. Jacob Ford, *d* .... *Prioleau, Gendron.*
Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Julian, Atlanta, Ga. ... *Prioleau, Gendron.*
Nov. 25, 1897..Prioleau, Morris, Atlanta, Ga. .. *Prioleau, Gendron.*

May 30, 1890..Prioleau, Philip, Atlanta, Ga. ... *Prioleau, Gendron.*
Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Samuel, Atlanta, Ga, .. *Prioleau, Gendron.*
April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr. W. H., Charleston, S. C. .. *Prioleau, Gendron.*
April 21, 1890..Randolph, Harrison, Charleston, S. C. .... *Bayard, Stuyvesant.*
April 21, 1900..Randolph, Mrs. V. B., Charleston, S. C. .... *Bayard. Stuyvesant.*
Mar. 30, 1890..Ravenel, Alfred Ford, *d* ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss C. P., Charleston, S. C. .... *Ravenel, Prioleau. Mazÿck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*
April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, *d* ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, Jr., Charleston, S. C. .. *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Dr. Edmond, Charleston, S. C. .. *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss Elizabeth McP., Charleston, S. C. .... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck. Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*
April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Miss Elizabeth Prioleau, Charleston, S. C... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Miss Elinor P., Charleston, S. C., ... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Elias Prioleau, Charleston, S. C., ... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Miss Emma, Charleston, S. C., *r*..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Frank G., *r* Charleston, S. C., ... *Ravenel. Prioleau, Horry, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Mrs. Harriet Parker, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Mrs. Harriott Horry, *r* .... *Horry, Motte.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Harriott Rutledge, *r*, Charleston, S. C..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Henry E., Spartanburg, S. C. .... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Henry W., *d* .... *Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble de St. Julien.*
April 3, 1890..Ravenel, H. S., *r*..... *Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 17, 1890..Ravenel, Heyward, Savannah, Ga. *d* ..... *Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, J. R. P., Charleston, S. C. .... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* John, *r* ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Louis, Chicago, Ill. .... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.* .. ....

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Mary Coffin, *d* ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.* .. ....

Mar. 31, 1890..Ravenel, Dr. Mazÿck Porcher, Philadelphia, Pa. .... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Porcher, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 23, 1892..Ravenel, René, *d* ..... *Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, Del'eaux, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Robert Thurston, Baltimore, Md. ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Rosa Pringle, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.* . .

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, S. Prioleau, *d.* Philadelphia, Pa., ... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* S. Prioleau, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

May 30, 1890. Ravenel, Stephen DeVaux, Cordele, Ga., ... *Ravenel, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de Vaux, de St. Julien.*

April 3, 1890..RAVENEL, THOMAS PORCHER, *d* .... *Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 8, 1890..Ravenel, Thos. Porcher, Jr., Savannah, Ga. .. *Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Wm., *d* ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 1, 1890..Ravenel, Wm. Bee, Charleston, S. C..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Dr. Wm. Chardon, Atlanta, Ga. *d* ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 12, 1890..Reeves, John B., Charleston, S. C. .... *Bonnetheau.*

April 13, 1902....Reeves, Mrs. John B., Charleston, S. C. .. *Simons, DuPré.*

April 13, 1885..Reid,* Mary Burden, Charleston, S. C., *d*.... *Legaré.*

Jan. 29, 1892..Richardson, John M., *d* ..... *Guignard, DeLesleine.*

April 17, 1897..Richardson, Thos. B., Sumter, S. C. ..... *Guignard, DeLesleine.*

April 14, 1890..Robert Pierre, Robertville, S. C. ..... *Robert.*

Oct. 9, 1890..Robert, Rev. Wm. H., Centerfield, Miss .... *Robert.*

April 13, 1902..Robertson, Henry G., Franklin, N. C. ..... *Marion, Baluet.*

April 2, 1888..Rodgers,* S. H., Beaufort, S. C. ..... *Legaré.*

Nov. 25, 1897..Rogers, Miss Louisa, Macon, Ga.....*Gignilliat.*

April 8, 1890..Rose, W. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Mazÿck Godin, Guerard.*

April 14, 1890..Rutledge, Gen. Benj. Huger, *d* ..... *Huger.*
April 14, 1890..Rutledge, B. H, Jr., *r* ..... *Huger.*
April 13, 1901..Shackelford, Mrs. Annie R., Charleston, S. C. .....
Thomas.
May 30, 1890..Simons, Arthur St. J., Charleston, S. C. .... *Simons.*
April 13, 1885..Simons,* Dr. Manning, *r*, Charleston, S. C. .. *Simons.*
July 18, 1898..Simons, P. Noble, New York, N. Y. .... *Mazyck,*
Simons.
April 5, 1890..Simons, Dr. T. Grange, Charleston, S. C. .....*Simons.*
July 12, 1897..Sinkler, Mrs. Annie W., Eutawville, S. C. ..*Porcher.*
April 13, 1902..Sinkler Huger, Charleston, S. C. *r* ..... *Huger.*
April 13, 1901..Sinkler, Thomas S., Charleston S. C. ..... *Huger.*
April 13, 1885 .Smith,* D. E. Huger, Charleston, S. C. .... *Huger.*
April 17, 1896..Smith, Robt. T., Charleston S. C. *r* ..... *Huger.*
April 23, 1891..Smith, S. Porcher, Mount Pleasant, S. C. .. *Porcher.*
April 13, 1901..Smythe, Cheves McCord, Charleston, S. C. .....
Turquand.
June 14, 1895..Smythe, Mrs. Louisa McC., Charleston, S. C. .....
Turquand.
Sept. 15, 1888..Snowden, Yates, Charleston, S. C. .... *Le Queux.*
Mar. 8, 1885..Spratley, Mrs. M. G., Mobile, Ala. ..... *Gaillard.*
Mar. 31, 1891..Stevens, Rev, P. F., Orangeburg, S. C. .... *Fayssoux.*
April 13, 1902..Stiles, Rev. Charles A., Eastover, S. C. .... *Legaré.*
April 14, 1890..Stillman, Miss Anna R., Charleston, S. C.
Author on Huguenot Subject.
April 13, 1885..Stoney,* Mrs. Harriet Porcher, *d* ..... *Gaillard,*
Porcher.
July 15, 1887..Stoney,* Samuel D., *d* *Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Stoney,* Samuel G., Charleston, S. C. .... *Gaillard.*
Porcher.
April 13, 1902..Stoney, Mrs. S. G., Charleston, S. C. .... *Turquand.*
Aug. 6, 1894..Stoney, Thomas P., St. Louis, Mo. ..... *Gaillard,*
Porcher.
Oct. 30, 1885..Stoney, Wm. E., *d* ..... *Gaillard.*
Aug. 22, 1898..Taylor, Miss A. H., Columbia, S. C. .. *Manigault.*
April 7, 1900..Terry, Mrs. E. G., Heflin, Ala. ..... *Gibert.*
April 14, 1890..Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia, S. C. .....*Couturier,*
Guignard, DeLesseline, Peyre.
April 13, 1885..Thomas,* S., Jr., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Thomas.*
April 2, 1885..Thomas,* Dr. T. Gaillard, New York, N. Y., *d*.....
Gaillard.
Oct. 30, 1885..Toomer, Miss M. E., *r* ..... *Sarrazin.*
April 13, 1888..Trapier, Rev. R. S., *d* ..... *Trapier.*
Mar. 19, 1890..Trapier, T. D., *r* ..... *Trapier.*
Oct. 9, 1890..Trezevant, J. T., Dallas, Texas. ..... *Trezevant.*
April 21, 1900..Vander Horst, Mrs. A. A., Charleston, S. C. .....
Gibert.
April 13, 1885..Vedder,* Rev. Chas. S., Charleston, S. C.,
pastor French Protestant Huguenot Congregation.
April 13, 1885..Verner, J. S., Columbia, S. C. ..... *Verner.*
April 2, 1885..Walker,* Mrs. E. C., Atlanta, Ga ..... *Ravenel,*
Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier
April 13, 1885..Westervelt,* Mrs. Emily P., Greenville S. C.....
Gaillard.
April 13, 1885..Westervelt,* J. Irving, Greenville, S. C. .. *Gaillard.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Whaley, W. Gibbes, *r*, Charleston. S. C. .....
Peronneau.

Nov. 1, 1899..Williams, Dr. T. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md. *Mauray, Fontaine.*
April 2, 1885..Willis,* Edward, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Shecut. Gabeau.*
April 13, 1899..Willis, Miss Eola, Charleston, S. C. .. *Shecut, Gabeau*
April 21, 1900..Wilson, Mrs. Harriett Chisolm, Charleston, S. C..... *Gendron, Porcher.*
April 13, 1885..Wilson,* James Mazÿck, *d* ..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
Mar. 31, 1890..Wilson, Rev. Robert, D. D., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 19, 1897..Wilson, Robert, Jr., M. D., Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 10, 1899..Wilson, Miss Sue Guignard, Charleston, S. C. *Mazÿck, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Guignard, DeLesleine, Le Serurier, Le Noble.*
April 19, 1897..Wilson, Miss Susan Ravenel, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck,, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1902..Witte, Mrs. Ida Reeves, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Bonnetheau, Legaré.*
April 13, 1902..Witte, Hulda, Charleston, S. C., *d* .... *Bonnetheau, Legaré.*
May 14, 1898..Witte, Mrs. Rosa Glenn, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Legaré, Bonnetheau.*
April 13, 1902..Woods, W. D., Darlington, S. C., ... *DuBose.*
April 13, 1902..Worcester, Mrs. Davie L., Cincinnati, O. ..... *La Villian. DuPré.*
April 13, 1902..Wright, Mrs. Hannah McC., Savannah, Ga. ..... *Turquand.*
April 13, 1901..Wyckham, Mrs. Julia Porcher .... *Porcher, Peyre, Mazÿck, LeNoble.*
April 5, 1890..Young, Henry E., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Gourdin.*

List of Members Continued. April, 1907.

April 20, 1906..Anderson, Claudia Bennett ..... *Simons, DuPré*
July 2, 1903..Brown, Dr. Paul R. *d* ..... *Richard, de Bruyn.*
April 13 ,1904..Butler, Mrs. Jessie T. ..... *Bacot Foissin.*
April 13, 1904..Bacot, Samuel Holloway, *d* ..... *Bacot.*
April 13, 1904..Bacot, Jules de R ..... *Bacot.*
April 15, 1907..Bragonière, Fred T. ..... *Peconeer.*
April 13, 1904..Boyd, Mrs. Esther G. ..... *Robert.*
April 13, 1905..Bryan, Mrs. Mary Melver ..... *Bacot.*
April 13 1905..Bryan, Miss Mary Bacot ..... *Bacot.*
April 13, 1905..Barr, Mrs. Mary McDonald..... *Macon.*
April 13, 1905..Bowley, E. Heyward ..... *DuPré, Le Serurier, Leger, Gignilliat, Du Bliss.*
April 20, 1906..Brent, George, *d* ..... *Manzé.*
April 20, 1906..Burnham, Edith Ewan ..... *Gras.*
April 20, 1906..Belcher, Mrs. A. F. C. ..... *Macon.*
April 20, 1906..Brunson, Mrs. Mary Motte ..... *Bacot, Foissin.*

April 13, 1903..Clearwater, Hon. Alphonso T. *l. m.*.....*Baudoin, Bridon, Corquet, Doian, Nied, Segnine, Ver, Nooye.*
April 13, 1903...Clarkson, Heriot, ... *Horry, LaRoche.*
April 13, 1903..Charles, Robert K., *d* ..... *Du Bose.*
April 13, 1903..Cheves, Mrs. C. McCord ..... *Turquand.*
April 15, 1907..Cole, Charles L., *l. m.* ..... *Jaquett.*
April 15, 1907..Cole Miss Edith G. ..... *Jaquett.*
April 13, 1904..Collins, Mrs. Lucy P. .....*Horry*
April 13, 1904...Cooper, Noah W. ..... *Jeannerette.*
April 13 1905..Cunningham, Miss Sarah, ... *Gibert.*
April 13, 1905..Clarke, James W., ... *Bocquet.*
April 13, 1905..Colcock, Charles Jones.....*Marion, Baluet.*
April 20, 1906..Cooper, N. B. ..... *Jeanerette*
April 13, 1903..DeSaussure, William P., ... *DeSaussure.*
April 14, 1904...Davisson, Mrs. R. C. Witte .... *Bonnetheau, Legaré.*
April 15, 1907..Doar, David ..... *Cordes.*
April 15, 1907..Doar, Miss M. Louise Cordes ..... *Cordes.*
April 13, 1904..Durant, Mrs. Mary Miles, ... *Beirne.*
April 13, 1905..Dent, Miss Katherine ..... *Horry.*
April 13, 1905..Dabney, Mrs. E. B., ... *Huguenin*
April 15, 1907...DuBose, Miss Willie S. ..... *Du Bose.*
April 15, 1907..Dwight, Dr. R. Y. .....*Marion Baluet.*
April 15, 1907..Dwight Henry R., ...*Marion, Baluet, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Mazyck, Le Noble, Le Serurier, Porcher.*
April 15, 1907..Dwight, David G. .....*Marion, Baluet, Gaillard.*
April 13, 1904..Farley, Mrs. Sarah, C. C. ..... *Bonneau, Roi.*
April 13, 1904..Frost, Dr. F. Le Jau ..... *Le Jau, Huguenin.*
April 13, 1905..Ford, Mrs. M. A. Lucas (F. W.....*Horry, Huger.*
April 20, 1906...Fishburne, Miss Caroline D'Avey ..... *Postell, Pepin.*
April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Benjamin Postell, ... *Postell, Pepin.*
April 20, 1906..Finger, Mrs. C. B. F. ..... *Cordes.*
April 20, 1906..Finger, Watson Cordes ..... *Cordes.*
April 13, 1903 Gaillard, Dr. W Minot ..... *Gaillard.*
April 13, 1904 Gaillard, George Caldwell ..... *Gaillard.*
April 13, 1905..Greer, Mrs. Mary P ..... *Poinsett.*
April 20, 1906..Gaillard, Miss Ellinor P., ... *Gaillard.*
April 20, 1906..Gignilliat, L. R., ... *Gignilliat, Leger, Le Serurier.*
April 15, 1907..Hamby, Mrs. Elizabeth McN.....*Gaillard, Serré*
April 13, 1903..Huger, Alfred ..... *Huger.*
April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Mrs. Rebecca, C..... *Gaillard.*
April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Miss S. R. ..... *Gaillard.*
April 13, 1904 Harrison, Mrs. James Randolph ..... *Stuyvesant, Bayard.*
April 20. 1906..Humbird, James L. *l. m.* ..... *Humbert.*
April 20. 1906..Humbird, David, *l.m.*..... *Humbert*
April 13, 1904..Johnstone, Miss Isabel F. ..... *de Marbeuf, De Saussure.*
April 13, 1905..Johnstone, Miss Emma E.....*de Marbeuf.*
April 15, 1903..King, Mitchell ..... *Gignilliat, Le-Serurier, Porcher, Postell, Du Pré, Pelot.*
April 13, 1904..Kirk,, Robert J. ..... *Couturier, Dalbiac.*

April 13, 1904..Knox, Miss Mattie E. ..... *Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien.*
April 15, 1907..Lewis, Anne Porcher ..... *Porcher, de Cherigny.*
April 15, 1903...Loomis, Henry P. ..... *Bondinot, Carré.*
April 15, 1907..Long, Mrs. Martha Du Pré Gaillard.....*Gaillard. Du Pré.*
April 13, 1904..Le Grand, James Hutchinson ..... *Le Grand.*
April 15, 1907..Lafaye, Mrs. Charlotte Cordes Lucas ..... *Cordes, Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Leger, de St. Julien.*
April 20, 1906..Lucas, Mrs. Mary R. .....*Cordes.*
April 15, 1907..Messerole, J. V. ..... *Meserole.*
April 15, 1903..Mitchell, Edgar L ..... *Maury.*
April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Margaret M ..... *Beirne.*
April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Betty B..... *Bierne.*
April 15, 1907..Morgan, Mrs. Georgie Lawton..... *Robert.*
April 15, 1907..Morse, Marion, K. ..... *Serré.*
April 13, 1905..Mouzon, Lawrence ..... *Mouzon.*
April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Margaret L. ..... *Maupin.*
April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Sallie W. ..... *Maupin.*
April 13, 1904..Munro, Mrs. Elizabeth B ..... *Manigault.*
April 13, 1904..Miller, Miss Mary C. ..... *Cothoneau, Legaré.*
April 13, 1905..Mason, Mrs. Louisa B. ..... *Serré.*
April 13, 1905..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella S. ..... *Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*
April 20, 1906..Macbeth, Ravenel ..... *Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes, de Chastaigner.*
April 20, 1906..Mazÿck, Wm. G. Jr. ..... *Mazÿck, Gaillard, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*
April 15, 1903..McGowan, Mrs. C. P. ..... *Peronneau.*
April 13, 1904..O'Brien, Mrs. Eliza N. W. ..... *Mazÿck, Le Serurier, de St. Julien, Ravenel, Le Noble.*
April 17, 1902..Pringle, Mrs. Elizabeth W. ..... *Gibert.*
April 15, 1907..PORCHER, JOHN. H. ..... *Porcher, de Cherigny, Ravenel, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
April 15, 1903..Pollard, Mrs. R.
April 13, 1904..Poyas, James O., *d*..... *Poyas.*
April 13, 1905..Palmer, Mrs. Lucy B. ..... *Mauzé.*
April 13, 1905..Prioleau, John G. ..... *Prioleau, Gendron. Guerard.*
April 20, 1906..Porcher, Philip G., ... *Porcher, de Cherigny, Du Bose, Cordes, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 20, 1906..Porcher, Mrs. Mary F. C. ..... *Cordes.*
April 15 1907..Ravenel, A. F. ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Gendron.*
April 15, 1907..Ravenel, Samuel W. ..... *Ravenel, Porcher, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
April 15, 1903..Ravenel, W. de C. ..... *Ravenel, Du Bose, Porcher, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Marguerite A. ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 15. 1903..Ravenel, Miss Clare W. ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazÿck, Le Serurier*
April 15, 1903..Robert, John H ..... *Robert.*
April 15, 1905..Reeves, Miss Claudia, B. ..... *Bonnetheau, Simons, Du Pré.*
April 20, 1906..Roberts, Belle Sumter ..... *Poyas, Legaré.*
April 15, 1907..Shields, Mrs. Mazÿck W. ..... *Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien.*
April 15, 1903..Smith, Mrs. Z. F. ..... *Du Puy, Trabue, Flournoy.*
April 15, 1907..Smith, R. R. .....*Robert.*
April 15, 1907..Simons, Mrs. Josephine Alston ..... *Horry, Huger.*
April 13, 1904..Simons, Edward A. ..... *Simons, Du Pré, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1904..Simons, Eugene N. ..... *Simons Du Pré Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 15, 1907..Semple, Mrs. Isabel J. F. ..... *Macon.*
April 13, 1905..Stevens, Henry B. ..... *Legaré.*
April 15, 1907..Strauch, Miss Maud Mitchell ..... *Macon.*
April 13, 1904..Turner, Rev. Charles H. B. .... *Tourneur, Poinsett, Faucheraud, Durouzeau.*
April 15, 1907..Tilton, Mrs. Henrietta, B. M., ... *Hannah Cook, (Walloon.)*
April 13, 1904..Taliaferro, Mrs. S. ..... *Poyas, de Lesseliene.*
April 15, 1907..Thompson, Miss May Elliott ..... *de Marbeuf.*
April 15, 1907..Trenholm, Miss Julia E. ..... *Legaré.*
April 13, 1905..Thomas, Mrs. Lottie R. ..... *Bonnetheau.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Mrs. Charlotte, F. S. .....*Moleyn.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Fred S. ..... *Moleyn.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Miss Julia C. ..... *Moleyn.*
April 15, 1907..Vaill, E. G. ..... *Moleyn, Byssell.*
April 15, 1903..Willis, T. H. ..... *Sheeut, Gabeau*
April 13, 1904..Wilson, Miss S. Annie, r ..... *Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1905..Woods, Hon. Charles A., ... *Du Bose.*
April 15, 1907..Weeks, Mrs. Washington Hunter, ... *Macon.*
Aprli 15, 1907..Wilbur, Walton B. ..... *Cothoneau.*
April 13, 1905..Wilbur, T. S. Cothoneau ..... *Cothoneau.*
April 13, 1905..Watkins, Heyward, T ..... *Trezevant.*
April 13, 1905..Wilson, Dr. G. Fraser ..... *Vergereau, Boudinot.*
April 15, 1905..Ware, Mrs. Mary S. ..... *Marye.*
April 20, 1906..Wallace, Mrs. Helen Gates ..... *Legaré.*
April 15. 1907..Zachry, Mrs. Elise Thompson ..... *Horry, La Roche, Ogier.*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Article I.

NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

Article II.

OBJECT.

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To Perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots..

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy and collateral subjects.

Article III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Society shall be as folllows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families, whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November, 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationalty they may belong.

SEC. 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SEC. 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

SEC. 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for he purposes of the Society.

SEC. 6. Application for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

Article IV.

SEC. 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a

President, a Vice-President for each original Huguenot centre or settlement in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and an Executive Committee composed of the President, Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Historian, and five members elected by the Society.

Sec. 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in the name of the Society. Out of these sums he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in

his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and collect data relating to the History of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this constitution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

SEC. 7. The officers of the society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

Article V.

MEETINGS.

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates.

SEC. 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13th, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

SEC. 2. The Autumn meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22nd of October, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually, as they may deem most appropriate.

SEC. 5. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SEC. 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SEC. 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

SEC. 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fee for two consecutive years the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SEC. 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names, shall add to their own names (on signing the constitution), the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

SEC. 7. The original Huguenot settlements in this State, each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President, are as follows: Charleston, Purysburg and New Bordeau.

SEC. 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have

been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society. Provided the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.

List of names of Charter members.

List of officers 1885 to 1889.

Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.

Short sketches of the lives of late members, etc., etc.

President Daniel Ravenel's Annual Address.

Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Annual Meeting, April 13th, 1889.

Out of Print.

Transaction No. 2. An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D. D., Pastor; with picture of Church and list of Pastors from 1686 to 1890.

Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting April 14, 1890.

List of officers and new members.

"Ivry," a Poem, by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D. D.

An address before the Society by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894. Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey at Annual Meeting April 13th, 1891 and list of officers of the Society. President's Address at Annual Meetings of 1893 and 1894. List of officers and list of members elected since 1890. Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.

An address before the Society on the Early Huguenots and their emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M. D.

Out of Print

Transactions No. 4. Published 1897. Papers on some Early Huguenot families in South Carolina. *a* The Legare Family. *b* The Huger Family, with pedigree. *c* The Marion Family. *d* The Manigault Family from 1685 to 1886, with portraits.

A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society, Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 5. Published 1898. 1. The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700

Hostility of the English Settlers to the French, etc

Naturalization of Huguenot residents.

List of names of French and Swiss Refugees in Carolina, etc. Character of the Huguenots.

The Huguenot Churches in South Carolina: St. John's Parish, Berkeley; St. Dennis Parish or Orange Quarter; Settlement and Church on Santee River.

The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C., Etc., Etc.

Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.

Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published 1899. An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D. and Gabriel Manigault, M. D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America by Daniel Ravenel, Sr., Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 7. Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 21st, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina:—French Santee; Orange Quarter; St. John's Berkeley; the church at Charleston—by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. deSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13th, 1901.

Annual address of President Robert Wilson, D. D.

Resumé of Transactions 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of members with names of original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 17th, 1902.

The President's Address.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.

An address on the Early Huguenots, delivered

before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Transactions No. 10. Minutes of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 15th, 1903. List of officers. President's Address. Historian's Report. Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English. A paper entitled, The Huguenots in Dublin by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Transactions No. 11. Minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1904.

Annual Address of President Robt. Wilson.

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

"The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Some Wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D. Continued from No. 10.

A list of Contents of the preceding numbers of the Transactions of the Society.

Transactions No. 12. Minutes of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1905.

List of officers.

Historian's Report.

President's Report.

Huguenot Immigration in South Carolina.

A Short Story of Three Brothers.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 13. Minutes of the 21st Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 20th, 1906.

List of officers.
Historian's Report.
Annual Address of President.
The French Protestant Church, Paper read by Miss Ravenel.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
Upper Beat of St. John's, Berkeley, By late Prof., F. A. Porcher.
Constitution and By-Laws.
Antoine Gabeau, By Miss Willis.
Additional Data on Cordes Family. Maj. J. J. Lucas and D. E. Huger Smith, Esq.
Old Document on Bruneau Family. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.
Notes from Crotet Mss.
Publications of the Society.

All members in good standing receive the publications from the date of their membership without charge.

Price—Copies of back numbers of the Transactions, except numbers One and Three, which are out of print—will be mailed to members of the Society on receipt of 40 cents. To other than members the price is 60 cents each, post paid.

Address communications to Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm, Secretary, 26 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

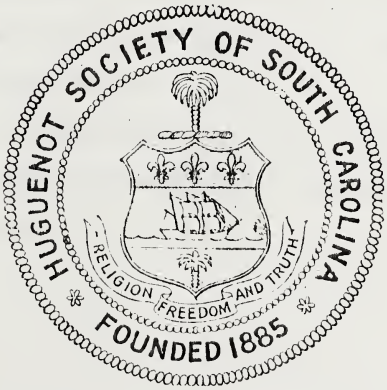
HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 15.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY



CHARLESTON, S. C.

1908.

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The Society Pins or Badges may be obtained by members from the Secretary, postage free at the rate of $1.50 for silver enamel, or $4.00 for gold enamel. The pin represents the Seal of the Society reduced.

Certificates of Membership, with date of election, will be mailed to members after election as soon as they can be signed and filled in.

OFFICERS 1908-1909

PRESIDENT

REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

For Charleston—STEPHEN THOMAS,

For Purysburg—T. W. BACOT,

For New Bordeaux—CHAS. P. ALLSTON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

DR. J. BACHMAN CHISOLM.

HISTORIAN

WM. G. MAZYCK

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTHUR MAZYCK

DR. T. GRANGE SIMONS

THEO. G. BARKER

WILLIAM C. MILLER

JOHN B. REEVES

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer and Historian are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

MINUTES

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22, 1908.

The Twenty-Third Anniversary Meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, was held at the Hall of the South Carolina Society this afternoon, at half past five o'clock, a quorum being present.

Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D., President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Robert Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer made his report to the Society, which was received as information and ordered spread on the minutes.

The Historian made his report, which was ordered spread on the minutes.

The President then made his report to the Society which was well received and ordered spread on the minutes. He referred to the death of Col. Richard L. Maury in feeling language.

The following applications for membership having been favorably reported on by the Executive Committte, were duly elected members of the Society:

1. Miss Azalea Howard Willis,.....Charleston, S. C.
2. Mrs. Ellen Peter Bryce,.....Tuscaloosa, Ala.
3. Mrs. Marion Johnston Ford, *d*.....Aiken, S. C.
4. Mrs. L. G. Quinlin,.....New York, N. Y.
5. Mrs. Annie C. Simons,.....Berkeley Co., S. C.
6. Augustine T. Smythe, Jr. ..... Charleston, S. C.
7. Mrs. Marie W. Hodgkins.....Washington, D. C.
8. Mrs. Mary Jeffry Galt,.....Williamsburg, Va.
9. C. Bissell Jenkins,.....Charleston, S. C.
10. Mrs. Sue P. Wilson Wilkinson,.....Washington, D. C.
11. Mrs. Edith Emery Norton,.....Vineyard Haven, Mass.
12. Mrs. Della Barkley Houghton,.....Atlanta, Ga.

13. Mrs. Martinette Viley Witherspoon,.....Versailles, Ky.
14. Mrs. Mary Boykin Ames,.....Baltimore, Md.
15. Mrs. Serena Chesnut Williams,.....Baltimore, Md.
16. Mrs. Kathleen Wilson Seyburn,.....Patterson, La.
17. Joseph Aiken Simons,.....Wilmington, Del.
18. Miss Louise DuBose,.....Atlanta, Ga.
19. Mrs. Euphemia Burden Norton,..Vineyard Haven, Mass.
20. Hess Porcher McMillan, ...
21. A. P. Lewis, ...Chicago, Ill.
22. J. H. Witherspoon Phillips,.....Tampa, Fla.
23. Miss Mai Lowndes Scott,.....Charleston, S. C.
24. Mrs. Julia Lawton Kendricks,.....Washington, D. C.

The following resignations were accepted: Mrs. C. P. McGowan.

The deaths of the year were as follows:

1. Col. Richard L. Maury,.....Richmond, Va.
2. Mitchell King,.....Atlanta, Ga.
3. Alex. McQueen Bostick,.....Beaufort, S. C.
4. W. Ernest Lucas,.....Laurens, S. C.
5. Dr. T. S. Grimke,.....Charleston, S. C.
6. M. F. Maury.....Richmond, Va.

The Treasurer's books for the year 1907-1908, were reported as having been examined and found correct.

A committee consisting of Messrs. W. B. Wilbur and E. N. Simons, were appointed by the President to nominate officers for the coming year.

They reported the following officers for the year, who were duly elected:

President—Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.

Vice-President for Charleston—Stephen Thomas.

Vice-President for Pinrysburg—Thomas W. Bacot.

Vice-President for New Bordeaux—Charles P. Allston.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. Bachman Chisolm.

Historian—W. G. Mazÿck.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Arthur Mazÿck.
Dr. T. Grange Simons.
Theo. G. Barker.
Wm. C. Miller.
John B. Reeves.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned.

After the adjournment of the business meeting a collation was served to the membtrs of the Society and their guests, which was much enjoyed.

J. BACHMAN CHISOLM, *Secretary.*

HUGUENOT SOCIETY.

STATEMENT.

J. Bachman Chisolm, Treas.

Receipts for year 1907-1908. April 15, 1907-April 22, 1908.

STATEMENT

J. Bachman Chisolm, *Treas.*

1907.			
April 22			
	To Balance from last year	$ 329.18	
	To Dues of members collected from April 15th, 1907 to April 22nd, 1908	292.40	
	To Sale of Transactions for the year	28.32	
	To Sale of Pins for the year	46.90	
	To Interest on Permanent Fund for the year	10.06	$ 706.86

1907.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
April 25			
	By Paid Dr. Wilson's annual dues to Huguenot Society of America	$ 5.00	
	By Paid News & Courier for advertising meeting and for notices	2.00	
	By Paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., for sundries	1.90	

By Paid S. C. Society for use of hall and electric lights	7.00	
By Paid U. S. P. O., 500 stamped envelopes	10.60	
By Cost of Collation Anniversary Meeting	35.00	
By Paid Stephen Thomas & Bro. for 10 gold pins	37.50	
By Paid for typewriting	.40	
By Postage for transactions and other things	15.00	
By Paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. for printing No. 4 and envelopes	148.05	
By Paid Dr. Wilson's dues to Huguenot Society of London for year	5.26	
By Paid Evening Post for advertising Anniversary Meeting	.50	
By Printing and furnishing notices to send members	4.75	
By Treasurer's commission on $367.62, collected @ 10%	36.76	$ 309.72
Balance		397.14
		$ 706.86

Permanent Fund	$ 258.43
General Fund	138.71
	$ 397.14

Permanent Fund on deposit in Charleston Savings Institution.
General Fund on deposit in Miners & Merchants Bank.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN

I beg leave to report that during the year the following Books, Magazines and Pamphlets have been added to the Library of the Society:

1. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXXI, Nos. 121, 122, 123.

2. Library of Congress, Preliminary Clerk list of American Almanac, 1639-1812. Naval records of the American Revolution 1775-1788, Washington papers. Report of Librarian, ending June 30, 1867.

3. Annals of Iowa. Vol. VIII, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.

4. The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Vol. VIII, No. 2. April, 1907. Vol. VIII, No. 3, July, 1907. Vol. VIII, No. 4. August, 1907. Vol. IX, No. 1, July, 1908.

5. Kansas State Historical Society. A brief sketch of George W. Martin, Secretary of State Historical Society.

6. Wisconsin Historical Society. Proceedings 1906, 1907.

7. Acadiensis Magazine. A quarterly devoted to the interest of the United Provinces of Canada, (Daniel R. Jack, Editor, St. John, N. B.), Vol. VII, No. 2, Vol. VII, No. 3, Vol. VIII, No. 1.

8. Bowdoin College Bulletin. Vol. VII, No. 2, Administration number. Addresses and Poems. June 26, 1907. Catalogue December, 1907.

9. State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Vol. 1, No. 3, No. 4, Vol. II, No. 1, No. 2.

10. Huguenot Society of London. Proceedings, By-Laws 1907.

11. St. Louis Public Library. Annual Report, 1906-1907.

12. Missouri Historical Review. Vol. II, No. 1, No. 2.

13. Southern Historical Association, Washington, D. C.

14 Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report of American Historical Assn, 1905.

15. New York Historical Association. Proceedings 8th Annual Meeting.

16. Letters to Gen. Washington. 5 Vols., presented by Miss E. E. Johnstone, Colonial Dames of America.

17. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, from N. E. Society. Supplement to April number, 1908.

18 An Address delivered before the St. John's Hunting Club, by Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D.

19. Christian Firmness of the Huguenots, by Rev. J. A. Martin.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. MAZYCK,

April 22nd, 1908.

Historian.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Fellow-Members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Two hundred and thirty years ago there came to the shores of Carolina, among the mixed multitude that had already begun to flock hitherward from the congested centers of England's population, a little band of emigrants, led by Jacques Guérard, a Norman gentleman, Sieur de Boscheon du Bourg of Caudebec, Normandy, and René Petit, of whom

we have no other record. They came from England the starting point of practically all their fellow refugees, and they were brought to develope the culture of the vine in the new land which was to be their future home. That is about all that we know about them. A few years later they were followed by another little company, so few and so unimportant that we would probably know nothing about them but for the pathetic historic letter of a brave, true-hearted woman who was one of them, Judith Giton who, later, as the widow of Noah Royer, married Pierre Manigault, and like the Sieur de Boscheon, left a host of descendants who are with us still. If there was any other similar migration I have found no record of it. Many others followed them, but they seem to have come singly or in families, or perhaps a few families together as they were able to secure a passage. These latter were mostly gentlemen who brought with them sufficient means to establish themselves at once as planters or merchants or both combined, and to claim rather than to win the social position to which they were entitled. Of these many distinguished names have long since become extinct, while others have been lost to knowledge by the translation or corruption of their original patronymics. The membership lists of this Society will show what has become of the others. Now let us remember that these early settlers of Charles-Town,—for that was in reality the "Carolina" of their day,—occupied a far different position from any other class of immigrants and one of greater hardships and difficulty than we are apt to realize. They were not only, like all the rest, pioneers who had to compel the virgin forests and swamps of a new and utterly unknown region into permanent homes and sources of wealth, but they were foreigners of different habits and tongues, of different religious convictions, the representatives of hereditary political antipathies, and the objects of suspicion on the part of the better elements and envious hatred on that of the grosser sort of their neighbors.

We must remember, too, that they were the only class

who occupied this anomalous position, for it was a half century later before the "Palatines," or German emigrants came in any numbers, and there was nothing about these latter to excite the same hostile sentiments.

Perhaps, now, you are asking yourselves, "Why all this historical reminiscence with which we are all more or less familiar?" Well, for several reasons I have thought it would not be inappropriate. In the first place, because I am afraid that the knowledge and recollection of these facts—or at least the most important of them, are less, not more, familiar to the majority, if indeed they are familiar at all, and they are facts which ought to be familiar to every Huguenot or descendant of Huguenots, being the sole substantial reason for the existence of this Society. We are just beginning to find out that the Huguenots did not leave France all at one time as the Israelites left Egypt, and crossing the ocean in some similar miraculous manner reach the promised land of Charleston all together; that they were not all, or most of them, poor laborers and artisans, and that those who were, were the peers of those who were not,—aye, and of every other man under God's heaven, in every mental and moral attribute that makes manhood true and high and the motherhood of true and high men.

But the true answer to the cui bono question is found in the answer to another question, How is it that these quiet, unobtrusive strangers, who never organized, never sought public preferment, though often having it thrust upon them, and just went on cultivating their lands and raising their stock and managing their business with diligence and thrift—how is it that they have left a mark on the life of the community, which gives a distinct and unique individuality, a living mark which has persisted through more than two centuries, quick with a vitality that even now asserts itself and continues to make itself known and felt from generation to generation? The answer is very brief, but it covers the whole ground: They were *earnest* people; people, not of a class or a section, but of all sorts and from

all places, who recognized that man's life has a purpose, and that every man's highest duty is to fulfil it. And so they were not willing to accept as truth the teachings of less earnest people, or people who were not earnest at all, but did their own thinking, reached their own conclusions, and having reached them clung to them with a tenacity which held through the grip of death and which no earthly force had strength enough to break. And such people live forever, and if you rake off the dead ashes of history you will find them in every important stratum, shining like gems in some abandoned mine, scattered singly or grouped together, but always waiting to be sought for and emitting no lustre until the light of God is let in to them. Of course I don't mean that all Huguenots were like that, but it is fair to say that all who accepted exile or martyrdom rather than abandon their faith were such jewels, and jewels are the only imperishable things in God's material world. And I don't at all mean to deny that there were many such gems on the other side who held a different faith because they just as devoutly believed it, and would have died for that faith with the same unswerving and triumphant fortitude. We can find them in Italy and France and Spain today, but there have not been enough of them to do more than keep the light of religion from going out in those countries altogether, and in France, at least, the remnants of the Huguenot protestants and the best elements of the Roman obedience, standing together upon the rock of elementary faith as common ground have been unable to stem the flood of godless unbelief which has swept back irresistibly the ancient paganism of the land.

And now I know that you are listening expectantly for the inevitable annual grumble to which all this moralizing has been leading up. I have not the least idea of omitting it, for the sun still moves, and I told you last year that the grumble and the sun are equally reliable in their respective orbits. Seriously, fellow Huguenots, is there no one preparing to take up this work when I lay it down? No one with inter-

est enough in the Society and its aims to act with me as co-editor of our Transactions? There was a time in our history when we could afford to publish or not as we thought best, but that time has long since passed, and now the omission of one year's number will inevitably mean the beginning of a rapid decadence in our prosperity which must foreshadow a speedy end to our work. The items of heretofore unpublished Huguenot history which we are annually putting on record, small as they are have proved of great value and interest to our large and ever increasing membership, and we must not let them stop. The story of the South Carolina Huguenots is an important part of the history of the State, of this old City and of the country at large, and we have under our control a large and invaluable mass of materials which we have no right to withhold. But we have this year come perilously near having no Transactions to publish, and indeed there can be no assurance until at least the materials, thick and plenty all around us, have been collected and assembled. Then the getting out of the volume will be easy enough, although it may be later than usual. So far I have had no contributions such as last year added so much to the value and interest of our publication. But just here I want to express my grateful appreciation of the interest manifested and the helps given by one contributor who is unable even to be a member of the Society and who for years confined to her bed has found her only occupation and amusement in correspondence with M. Meschinet de Richemonde and M. Paul Thomas, chiefly in reference to the Huguenot history of the Isle d' Oleron which was the home of several of our Huguenot families. These letters have been laboriously transcribed and placed at my disposal and will be printed in the original and in translation in the forthcoming number.

The Society has maintained its rate of increase in membership and we have now Five Life Members, Four Honorary Members and 347 Contributing Members on our list. Of these last Twenty-Four have been added since our last

meeting, representing the States of South Carolina, Alabama, New York, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Louisiana, Delaware, Illinois. There has been one resignation, and Death has deprived us of six, Hon. Richard L. Maury, Dr. T. S. Grimke, and Messrs. Mitchell King, Alex. McQueen Bostick, W. Ernest Lucas and Matthew F. Maury. In Col. Maury we have lost one of our most active and efficient non-resident members. Representing a name and family rich in illustrious men from its earliest Huguenot origin to the present day, he was always proud of his distinguished lineage and always devising and executing new plans for maintaining and developing the historical value of this Society and of Huguenot commemoration in general. His useful efforts for the good of the cause will be missed wherever such effort can be appreciated, and his name and gracious personality will be held in loving memory by all who were privileged to know him.

NOTE.—To the above must be added the name of Mrs Marion Johnston Ford, a newly-elected member who passed away without even knowing of her election.

THE BRETONS.

In the dread times when madness,
  Fierce and fearful governed France,
And hell's minions wild with gladness,
  Held on Earth their horrid dance:

Those dread times, when thro' the nation,
  On the soil by Frenchmen trod,
None dared bow in veneration,
  Worshiping the Christians' God—

Dark Marat, Robespierre and Danton
  Fell Triumvirs, ruled then—
Dead to faith, in passion wanton,
  Foes alike of God and Men;

In those times when throne and Altar
  Sank beneath their dreadful sway,
And the ready knife and halter
  Marshall[d] on their bloody way:

Listen—how the gallant Breton
  Summon'd up his courage high
How his life, and all he set on
  Hazard of the fearful die.

To the Tyrants bade defiance
  True to Country, King and Faith;
Full of hope and firm reliance
  Daring all, despising scathe.

When the midnight deep descended,
  Shrouding rock and wave in gloom,
And the sea and sky were blended
  In the blackness of the tomb;

There from off the heaving water
  Came a tolling signal bell
Then upon a floating altar
  Gleamed a torch o'er ocean's swell.

And from strand and bay indented
  Glided forth each arrowy bark;
Not a doubt or fear prevented
  Seeking out their ocean ark.

Vain the angry surges dashing
  Woke the storm, winds moan afar,
Vain the spectred lightning flashing,
  And the thunders sullen jar.

Stern resolve and high devotion
  Bade them dauntless struggle on,
Crushing every weak emotion
  Till the sacred goal was won.

Then the chant and anthem pealing
  Hailed the cross upreared on high
Lightning's fitful glare revealing
  Eager gaze and streaming eye.

And from that wild waste of waters,
  Rose the deep and fervent prayer,
Not a pulse or heart-string falters
  'Mong the thousands gathered there!

Childhood there to be forgiven,
  With the gray-head bent the knee—
All above the midnight heaven,
  All below the rolling sea.

There was meek true-hearted woman
  Ever foremost 'mong the good—
There the stout and stalwart yeoman
  Who the Tyrant's law withstood.

At the hallow'd font low bending,
  There the parent breathed his vow,
And the Priest, his arms extending
  Blessed the infant's angel brow.

There the pure and high soul'd maiden,
  Pale yet fearless, stood a bride,
Tho' around her, terror laden,
  Swelled the gale and flash'd the tide.

And the invocation ended
  Render'd every holy rite
Once again the cross ascended
  And its symbols blessed their sight.

And anew the vows were taken
  There upon the pathless main
Tho' by all the world forsaken
  Breton faith should know no stain.

Then departed, with them bearing
  Hopes and impulse kindled high;
Hopes beyond a monarch's sharing
  Which an empire could not buy.

Then was vengeful malice baffl'd
  And 'mid scenes of blood and scathe
Braving axe and reeking scaffold,
  So the Breton kept his faith.

WILLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA HUGUENOTS

CONTINUED FROM TRANSACTIONS No. 14

(Edited and Translated by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.)

WILL OF ANDRÉ REMBERT

Au non de Dieu le Perre, le fils et le S^t^. Esprit, Amen.

Je, André Rembert, natif de front au Royan en Daufiné Province de france et appresent Demeurant et abitan de la paroisse de St. Jacque Sur Santee en la Conté de Craven de la Province cy De Desus ettans (état?) a present malade en mon corps, mais sain en mon esprit memoire et entendement, * * * (usual religions formula) * * apropos de faire ce mien testament et acte de dernicre volonté en la maniere suivante.

Premièrement * * * (formula) * * Jordonne a mes Executeurs cy dessous nomes de menterer Desaument et selon la maniere de l'Église Englicane dont je fais profesion et dont je suis membre.

A legar des bien temporal dont il a plus a Dieu de me benir pendant cette vie jen Dispose en la maniere cy apres enoncee. Premierement je veus et ordone que toutte dette par moy legallement Deus Soye payee et die Chargee (déchargée) parmes Executeurs en desous nomes. Segondement je done et legue a Anne ma fille enee (ainée) la Somme de 10 Chelains argan Courant, Sexclusant de tous autre Drois ou pretentions de quelque nature quil (* * * * * * * * *) presente on avenier.

Troisiemement, je done et legue a Ane ma petite fille pour le present fame de Jean heverick le Some de dix

Chelains argan courans pour aitre saplaine et entierre par Sexclusant de toutle autre ( ) ou drois quell pouroit avoir ou pretendre dans aucun de mes biens Soit present ou advenir.

Quatrement je done et lague a Madelaine ma petite fille pour le présent fame de Pierre Dubose la somme de dix Chelains argan courans, etc (as before).

Cinquiemement je done et legue a noaraye (sic) la somme de dix Chelains (etc. as before). Sixiemement je done et legue apierre royer la somme de cinquante livre argans courans du pais. Septriemement je donne et legue amais Deux petis enfans issu de Andre rembert mon fils et qui Sapelle Andre et Jane Rembert la somme de deuxcens (livre?) argans courans qui leur seront egalement partagé par mes executeurs et payee a lage de vingt et un an pour la fille on jour de mariage.

Huitemement Je done et legue ames quatre petits fils issus de pierre Rembert mon fils et qui Sapelle piere, Jacque Andre et Isaac la somme de huit cens livre argen courans du pais laquelle some sera egalement partagee entreux, Savior Deu Cens livres a cha cun qui serons payee par mes executeurs a mesure quil ataindrons legal de vingt et une ane complette. Neufyement Je done et legue a Ane ma petite fille, issue de pierre Rembert mon fils pour le present fame de Daniel Dubose la somme de Dise Chelains pour tout droit, etc. (as before).

Dixiemement Je done et legue a marie rembert ma petite fille issue de Defunt Jean rembert monfils la somme de deux cens livres argan courans laquelle somme luy sera payee par mes executeurs alage de vingt et un an on jour de mariage

Onziemement je done et legue au trois enfans de Defunt Jacque Gery et qui sont issue de Defunte Jane, sa fame et ma fille, et qui s' apele Jean Jaque et Jane mes petis enfans la somme de quatre cens quatre vingt livres argan courans (* * provisions as in other cases.)

Douziemement Je done et legue aux deux enfans de Isaac

Dubose et qui sont issus de Defunte sa fame madeline ma fille, et qui Sapelle Isaac et Madelaine Dubose et mais petis enfans la some de trois cens et vingt livre argans courant * * (usual provision).

Tresiemement Je veux et ordone ma volonte est que tous et un Cha Cun dis legset Donations cy desus enoncee et mentionee Soi bien et Du mere (Dumieux) Dechargee et payee par mes Executeurs Cy Desus nomes a tous et un chachun de mes Petis enfans Selon quil ( ) Desusenoncees dans ce mien testament, cet a Dire que ma volonte est quil Serons tous et un chacun payes aproportion quil ataindrons lage de vingt une ane Complette, les filles exceptees, qui seront reputee Dagee au jour de mariage en contracte devans lage de vingt une ans mais non autrement.

Quatorsiemement Comme il pouvoit arriver que la valeur de largens courans pouvoit on augmenter ou diminner ce qui pouvoit causer quelque changement ou trouble et alterer le sens de ce mon testament cet pourquoy Je veux et ma volonte est que tons les liegnes et Donations par moy fais et cy Desns mentiones serous payees selon quelle diviendron payable selon lavaleur que vaut largen appresent et non autrement.

Quinsiemement ma volonte est que sil plasoit au Dieu de retirer aluy quelquuns ou maime tous mes petis enfans qui sont cy dessus mentiones Avant avoir ataint lage cy dessus specifie pour aitre rendus ( ) a recevoir leur legx-et par lattor's (?) et en ce cas ma volonte est que la part ou portion detous et un chacun de ceux qui mourous avans avoir attains lage vingt et une anee complette pour les Garsons on avant ledit age ou marriage pour les fille soyes. Demeurre et retourne a mon Heritierre cy Dessous nomes pour aitre et Demeures a elle et seritiers a jamais (sans) quelle ma ditte eritierre puint aitre trouble on inquiete par aucun des Cursuivant ( ) pretexte de proxsinite ou de droit deritage.

Seizement pour plusieur et ( ) raisons me mouvant espesiallement pour lentiere affection que je porte a matres chere fillee margueritte, veuve de defunt pierre Guery ma volonte est et, Je la declarre titre, mon unique et Seule eri-

tierre de tous et d'un chacun mes biens, tans reels que personel de quelque nature ou en quelle lieu que ce puis aittre pour que ma ditte fille Margueritte veuve de defunt Pierre Guery en jouir pour tout le temp d savie naturelle, sans aucun trouble ou molestation que li? ou que de qui que pouisse aitre ou sans aucune pretexte quelconque a la resere des legs que jay cy desus mensionee et qui serons bien et du mieu acquitee et payee par ma ditte fille margueritte et mes executeurs cy desous nomes Sur mon bien ou sur le revenu de Celiu, et a la mort de ma Ditte fille Margueritte, veuve de Defunt pierre guery je veux et ma volonte est que tous mes biens tans reels que personel soye et retourne a mes petis enfans, issus dette Marguerite ma fille, Savoir Elizabeth, Anne, Elisee, Marguerite, Andre, Pierre and (sic) Madelaine, que je nome et consistue eux mes eritieres au default et apres le deses de leurs merre, Cet a dire que je done et legue a eux mes petis enfans et ausy a Lidie, leur Soeur qui avoit (* * * * *) dans son (ses) soeurs tous et chacun de mes biens tans reel que personel pour aitre par eux huit egalement partages selon leurs valeur allors, et les dis biens ( ) partages serons a tous et un chacun deux Selon le partage dun chacun posedes aperpetuite ou en pourons disposer selon leurs bon plaisir et volonte.

Deseptiemement je nome et apointe Margueritte ma fille veuve de defunt Pierre Guerry et Mesiere Isaac DeBose, Isaac LeGrand, and Pierre Robert pour aitre Executeurs, administrateurs et Gardiens de ce mien Testament et acte de derniere volonte, lesprians de le vouloir fairre executers en tous ses pains.

Ce mien testament ayant ( ) par moy Andre Rembert * * * * * * * * * * Je lay signe et scelle Declare dans ma maison a Santty ce quatrieme jours de mars mile Sepceus et trente six.

Signe, selle et Declare en presence de nous
JOSEPH BUGNION, Minister
LEWIS JACQUES BERNARD
MOSES DUTARQUE

ANDRÉ REMBERT, (Seal.)

Here follows "Dedimus" by Lt. Gov. Thomas Broughton, dated 16 March 1736-7, and Proof before Noah Serré, Esq., on testimony of (Rev.) Joseph Bugnion and James Barnard on 25th March, 1736-7. Recorded 13 June '37.

TRANSLATION

In the name of God the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, Amen. I André Rembert, native of Pont en Royan in Dauphiné, Province of France, and now living and an inhabitant of the Parish of St. James, Santee, in the County of Craven, in the Province herein below (named), being now sick in my body, but sound in my mind, memory and understanding,—(here follows the usual religious formula) —for the purpose of making this my testament and last will, in manner as follows:

Firstly: (formula)—I require of my Executors hereunder named to bury me decently, and in accordance with the custom of the Anglican Church, of which I profess to be and am a member.

As to the worldly property with which it has pleased God to bless me during this life, I dispose of it in manner following. Firstly, I will and ordain that every debt legally due by me be paid and satisfied by my Executors hereunder named.

Secondly I give and bequeath to my eldest daughter Anne the Sum of 10 Shillings, current money, excluding her from all other rights and pretensions whatsoever which she may bring forward hereafter.

Thirdly, I give and bequeath to Anne my grand-daughter, now wife of John Heverick (?) the Sum of Six shillings current money, to be her full and entire (part), excluding her from every other (claim) or right that she may have or pretend in any of my property, either now or hereafter.

Fourthly: I give and bequeath to Madeline my grandchild, now wife of Pierre Dubose the sum of Six shillings current money (etc. as before).

Fifthly, I give and bequeath to noaraye (sic) (apparently Noah Serré) the sum of Six shillings (etc. as before).

I give and bequeath to Pierre Royer the sum of Fifty pounds, current money of the country.

Seventhly. I give and bequeath to my two grandchildren, issue of André Rembert, my son, and who are named Andrew and Jane Rembert, the sum of two hundred pounds current money, to be equally divided between them by my Executors at the age of twenty-one years, or for the girl on the day of her marriage.

Eighthly: I give and bequeath to my four grand-children, issue of Pierre Rembert my son, and whose names are Pierre, James, Andrew and Isaac, the sum of eight hundred pounds, current money of the country, which sum shall be equally divided between them, to wit, two hundred pounds to each one, which shall be paid by my Executors as soon as he reaches the full age of twenty-one years.

Ninthly, I give and bequeath to Anne my grand-daughter, issue of Pierre Rembert my son, now wife of Daniel Du Bose, the sum of ten shillings, for all right, claim, etc. (as before).

Tenthly: I give and bequeath to Marie Rembert my grand-daughter, issue of the late Jean Rembert my son, the sum of two hundred pounds current money, which sum shall be paid to her by my Executors at the age of twenty-one or on day of marriage.

Eleventhly, I give and bequeath to the three children of the late James Guerry, and who are issue of the late Jane his wife and my daughter, who are named Jean, Jacques and Jane, my grand-children, the sum of four hundred and eighty pounds, current money, (same provisions as to age and marriage).

Twelfthly, I give and bequeath to the two children of Isaac DuBose and who are issue of his late wife Madelaine my daughter, and who are called Isaac and Madelaine DuBose and are my grand-children, the sum of three hundred and twenty pounds. * * * (usual provision)

Thirteenthly, I wish and declare it to be my will that all and singular the bequests and donations herein above announced and mentioned shall be well and truly discharged and payed by my Executors herein below named to all and several my grand children according as hereinbelow provided in this my will, that is to say that my will is that they be payed, all and several, as soon as they shall attain the age of twenty-one complete, except the girls, who shall be considered of age on the day of the marriage contract, before the age of twenty-one years, but not otherwise.

Fourteenthly, Since it may happen that the value of current money may either increase or diminish, which may cause some change or trouble and alter the sense of this my will, this is why I wish and it is my will that all the bequests and donations by me made and hereafter mentioned shall be paid as they may become payable according to the value now borne by money and not otherwise.

Fifteenthly my will is that should it please God to call to Himself any; or even all, of my grand-children who are hereinbelow mentioned before having reached the age hereinbelow specified to become competent to receive their legacies and by ( ), and in that case my will is that the part or portion of all and several of them who may die before they reach the full age of twenty-one for the boys, or before the said age or marriage for the girls, shall remain and return to my heiress hereinabove named to be and remain to her and her heirs forever, without my said heiress being troubled or disturbed by any one of (word clearly miscopied, but probably "survivans") the survivors on any pretext whatever of relationship or right of inheritance.

Sixteenthly: for divers and (sufficient) reasons moving me thereto, and especially for the very great affection that I bear to my dearest daughter Margueritte, widow of the late Pierre Guerry, my will is and I declare her to be my one and only heiress of all and several my property, real or personal, of whatever nature and in whatever place it may be, for my said daughter Margueritte, widow of the late Pierre

Guerry to enjoy for the whole term of her natural life, without any annoyance or molestation ( ) or by whomsoever it may be, or without any pretext whatever to reserving the legacies which I have herebelow mentioned and which shall be well and duly satisfied and paid by my said daughter Margueritte and my Executors hereinafter named, upon my Estate and the income thereof, and at the death of my said daughter Margueritte, widow of the deceased Pierre Guerry I wish and it is my will that all my property, whether real or personal, shall be and return to my grand-children, issue of said Margarueritte my daughter, To Wit Elizabeth, Anne, Elisha, Margaret, Andre, Pierre and Madelaine, and I name and constitute them my heirs in default and after the decease of their mother; that is to say, I give and bequeath to them my grand-children, and also to Lydia, their sister, who shall have (several undecipherable words, but the sense seems clear) part with her sisters in all and several my property, whether real or personal, to be by the eight of them equally divided according to their value at that time, and the said property so divided shall be to all and singular of them according to the share of each, possessed in perpetuity, or they may dispose of it at their good pleasure and will.

Seventeenthly I name and appoint Margueritte my daughter, widow of deceased Pierre Guerry and Messires Isaac DuBose, Isaac LeGrand, and Pierre Robert to be Executors, Administrators and guardians of this my last will and testament, praying them * * * (the concluding lines too much bungled by the copyist for translation, but clearly mere formulæ) * * I André Rembert have signed, sealed and declared it in my house at Santee this Fourth day of March, One thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Six.

Signed, sealed and declared
in presence of us
JOSEPH BUGNION, Minister
LEWIS JACQUES BERNARD
MOSES DUTARQUE

ANDRE REMBERT, (Seal.)

The Testator was one of the aliens naturalized in 1697 his name being No. 81 on the St. Julien Liste.

"André Rembert, fils de François Rembert et de Judith Rembert de Pont en Royan en Daufiné." Anne Rembert sa femme, fille de Jean et Loüise Bressan du dit Lieu.

Anne, André, Gerosme, Pierre, Susanne, Jeanne Rembert, enfans des susdits, néz en Caroline."

André Rembert was one of the Santee colony and seems to have been a planter who in the course of the half century or more of his life in America had acquired a considerable fortune which had apparently been invested otherwise than in lands. It is significant that he avows his membership in the Anglican Church, the colonists of Jamestown, where he owned Lot No. 21 [see Transactions No. 14, p. 22] having as early as 1706 been organized at their own request into the Parish of St. James, Santee. The Rev. Joseph Bugnion, one of the witnesses of his will, was a Huguenot Pastor in Anglican orders [Dalcho's List] and was at the time of the testator's death Rector of the Parish. André Rembert was the founder of a family still existing in Sumter County, where a Post Office town bears his name. His sons André and Pierre (Peter), and his daughters Anne and Margueritte, widow of the second Peter Guerry, seem to have been his only surviving children when his will was made in 1736. From the last named derive the Rev. Legrand F. Guerry and his son, Rt. Rev. Wm. A. Guerry, Bishop of South Carolina. Another daughter, Jane had married Peter Guerry's brother James, and in the same year in which the will was drawn we find "Esther Guerry" choosing André Rembert as Guardian of James Guerry's orphan infant children. [Records Prob. Office; Book 1736-40, p. 34.] This was probably Andrew Rembert, Jr. It is uncertain whether the son or grand-son mentioned in the will was the partner of Daniel Horry in 1755 in the manufacture of shingles. In a Mss. Memorandum book of Daniel Horry, still preserved at his plantation "Hampton" are two entries of 6000 and 7000 Cypress Shingles shipped in that year re-

spectively by Daniel Horry and André Rembert, and a few months later another entry of 17000 shipped to Charles town by "Horry and Rembert." This industry was probably one of the sources of the wealth bequeathed by the Huguenot pioneer. Who was the "John Heverick" (the name, however, is doubtful) who married the grand-daughter Anne we do not know. One other daughter and one grand-daughter married respectively Isaac and Daniel DuBose, and in later generations his descendants have intermarried again with the Guerry's and with the Gaillard and other prominent families.

DANIEL RAVENEL

(Original in English.)

In the name of God, Amen. I, Daniel Ravenel of Berkeley County, in the Province of South Carolina, being sick in body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be to God for the same, and considering the uncertainty of this Transitory life and the Certainty of Death, do make this my last Will and Testament in manner following,—first I commend my soul to God that gave it, and my body I commit to the Earth to be decently Intered, and as touching such Worldly Estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with, I Give and dispose of the same, as follows: Imprimis, I will that all my just Debts, as also my funeral Expenses be paid by my Executors hereafter named. Item, I give and bequeath unto my Son Daniel and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that my Plantation commonly called Somerton where I now live, consisting of five tracts of land all joyning together, two tracts whereof containing two hundred acres Each, one tract containing three hundred acres, also one tract containing ninety acres and one tract containing ninety-two acres, the whole making together Eight Hundred and Eighty-two acres of land. I likewise give my said Son Daniel Six hundred and forty acres of pine land joining Samson Ball

to the North and Thomas Chinners to the South. To have and to hold the said Six tracts of land to my said Son Daniel, his heirs and assigns forever; moreover I give my said Son Daniel my Silver Watch and Sword.

Item. I give and Bequeath unto my daughter Damaris and to her heirs and assigns forever all that my Plantation commonly called Somerset which I inherited of my brother Paul. Consisting of four tracts of land all joyning together, two tracts whereof containing one hundred acres Each, alsoe one tract containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and and one tract containing four hundred acres, the whole making together Seven Hundred and twenty-five acres of land, to have and to hold the said four tracts of land to my said Daughter Damaris, her heirs and assigns forever.

Item. I Give and Bequeath unto my daughter Charlotte and to her heirs and assigns forever all that tract containing four hundred acres of land joyning my Plantation commonly called Somerton to the Westward. I likewise give my said Daughter Charlotte one tract containing One hundred and seventy-eight acres of land which I bought of my Brother-in-Law Paul de St. Julien and which joyns the said Paul De St. Julien to the northward to have and to hold the said two tracts of land to my said Daughter Charlotte, her heirs and assigns forever.

Item. I give and Bequeath to my loving Wife Damaris Elizabeth all my household goods and plantation tools, likewise one Christian negro woman named Peggy and it is my will that my said loving wife Damaris Elizabeth may live during her life on my said Plantation called Somerton without any hindrance or interruption and that she shall have the use of all the buildings and other conveniencyes whatsoever the said Plantation affords, and forasmuch as I have not bequeathed any land unto my three youngest daughters, Mary, Ann and Elizabeth it is my will that the Sume of One Hundred and Fifty pounds proclamation money be taken out of the personal Estate of My Son Daniel and

the Sume of One hundred pounds proclamation money be taken out of the personal Estate of my Daughter Damaris, and alsoe the Sume of fifty pounds proclamation money be taken out of the Estate of my Daughter Charlotte, which makes together the Sume of three hundred pounds proclamation money, and which shall be equally Devided between my said three youngest Daughters Mary, Ann and Elizabeth, share and share alike, and shall be as an equivalent in lieu of lands.

Item. It is my will that the new house which is now building on mye Plantation called Somerton shall be finished according to an agreement on the cost and charges of my Estate.

Item. All the Residue and Remainder of my Personal Estate not herein given and disposed of I give and bequeath the same unto my loving Wife Damaris Elizabeth, my Son Daniel, my Daughters Damaris, Charlotte, Mary, Ann and Elizabeth to be equally divided between them, share and share alike.

Item. If any of my said Children should happen to die before they are of age it is my will that their Estate both real and Personal be Divided equally between my surviving Children, share and share alike.

Item. I nominate and appoint my loving Wife Damaris Elizabeth, mye loving brother René Ravenel, my Brother-in-law James De St. Julien and my Brother-in-law Paul De St. Julien, to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament. Revoking and anuling all other Wills and Bequests by me made.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this Twenty-Seventh day of July anno Domini 1736.

DANIEL RAVENEL (Seal)

Signed, Sealed, Published
and Declared in the Presence
of the Subscribing Witnesses
R^n. Taylor
Abrah^m Sanders
Joseph De St Julien.

[Proved by Robert Taylor and Abraham Sanders by Dedimus of Lieut. Gov. Thomas Broughton 14th Jan. 1736. The Executors qualified as named in Will

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Daniel Ravenel, known in family history as Daniel of Somerton, was the second child and eldest son of René Ravenel the Refugee, of Vitré, Britany, a brief notice of whom appears elsewhere in this Number. He was born in Carolina and his will is here given as an example of the degree of prosperity attained by the first generation of Franco-American Huguenots. It is of interest that his plantation, Somerset, after passing out of the family in the course of years, has come back throughr intermarriage and is now the home of some of his lineal descendants.

Daniel Ravenel of Somerton married his cousin, Elizabeth Damaris de St. Julien, and from them derive the Charleston branch of the Ravenel family. The line deriving from his brother, René Louis, remaining planters to this day and still holding plantations and lands granted to or acquired by their forefathers.

It is noticeable that for three generations of Ravenels in both lines, the marriage connections of both sons and daughters were confined (with but two exceptions) to near relatives, direct descendants like themselves of Jacques Le Serurier and his wife Elizabeth LeGer. The exceptions were two daughters of the testator who married respectively Nathaniel Broughton of Mulberry and Thomas Cordes.

A rather curious feature of the Will is the bequest of a "Christian negro woman." It is difficult for us to realize that as late as the date of this will and later the negroes who formed so large a part of the colonial population were still to a large extent pagan savages. It is to be feared that a larger proportion than we like to believe remain practically so to the present day.

RENE RAVENEL

Imigrant

CONTRIBUTED BY MISS CATHERINE P. RAVENEL

René Ravenel, Immigrant, and ancestor of the Ravenels of South Carolina, was born in 1656, in Vitré France (Brittany), anciently one of the fortified places held by the Huguenots, where they had enjoyed for more than a hundred years the right of maintaining public worship, when in 1671 they were ordered to vacate their Temple doomed to destruction. But the château of Vitré belonged to the Princess de Tarente, a devoted protestant, who about this time came to reside on her estate. Until the Revocation 14 years later this lady continued to exercise her manorial right to have religious services in her own house for the benefit of her family and her co-religionists. Among those who frequented these services were three families of rank; viz. the Ravenels, the du Bordieus, and the St. Juliens. In 1686 Pierre de St. Julien de Malacare, his brother Louis and René Ravenel; afterwards his son-in-law, came to America.*

In family papers obtained from Vitré we find the Baptismal certificate of René Ravenel and that of Charlotte de St. Julien whom he married in Carolina in 1687. We have also a copy of the marriage certificate. René Ravenel passed from France to Holland, thence to England before coming to America. He has left traces of prosperity and of activity in Church and State. An elder in the church at Jamestown on the Santee in 1708: ** he was one of the commissioners who sold the lots at the founding of the town; and one of the first purchasers of a lot there.

We find his name as a member of the Assembly in 1693[2]. and as one of the commissioners under the Church Act of 1706[3]. René Ravenel was also one of the signers of the

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[1]* Bairds Huguenot Emigration to America, Vol. II, p. 85.

** Howes History of the Presbyterian Church.

[2]McCrady's Proprietary Government of S. C. p. 448 note.

[3] Ibid p. 239.

Proclamation of the Accession of George II., 1727; which proclamation was signed by the Governor and Council and some of the principal planters and inhabitants of the Province[4]: It seems probable that he was a man of means but there is no certainty. Jamestown proving unhealthy was abandoned. Mr. Ravenel spent the rest of his life in St. Johns, Berkley.—The date of his death is unknown. He left five children, three sons and two daughters. From these sons are descended the Ravenels of the present day. The Charleston Ravenels from Daniel, and those of St. Johns, Berkeley, from René Louis.

Compiled from Ravenel Records.

THE LAST OF THE HUGUENOTS

Departed this life in this city on the 17th inst., (June 1839), Mr. Stephen Thomas, in the 89th year of his age. Mr. Thomas was born in the Village of Eymet, department La Dordoyne, France, on the 19th of August, A. D. 1750, and fled with an elder maiden sister to London in 1754, to join the Rev. Mr. Gibert who with his congregation had also been compelled to seek an asylum from the persecution which they endured in their native land. This congregation of exiles consisted of nearly 100 individuals, and by a kind Providence they arrived here in safety on the 12th of April, 1764, where the subject of this notice has ever since resided. At an early period of the revolutionary struggle Mr. Thomas returned to his native country on business where he suffered a painful detention from his family for about three years. On his return he was captured by the British fleet in the Chesapeake, where he remained some time a prisoner. At length being exchanged he returned to Charleston, and immediately joined the troops in defence of his adopted country. Was at the battle of Fort Moultrie and afterwards was with Gen. Marion

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[4] Colonial Records, Vol. XIII—

to the close of the war. At what age Mr. Thomas became a professor of religion we have not ascertained, but from some circumstances it is presumed that like Obediah, he was one who "feared God from his youth." For many years he was a Ruling Elder of the French Protestant Church in this City—a church strictly Calvinistic in its creed and Presbyterian in its model. The blowing up of the church edifice in the great fire of 1796, the subsequent death of their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Baudinot, and the delay experienced in obtaining another were among the causes which led to the dispersion of the flock among other churches of the city. Still there are strong attachments among the descendants of the congregation to the religion of their fathers. But none of the original flock now remain. When the Second Presbyterian Church was established in 1810, Mr. Thomas was chosen one of its first Ruling Elders—an office, the duties of which he faithfully and conscientiously performed till within the last five years, when the infirmities of age rendered him physically and even mentally unable to take the oversight of the flock of Christ.

Mr. Thomas retained through life the strong feelings and rigid principles for which the original Huguenots were distinguished. The persecution which he and his family had endured for conscience sake could not be effaced from his mind; and hence in part arose his love for liberty—his strong attachment to the principles of the Reformation and his opposition to everything peculiar to the Church of Rome. Twice he sacrificed all—once when a youth for the religion of his father; and once when in manhood, with a family to support for the liberty of his adopted country. But he still lived to a good old age and his children and his children's children to the fifth generation arose to call him blessed.

His descendants consist of between sixty and seventy—of whom three are his children and four his great grand children. Thus having served the will of God in his generation he has at last gone to his rest, leaving a character

free from reproach; a memorial of his fidelity in his family and in the church; and a testimony which in its influence will live when his name shall no longer be remembered.—*Charleston Observer.*

Taken from an old scrap book kindly lent me by Miss Kate P. Ravenel.

Yours truly,
STEPHEN THOMAS.

April 17th, 1894.

THE ISLE OF OLERON

Letters of M. Meschinet de Richemond, Archeviste Honoraire of La Rochelle, and M. Paul Thomas, Clerc de Notaire, Chateau D'Oleron.

CONTRIBUTED BY MISS EMMA C. BLACK

Translated for the Committee on Publication

These letters contain much that is of great interest to South Carolina families descended from Refugees from La Rochelle and the Isle of Oleron.

La Rochelle 27 Julliet 1907

CHÈRE MADEMOISELLE

* * * * * * *

Le pasteur de Saint Pierre d' Oleron (M Babry a été nommé à Meul,) habite la maison historique de Judith Renaudin, demeuré dans cette famille depuis le siècle de Louis IV et illustrée par le beau livre de Pierre Loti le capitaine de vaisseau, membre de l' Acadamie Francaise, Julian Viaud; malheureusement cet ècrivain distingué cet

officier superieur est douloureusement éppprouvé par la mauvaise santé de sa femme personne d élite.

On a trouvé a l'ile d'oleron un verset de psaume gravè sur un ancien moulin qui remonte au premier temps de la Réforme je vous le copie a la page suivante. Le Notaire Cacault conserve encore des minutes de Guignard notaire à St. Pierre de 1662 à 1667. aussique les minutes du notaire Bouffard

Il y avait des alliances entre les Bouffard et les Vesron.

Estienne Meschinet était marchand au chateau et servait à l' interpréte le 21 novembre 1675

Monsieur Paul Thomas du chateau d'Oleron reunit precieusement tous ces souvenirs du passé Renaudin était aussi notaire royal

Cette année cést à St Trojan qu' a eu lieu l'excursion des membres des unions chrètiennes, de jeunes gens et de jeunes filles rejoui permis d' evangéliser l'ile d'Oleron ; les reunions ont été plus nombreuse que les années précédent, le quinze Julliet, et tous les membres présents ont rapporté de bonnes impressions et d' excellents souvenirs

Les anciennes familles protestantes de l'ile du temps des Guignard étaient les Mage dont André, * * * * * * les Duvignan les Moutel, Moizel, Seguin, de Bargarique, Hérault, Fresnau, Gorron, Allard, Le Comte, Joyeux, Masson, Chasseloup, Cagna, Texier, Mais les anciennes minutes des notaires sont en très mauvais état et difficiles à lire.

VOICI L'INSCRIPTION DU MOULIN.

O Seigneur que degens
A muire diligens
Qui me trouble et grevent!
Mon Dieu que d'ennemis
Qui aux champs se sont mis
Et contre moi S'eslévent!
Certes plusieurs j'en vois
Qui vont disant de moi
Sa force est abolie

Plus ne trouve en son Dieu
Secours en aucun lieu
Mais c'est à eux folie
Car tu es mon très seur
Bouclier et défenseur
Et ma gloire espronvér
Cèst a toy à brief parler
Qui fais que puis aller
Haut la teste levée
Jai crié de ma voix
Au Seigneur mainte fois
Lui faisant ma complainte
Et ne m'a repoussé
Mais tous jours exaucé
De Sa Montagne Sainte,

JEANNE VESRON. 1565.

Peut être faut il lire 1665, le second chiffre n' est pas bien net

Veuilley agreér Chère Mademoiselle au nom de madame de Richemond et au mien nos sentiments chretiens les plus effectueuse et nos meilleurs souvenirs

MESCHINET DE RICHEMOND

La Rochelle 27 July 1907

* * * * * * *

The pastor of St Pierre d'Oleron (M Babry has been nominated to Meul (?).) inhabits the historic house of Judith Renaudin remaining in that family since the age of Louis XIV and rendered illustrious by the admirable book of "Pierre Loti," Captain in the Navy, and member of the French Academy, Julien Viaud; unfortunately this distinguished author and most competent officer is sorely tried by the ill health of his wife, a highly gifted woman.

There have been found in the isle of Oleron some verses of a Psalm engraved on an old mill, which goes back to

the early times of the reformation, I copy it for you on the following page. The notary Cacault still preserves some minutes of a Guignard, notary at St Pierre from 1662-1667. Also the minutes of the notary Bouffard. There were some marriages among the Bouffards and the Vesron, Stephen Meschinet was a merchant at The Chateau and served as interpreter 21st Novr 1765 Mr Paul Thomas of Chateau d'Oleron gathers jealously all these souvenirs of the past. Renaudin was also royal notary. This year there took place at St Trojan the excursion of the members of the Christian Associations, young men and young girls rejoiced at permission to evangelize the isle of Oleron. The reunions have been more numerous than the years previous, on the 15 July, and all the members present brought back good impressions and excellent remembrances.

The old protestant families of the isle at the time of the Guignards were the Mages, of which André * * * * the Duvignans, Moulets Moizels Seguins, de Bagarigue, Hérault Fresneau, Gorrons, Allard, Le Comtes, Joyeux Massons, Chasseloup, Cagna, Texier, but the old minutes of the notaries are in very bad condition and hard to read.

Here is the inscription on the mill

O Lord how many people
Diligent in doing harm
Who trouble and aggrieve me
My God how many enemies
Have gotten angry
And rise against me
Certainly I see several of them
Who go saying of me
His strength is abolished
No longer does he find
Aid in any place
But this is madness in them
For Thou art my very sure
Shield and defender
And my proved glory
It is thou, to speak briefly
Who bringest it about that I can go

My head raised high
I have cried many times to the Lord
With my voice
Making my complaint to him
And he has not repelled me
But always hearkened to my prayer
From his sacred mountain.

JEANNE VESNON, 1565.

Perhaps we ought to read 1665, the second cypher is not very clear.

Please accept dear Mademoiselle in the name of Madame Richemond and my own, our most affectionate Christian sentiments and our best remembrances.

MESCHINET DE RICHEMOND

Le Chateau Ile d'Oleron
Août 1907

Mademoiselle

Monsieur de Richmond, archiviste honoraire du department, me prie de vous transmettre un resumé des rescherches que jai faites sur l' histoire du Protestantisme oleronais, Jai l' honneur de vous faire savoir que je suis en train de coordinner mes divérs documents et qu' assitôt cette operation finie je vous enverrai copie de mon travail.

Je suis aussi à votre entier disposition pour vous fournir renseignements relatif à l' Ile d'Oleron elle-même (description, vues etc.)

Sous ce pli, je vous envoie une photo qui represente une ancienne maison huguenote au bourg de saint Pierre dans cette ile telle qu' elle était au moment de la Revocation de l'edict de Nantes; c'est la maison de la famille Renaudin, dont plusieurs membres ont emigré en Hollande et aux Indes.

Le costume de la veille femme qui *panè*, devant, date d' une époque très ancienne et donne á cette photographie un air antique.

Il m'est arrivé plusieurs fois notamment dans cette veille maison (aujourd' hui habitée par le porteur) d' evoquer devant l' Eglise assemblée le souvenir des héros de la conscience que d' aveugles persecutions ont chassés de notre ile, et de proposer en exemple la foie vivante de tous ces proscrits qui pour conserver leurs croyances ont bravé les dangers de la fuite et la tristesse de l' exil.

Je suis heureux de savoir que le souvenir des origines communes s' est conservé parmis les huguenots d' Amérique et je ferai avec plaisir tout ce qui dependra de moi pour les renseigner sur le berceau de leurs ancêtres, à cet égard je vous serai reconnaissant de bien vouloir me donner les noms des fugitifs que la Societé huguenot de Charleston a pu conserver.

Veuillez agreer Mademoiselle
mes respectueux hommages
PAUL THOMAS.

Le Chateau Isle d' Oleron
Aug 1907

Mademoiselle

M de Richemond honorary archivist of the Department requests me to transmit to you a resumé of some researches that I have made concerning the history of Oleronais Protestantism

I have the honor of informing you that I am about to arrange my various documents and that as soon as that operation is finished I will send you a copy of my work. .

I am likewise at your entire disposal to furnish any other information relative to l' Ile d'Oleron itself (description, views, etc.

Under this cover I send you a photograph which represents an old huguenot house in the borough of St Pierre in this isle, such as it was at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; it is the house of the Renaudin family of which several members emigrated to Holland and to

India. The costume of the old woman who sets off the front dates from a very ancient period and gives to this photograph an antique look. It has happened to me several times, notably in this old house to call up before the assembled church the remembrance of the heroes of conscience whom blind persecutions drove away from our isle and offer as an example the living faith of all those proscribed, who in order to preserve their beliefs braved the dangers of flight and the sadness of exile.

I am happy to know that the remembrances of a common origin are preserved among the huguenots of America and I will do with pleasure in my power all to inform them about the cradle of their ancestors, in this respect, I will be obliged to you if you will be pleased to give me the names of the refugees that the Huguenot Society of Charleston has been able to preserve.

Please accept, Mademoiselle
My respectful regards
PAUL THOMAS

Address
M. Paul Thomas
Clerc de Notaire
Le Chateau Ile d' Oleron (Ch^te. Int^re.)
France

Le Chateau ile d'Oleron 2 Oct 1907

Mademoiselle

En même temps que cette lettre je vous addresse par pli recommandé un extrait manuscrit de mon projet de notice sur l' histoire de la Réforme dans l' ile d' Oleron; j'y ai joins une petite carte de l' ile.

La Reforme violemment arrachée du sol Oleronnais par la Révocation de l' Edict de Nantes y a laissé sa racine; il est des profondeurs ou la persecution ne peut pas descendre; elle se lasse, d'ailleurs et la foi ne se lasse pas; même après la révocation, quelques uns ont encore gardé la foi; sous

l' apostasie des lèvres se conservait la fidelité du coeur, et c'est ce petit nombre, grossi par la suite, qui a reconstitué l' Eglise huguenote d' aujourdhui, qui n' est qu' un débris de l' Eglise du passé; je dis débris car nous ne sommes que 250. protestants (dont 75 enfants) sur 17000 habitants, alors qu' avant la Révocation la population était en majorité huguenote

* * * * * * *

Je vous ai envoyé il y a quelques jours plusieurs cartes—vues de l' ile d'Oleron

Veiulliz agréer Mademoiselle
mes salutations respectueuse
P. THOMAS

Le Chatean isle d'Oleron
2 Octr 1907

Mademoiselle

Together with this letter, I send you by registered envelope a manuscript extract from my proposed sketch of the history of the Reformation in the isle of Oleron; I have added to it a little map of the isle.

The Reformation violently torn from the Oleronnais soil by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, left there its root; there are depths where persecution cannot descend; it grows weary, also, and faith does not grow weary; even after the Revocation some still kept the faith; under the apostasy of the lips was preserved the fidelity of the heart, and it is this little number, increased in time, that has reestablished the huguenot Church of today, which is only a wreck of the past. I say wreck for we are only 250 protestants (of which 75 are children) in 17000 inhabitants, when before the Revocation the Huguenot population was in the majority.

* * * * * * *

I sent you some days ago several cards—views of the isle of Oleron. Please accept Mademoiselle,
my respectful greetings
P. THOMAS

Le Chateau ile d'Oleron
17 Feorier 1908

Madmoiselle

Veuilliez excuser le long retard avec lequel je réponds à votre lettre Il est dû á une absence que jái faite et aux nombreuse occupations qui m' ont absorbé presqu' à présent.

La famille Guignard à laquelle appartenait l'un de vos ancêstres est originaire de l' ile d'Oleron, mais je n' ai sur elle aucun document, je puis seulement vous dire que les Guignard étaient à l'époque de la Revocation de l' Edict de Nantes parmis les principales notabilités de l' ile.

L' expression "anciens moines" employé dans le travail historique que je vous ai addressé designe d' anciens membres de communautés catholiques romaines, qui avaient abandonné leur religion primitive pour embrasser la religion réformée ou huguenote—et ce sont eux qui out répandu dans l' ile d' Oleron les premieres semences de protestantism, c' est a dire de l' Evangile debarrassé des superstitions dont l' avait voilé l' eglise Catholique

L' Eglise huguenote actuelle de l' ile d' Oleron compte 250 membres environ, dont 80 enfants, qui sont son avenir—La loi de séparation des Eglises et de l' Etat votée en France en 1906 l' a privée comme toutes les autres des subsides de l' etat de sorte que depuis cette époque elle vit de ses propres resources, bien minimes helas! en raison du grand nombre d' huguenots pauvre—les souscriptions des fidéles n' atteignent pas le traitement du pasteur et c' est une caisse central établie à Paris qui se charge de la difference—Aussi notre petite Eglise accepte-t-elle avec reconnaissance les dons que veulent bien lui faire parvenir les personnes du dehors qui s' interessent à elle et a son avenir Ne s' en trouverait-il pas en Amerique parmi les descendants des bannis d' autrefois?

Veuillez agréer Mademoiselle
mes bien respectueuses salutations
P. THOMAS.

Mademoiselle:

Please pardon my long delay in answering your letter,—it is due to absence and to numerous obligations that have absorbed me up to the present time.

The Guignard family to which one of your ancestors belonged is originally from the isle of Oleron, but I have no document concerning it. I can only tell you that the Guignards were at the time of the Revocation of Nantes among the principal persons of the island.

The expression "old monks" used in the historical work addressed to you designates old members of Roman Catholic communities, who had abandoned their primitive religion, in order to embrace the reformed or huguenot religion—and it is they who have scattered in the island of Oleron the first seeds of protestantism, that is to say the Gospel rid of the superstitions with which the Catholic Church had veiled it.

The actual Huguenot Church of the isle of Oleron at the present time numbers about 250 members, 80 of whom children who are its future.

The law for the separation of Church and State voted in France in 1906 has deprived it like all the others, of state subsidies, so that since that period, it lives on its own resources, very slender alas! on account of the large number of poor huguenots,—the subscriptions of the faithful do not reach the salary of the pastor, and it is a central pay office established in Paris that takes charge of the difference, and so our little church accepts with gratitude the gifts that persons outside who are interested in it and its future are pleased to have reach it. Could there not be found some such in America among the descendants of the banished ones of former times?

Please accept Mademoiselle
My very respectful greetings,
P. THOMAS.

(By M. Paul Thomas, Clerc de Notaire, Chateau d'Oleron.)

EXTRAIT D' UN PROJET DE NOTICE HISTORIQUE DE LA RÉFORME DANS L' ILE D' OLERON

Le protestantism oleranmais remonte à une époque presque aussi ancienne que la Réforme française elle même.

Dès son arrivée a Genève, Calvin avait envoyé des missionaires en Saintonge; il convoitait en ce pays "un petit lieu situé sur la coste de l' Océan ..... habité ci-devant de gens de marine, c' est à dire presque sauvages et sans aucune humanité, mais au reste fort vaillans et hardis sur mer ou ils font de grans voiages presque aux plus loingtains pais ....." (1)

L' Ile d' Oleron reçut donc vers 1542 la viste du frére Hubert Robin, ex-religeux de l' ordre de St. Dominique. Cet ancien moine vint s' établir "au bout de l' isle". (2) ou bourg de Saint Denis, qui, "par son éloignement des chemins publics" lui offrait un abri contre les poursuites aux quelles l' exposaient les doctrines qu' il répandait.

Revêtu de sa robe de dominicain pour écarter les soupçons du clergé, il prêcha dans l' eglise catholique et fit naitre ainsi le mouvement religieux qui devait un peu plus tard gagner le reste de l' Ile.

Au contact de cet homme aimé et respecté de tons, à la lecture de la Bible, que l' Église Romaine laissait dormir dans un profond oubli, les consciences se rèveillirent, les cœurs s' ouvrirent à une religion nouvelle.

Effrayées du changement survenu dans la paroisse depuis le séjour du moine étranger, les autorités ecclesiastiques, en avertirent l' Évêque de Saintes. Celui—ci fit aussitot arrêter le frère Robin, qui, peu de temps après, était condamné par l' Officialité diocésaine à être "dégradé et vestu d' accoutrements verds afin que le peuple l' estimât fol ou

(1) De Bèze, Hist, écel II p. 58.
(2) Bernard Palissy, oeuvres II p. 117.

insensé" (a) Le malheureux moine fit appel au parlement de Bordeaux, mais la Cour qui, par des arrêts, avait "défendu à tous precheurs de precher sans permission de l' Évêque" n' admit pas sa requête et le renvoya devant ce dernier pour quil fut procédè à l' éxécution de sa sentence. De là on l' enferma dans les prisons épiscopales, d' ou il réussit à s' echapper quelques mois plus tard après une dramatique odyssée (Août 1546) (1)

Des mesures rigoureuses furent alors présentés aux Autorités de l' Ile pour empêcher la propagation de "l' herésie. Un ancien prêtre, Philibert Hamelin, venu pour continuer l' œuvre commencée, était arrêté peu de temps après son arrivée.

Malgrè le péril au quel ils s' exposaient, les ministres des environs, notamment Charles de la Fontaine, de Marennes, et Michel Mulot de Soubise, entretinrent à tous de rôle les insulaires dans le culte de la Réforme; puis, le pasteur de la presqu' ils d' Arvert, Charles Leopard, vint organiser l' Église du Chateau (1559) où il exerca le ministère jusqu' à l' arrivée du ministre Alexandre Guiotin, que Genève avait envoyé (Septembre 1559). Courageux et actif, celui-ci établit aussitôt l' Église de St. Pierre, mais il ne tarda pasà être arrêté. Frappé de son attitude enérgique le juge de la Varonnie lui rendit la libertè mais l' obligea néanmoins à quitter l' Ile.

A Guiotin succéda Jean Boisseau, ancien moine originaire de Chiron en Poitou. Ses prèdications lui attirèrent la plupart des principaux habitants du bourg de St. Pierre où il avait ètabli sa demeure (1581). Peu de temps après il épousa Marie Renaudin, veuve d' un sieur Compagnon, dont le fils Abraham de Bonnemie, obtunit le titre de diacre.

Boisseau démontra à ses fidèles que "pour fortifier la vérité qu' il prêchait et chasser le vice qui régnait publiquement" il était nécessaire de s' assembler et de nommes des

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(a) Bernard Palissy œuvres II p. 117.

(1) Bulletin de la St. de l' Hist. du Protestantisme français 1904, p. 146, 147, 148, 149.

personnes de probité et capacité pour veiller sur le troupeau et en faire rapport en leur assemblée (au consistoire). Un consistoire fut donc organisé dans la maison appelée "Paradis" ou l' ancien moine prêchait. Là, furent êlus: Jean Petit, chauffetier; Martin Tessier, cordonnier; Pierre Tessier, charpentier; Pierre Tessier, farinier; Christophle Chaleron, tailleur d' habits; Antoine Fourcharu, farinier, et Pierre Guérineau, boucher, qui prirent le nom d' anciens. (2)

On établit egalement des consistoires aux bourgs du Chateau et de Saint Denis, ou arrivèrent peu de temps après les ministres Bouquin et Brulé.

Le nombre des réformés augmenta alors considerablement et l' on eut pu dire de l' ile d' Oleron ce que l' intendant de maîn écrivait des iles de Marennes et d' Arvert: ". . . . à peine y connait ou la religion catholique, tant la religion prétende réformée y est en vogue et en authorité les plus puissante de ces lieux estant de la dite religion" . . . . . L' exercice public de la religion réformée fut definitivement interdit en l' Année 1628; les protestants eurent en outre à souffrir de réglements rigoreux qui s' ajoutirent par la suite à cette première mesure.

Cette époque d' oppression est marquée par une inscription gravée au-dessus de la porte d' un vieux moulin prés la ville du Chateau. (1)

(See letter of M. Meschinet de Richemond.)

La fermeté des religionnaries ne faisaint que s' accroitre en face de la persécution. Malgré cette resistance, l' évêque de Saintes envoya plusieurs Jesuites en vue de convertir les "heretiques"; les registres de l' église catholique du Cha-

(2) Le Buton de Bonnemie, mémoires p. 5.

(1) La piérre sur laquelle est gravée cette inscription mesure 0m 93 de largeur sur 0m 43 de hauteur, Ses lettres du texte mesurent 2 centimètres, celles de la signature et les chiffres de la date, dont un et mutilé: 4 centimètres. Cette pièrre avait été entirèrement recouverte d'un dur mortier enlevé il y a une vingtaine d'années par le propriétaire actuel de ce moulin appelé le moulin des Vesron. Le texte qui est celui des deux premières strophes du psaume 111 d'apprès la version de Clément Marot a été disposè sur la pierre sans souci de l'ordre des rimes.

teau (3) relatent la présence dans cette paroisse, en 1678, des revérends Jean Carrière et Rousseau, dèligués à cet effet, mais les abjurations qui résulterent de cette mission, mentionnées au mois d' aout, sont seulement au nombre de huit : Celles de : 1st Marthe Bidale veuve de Jean Pineau ; 2nd Louis Barbreau ; 3rd François Astier ; 4th Jean Couloum, 23 ans ; 5th Jean Cre, natif de la Motte en Dauphiné ; 6th Jacques Aubier âgé de 17 ans, fils de feu Michel Aubier et de Marie Blanchet ; 7th Jacques Vincendeau ; 8th Jean Valère, âgé de 20 ans, soldat dans la citadelle.

Quelques années plus tard (1680-1684), deux jeunes filles que n' avaient pu fléchir les tentatives de conversion et les menaces : Marie Lecomte de Dolus et Marie Fournier de Chéray, furent enlevées à leurs parents et internées au couvent des nouvelles catholiques de Pons. (1)

A cette époque, cést-à-dire à la veille de la Révocation, il y avait plus de 600 familles réformées dans l' ile. Les plus en vue etaient : Au Chateau : les Duvignau de Campagne et de Sainte-Foy, les Vesron, les Chauman, les Meschinet, les de Bagarigue, les Hérault de la Bautinère, les Fresneau de la Beaucoursière, les Fonteneau de la Fonfaron, les Moisel, les Goiron, les Seguin, les Montel ; — à Dolus ; les Masson d' Androgue, du Chesne, du Rivan, de la Cailletière et des Plaines, les Chasseloup de la Noue, les Lecomte, les Joyeux, les Petit ; — à St. Pierre ; les Renaudin (2) les Chasseloup, les Bouffard de la Bernardière, les Cagna, les Gugnard, les Grimaud, les Fresneau, Plusieurs membres de ces

(3) Archives de la mairie du Chateau (Registres des baptemes 1669-1687).

(1) Registre des nouvelles catholiques de Pons cité par Lételier, p.

(2) Jeanne Vesron qui appartenait à l'une des principales familles huguenotes de l'île, était Jeanne de François Chauman, sieur de Lislau

(2) La maison de Samuel Renaudin, l'un d'eux, procureur fiscal et notaire à St. Pierre sert actuellement de presbytére protestant et appartient à l'academicien Pierre Loti, Judith Renaudin, fille de ce Samuel, a fourni à M. Loti le sujet d'une pièce dramatique représentée pour la prunière fois à Paris le 2 Nov. 1898. (Librairie Calman Levy, Paris).

grandes familles se trouvaient disséminés dans les Autres pariosses de l' ile.

La Révocation de l' Edit de Nantes apporta un profond changement parmi la population. On sait que l' Edit de Révocation rendait l' abjuration obligatoire. defendait aux protestants d' élever leurs enfants dans la religion réformée et de sortir du royaume, le tout sous peine de contraintes, d' amendes énormes, de galères, et de confiscation des biens.

Malgré la surveillance exercée sur differents points de la côte et le danger auquel ils s' exposaient, de nombreux insulaires se réfugièrent à l' ètranger, surtout en Amérique, ou le gouvernement Anglais accordait généreusement des concêssions de terre aux fugitifs. Là, ils fondirent de nouveaux foyers, une nouvelle patrie dans laquelle ils jouissaient d' une entière sureté pour leurs personnes et pour leurs biens.

Ceux que l' âge avancé, la crainte d' un long voyage sur mer ou l' impossibilité de fuir, retenaient sur la sol natal, devinrent la proie de l' abjuration forcée. Les conversions ètaient faites à domicile par une soldatesque sans pitié, un oleronnais, temoin oculaire, en a fait un saisissant tableau: "Ces soldats entrent dans les maisons des réformés l' épée dans une main et le pistolet dans lautre, l' écume à la bouche, et le blasphême sur la langue. . . . . .en disant avec un rugissement de lion plutôt que d' une voix humaine. . . . . il faut mourir ou aller a la messe! Ceux qui voulurent résister endurerent d' atroces supplices: "J' en vois, continue ce temoin, les uns pendus par les pieds: J' en vois d' Autres qu' on brûle jusqu'à leur faire rendre l' âme: J' en vois qu' on assomme et qu' on accable de coups; j' en vois qu' on étrangle jusqu' a ne leur laisser qu' autant de souffle qu' il en faut pour ne pas mourir sur le champ J' en vois à qui on somme des trompettes nuit et jour, pour leur dérober le

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(3) Les noms de quelques fugitifs ont été conservés. Ainsi: les Renaudins, les Guignard, les Meschenet, Pierre, Isaac, Louise et Marie Chasseloup, tous quatre enfants de Louise Chasseloup de St Pierre et d'Ireine Lafaille, les Poureau, etc., ...

repos; J' en vois même qui expirent, quoique ça ne soit pas l' entention de leur bourreaux de terminer si heureusement leur supplices . . . . . " (1) Le cadavre d' une femmé, nommée de Campagne qui avait ainsi succombé sans abjurer fut trainé à la voirie sous les yeux des habitants du Chateau. (2)

Traqué, le ministre Jèan Main, seul pasteur qui restait dans l' ile, avait du abandonner son troupeau. Les biens qu' il laissait évalués à 1000 livres furent mis sous la régie des fugitifs (3)

Cependant, les religionnaires eurent encore un pasteur en pleine persécution. Un insulaire, Etienne Cexier, élevé à la clericature et catholique pendant plus de trente années, fut tellement revolté par les dragonnades qu' il embrassa la foi des Réformés et devint leur ministre. Par l' intermédiaire et avec la complicité d' un de ses amis, il put visiter et encourager les prisonniers protestants enfermés dans la citadelle du Chateau (4) pour fait de religion, jusqu' à ce qu' il y fut lui-même détenu à la suite d' une dénonciation à l' appui de laquelle avaient été envoyés ses sermons et écrits théologiques trouvés au village des Bardières par Delmas, curé de St. André de Dolus (1714).[5]

Les nouveaux convertis qui avaient un emploi public étaient soumis à un controle rigoureux de la part des autorités: Le 24 octobre 1714; en l' audience de la juridiction de la baronnie du Chateau "le procureur fiscal remontre qu' il a reçu un arest de la cour du parlement de Bordeaux, qui enjoint à tous les nouveaux convertis quy sont offisié dans les baliage et senechaussée, dans les jurisdiction royale et seigneurialle, officiers municipaux, médesin, apotiquaire, sirurgien et sage femme de rapporter des certificats de leurs curé qu' il font l' exercice équitable de la religion catholique,

(1) Etienne Texier, Sentance. Archives de la Marine à Rochefort.

(2) Elié Benoit. (L'Edit de Nantes et la révocation, p. 984, tome V.

(3) De Félice, Les Protestants d'autre fois, t. II p. 224.

(4) Le sombre cachot souterrain ou gémirent tous ces héros de la conscience existe encore.

(5) Archives de la Marine à Rochefort.

apostolique et romaine, sinon ils demeuront interdit de leurs functions et les offisiers de lieux tenu d' envoyer à M^r. le procureur général un estat du nom des nouveaux converty qui exquezércé les dites charges et processions, défend aux électeurs de porter au consulat ny des administrations des opitaux que des sujets faisent profession de la religion catholique, apostolique romaine sinon ils demeuront interdit de leurs fonction et les officiers de lieux tenus d'envoyer à M. le Procureur général un estat du nom de nouveaux converty qui exquezérce les dites charges et processions, défend aux électeurs de porter au consulat ny des administrations des opitaux que des sujets faisent profession de la religion catolique, apostolique, et romaine, lequel arest le dit procureur fiscal requiert être leu, et enregistré au greffe pour estre executé selon sa forme et teneur, afin qu' il soit notaire au public....."(1)

C'est qu' en effet bien peu d' abjurations avaient été sincères; sous l' apostasie des lèvres se conservait la fidélité du coeur. Le' Églises étaient désorganisées, sans ministres mais le culte de la Réforme n' en continuait pas moins de subsister. Un document judiciaire de l' époque constate que "non seulement les religionnaires s' attroupent mais cherchent entre eux les moyens qui leur peuvent le mieux convenir pour se maintenir dans l' hérésie et même tâcher de faire mourir leurs confrères dans la religion prétendue réformée et hors du sein de l' Église" (2)

De nombreux "nouveaux convertis" refusèrent sur leur lit de mort d' écouter le prêtre venu pour les disposer à mourir dans la religion catholique et déclarent vouloir mourir dans la réligion protestante, en ajoutant qu' après leur mort on pourrait faire de leur corps ce que l' on voudrait.(3)

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(1) Registre de la jurisdiction de la baronnie du Chateau (Archives à la mairie).

(2) Archives départimentales (Information à l' encontre de la mémoire de Jacques Gaudain.

(3) dem — déclarations de Thomas Hussey, vicaire du Chateau

Ces faits donnèrent lieu à des informations a la suite desquelles la mémoire des relaps ainsi décédés fut supprimée et leurs biens confisqués.

Les persécutions continuèrent ainsi pendant plus d' un demi-siècle au cours duquel de nouvelles désertions se produisirent cependant les oppresseurs finirent par se lasser et laissèrent aux protestants une liberté tacite que consacra l' edit royal de 1787.

Les réformés de St. Pierre demandirent alors la restitution de leur cèmetière, qui leur avait été enlevé à la Revocation par Mr. Dalesmes seigneur du lieu. A la suite d' une assemblée de paroisse du 12 Juillet 1789 convoquèe avec l' autorisation de l' intendant et en consequence d un arrêt du conseil d' etat du Roi, satisfaction leur fut donnée l' année suivante sur l' ordre même de Louis XVI (1)

Enfin la Rèvolution, en proclamant l' égalité politique et sociale rendit aux protestants la liberté de conscience et de culte sans aucune restriction.

Une ère nouvelle commençait.

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(1) Acte d'assemblée de la paroisse de St. Pierre (Archives de l'Eglise rèformée de l'ile d'Oleron) 12 Juillet, 1789. Cet interessant document est signé : Barbier;— L. Coutan;— Georgenfils;— Maubrac;— F. Bronnet;— F. Coutan;— Anceley;— Pourteau;— Barrilland;— Vache;— Seraul;— Moreau;— Roche, Jeune;— Angilvaud;— Baul, Jeune;— Martin;— Le Loup;— Heraud;— Ricaud;— Desmortier;— Bouffard;— André Nadreau;— Desdonet;— Sicardifils;— Meaume;— J. Garnier;— D. Langlais;— Renaudin, syndic;— Garnier syndic;— Sicard;— Ch. Couillaud Jeune;— St. Médard;— Couilland;— Delonbert;— G. Desgraves;— Georgen;— Chasseloup;— Roussèlin;— De la Jaille ainé;— F. Biscon.

EXTRACT FROM A PROPOSED HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE REFORMATION IN THE ISLAND OF OLERON

Olleronaise Protestantism goes back to a period almost as ancient as the french Reformation itself.

From the time of his arrival in Geneva Calvin had sent missionaries to Saintonge. He greatly desired in this country "a little place situated on the border of the ocean ..... inhabited formerly by mariners, that it to say almost savages and without any humanity but nevertheless very vailiant and daring on the sea where they make great voyages almost to the most distant countries (1) ..... "

The island of Oleron received, then, about 1542, the visit of friar Hubert Robin, an ex-monk of the order of St Dominique. This old monk established himself at the "end of the island," (2) in the borough of Saint Denis which "by its remoteness from the public roads" offered him a shelter from the persecutions to which the doctrines which he was spreading exposed him. Clad in his dominican robe in order to dispel the suspicions of the clergy he preached in the Catholic Church and thus gave rise to the religious movement which was destined a little later to win the remainder of the island.

Through contact with this man loved and respected by all, through the reading of the Bible that the Roman Church allowed to rest in a profound forgetfulness, consciences were aroused and hearts expanded to a new religion.

Frightened at the change occuring in the parish since the sojourn of the foreign monk, the ecclesiastical authorities informed the Bishop of Saintes about it. The latter immediately caused Friar Robin to be arrested who a short time after was condemned by the Diocesan Authorities to be "degraded and clad in green garments in order that the people might think him foolish or insane" (3) The unfortunate

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(1) De Béze Hist éclê II pg. 58.

(2) Bernard Pallissy works II, pg. 117.

(3) Bernard Pallissy Works II, pg. 117.

monk appealed to the parliament of Bordeaux; but the court which had by its decrees "forbidden all preachers to preach without the permission of the Bishop," did not grant his petition and sent him back to the latter in order that he might proceed in the execution of his sentence. After that he was shut up in the episcopal prisons, from whence he succeeded in escaping some months later after a dramatic "Odyssey" (August 1546)[1]

Rigorous measures were then offered to the authorities of the island in order to hinder the propagation of the "heresy"—an old priest Philibert Hamlin, come to continue the work begun, was arrested a short time after his arrival.

In spite of the peril to which they exposed themselves, the ministers of the vicinity especially, Charles de la Fontaine, de Marennes, and Michel Mulot of Soubise kept together the islanders in the religion of the Reformation, then the pastor of the peninsula of Arvert, Charles Lopard, came to organize the church of Chateau (1559) where he performed the duties of the ministry until the arrival of the minister Alexander Guiotin whom Geneva had sent. (Sept. 1559)

Courageous and active as he was this latter immediately established the church of St. Pierre but it was not long before he got himself arrested. Struck with his energetic attitude the judge of the barony restored to him his liberty; but compelled him nevertheless to leave the island.

Jean Boiseau, an old monk originally from Chiron, in Poitou, succeeded Guiotin; his preaching attracted to him the greater part of the principal inhabitants of the borough of St Pierre, where he had established his dwelling place (1581). A short time afterwards he married Marie Renaudin widow of a certain M. Compagnon whose son Abraham de Bonnemie obtained the title of deacon.

Boisseau showed to his faithful followers that in order to "strengthen the truth that he preached and drive away

(1) Bulletin de la St. Hist of french Protestantism, 1904, pgs. 146, 147, 148, 149.

the vice that publicly prevailed" it was necessary to come together and appoint persons of integrity and capacity to watch over the flock and report on it in their assembly or consistory, a consistory was then organized in the house called "Paradise" where the old monk used to preach. There were elected: Jean Petit fireman, Martin Tessier, shoe maker, Pierre Tessier, carpenter, Pierre Tessier flour dealer, Christophe Charleron coat-cutter, Antoine Fouchart, flour dealer, and Pierre Guérineau butcher, who took the name of elders (2)

Consistories were likewise established in the boroughs of Chateau and St Denis where the ministers Bouquin and Brulé arrived shortly afterwards

The number of the reformers increased then considerably, and one could have said of the island of Oleron what the deputy-intendant wrote of the islands of Marennes et d' Arvert....." "the Catholic religion is scarcely known there, the so called reformed religion is so much in vogue, and the most powerful in authority in those places being of the said religion" (1) .....

The public exercise of the reformed religion was definitely forbidden in the year 1628; the protestants had besides to suffer from rigorous rules that were added from time to time to that first mesure.

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(2) Le Butou de Bonnemie. Memories, pg. 5.

(1) The stone upon which this inscription is engraved measures O^m. 93 in width by O^m. 43 in height. Its letters of the text measure 2 centimetres. Those of the signature and the ciphers of the date, one of which is mutilated, 4 centimetres. This stone had been entirely covered with a hard mortar, removed about 20 years ago by the present proprietor of this mill called the mill of the Vesrons. The text which is that of the first two Strophes of Psalm III after the version of Clement Marot has been placed on the stone without regard to the order of verses.

(2) Jeanne Vesron who belonged to one of the principal Huguenot families of the island was Jeanne de François Chaumian sieur de Lisbau.

(1) Register of new Catholics of Pons quoted by Létilier pg --

This period of oppression is marked by an inscription engraved above the door of an old mill near the town of Chateau.

(See letter of M. Meschinet de Richemond.)

The firmness of the reformers only increased in the face of persecution, not withstanding this resistance the bishop of Saintes sent several Jesuits with the design of converting the "hereties," the registers of the Catholic Church of Chateau (3) recount the presence in that parish in 1698 of their Reverences Jean Carrière and Rousseau delegated for that purpose. But the abjurations that resulted from that mission, mentioned in the month of August are only eight in number; those of 1. Martha Bidale widow of Jean Pineau 2 Louis Barbeau, 3 François Astier 4 Jean Couloun 23 years old 5 Jean Criie native of Motte in Dauphiny 7 Jacques Aubier 17 years old son of the deceased Michel Aubier and Marie Blanchet 7. Jacques Vincendeau 8. Jean Valère 20 years old, soldier in the Citadel.

A few years later (1680-1684) two young girls whom the attempts at conversion and threats had not been able to bend, Marie Leconte of Dolus and Marie Fournier of Chéray were carried away from their parents and shut up in the convent of the new Catholics at Pons.

At this period, that is to say on the eve of the Revocation, there were more than 600 reformed families in the island. The most conspicuous were at Chateau the Dovignans of Campagne and Sainte-Foy, the Vesrons, the Chaumans, the Meschinets, the de Bagarigue, the Héraux of la Boutinière, the Fresneaus of la Beaucoursière, the Fonteneaus of la Fonfaron, the Moisels, the Goirons, the Seguins, the Montels;—At Dolus the Masson d' Androgue, du Chesne du Rivau, de la Cailletière, des Plaines, the Chasseloups de la Nour, the Lecomtes, the Joyeux, the Petits;—At St Pierre

(3) Archives of the mayorality of Charteau (Registers of baptisms 1669-1687.

the Renaudins (2) the Chasseloups the Bouffards de la Bernardière, the Cagnas, the Guignards, the Fresneaus, Several members of these large families were scattered in the other parishes of the island.

The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes brought about a profound change among the population. It is known that the Revocation made abjuration obligtatory, forbid protestants to bring up their children in the reformed religion and to go out of the Kingdom all under the penalty of restraints, enormous fines, the galleys and confiscation of property.

In spite of the supervision exercised over different points of the coast, and the danger to which they exposed themselves numerous islanders fled abroad, especially to America where the English government generously granted concessions of land to the fugitives.(3) There they established new homes in a new country in which they might enjoy complete safety for their persons and for their property.

Those of advanced age were retained on their native soil by the fear of a long voyage on the sea, or the impossibility of flight and became the prey of enforced abjuration. The conversions were made at home by a soldiery without pity; and Oleronaise eye-witness has presented a striking picture of them: "These soldiers enter the houses of the reformers, sword in one hand and pistol in the other, foam in the mouth and blasphemy on the tongue, while saying with a lion's roar rather than with a human voice..... you must die or go to mass! Those who wanted to resist

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(2) The house of Samuel Renaudin one of them fiscal Attorney and notary at St. Pierre serves at present as a protestant parsonage and belongs to the Academician Pierre Loti. Judith Renaudin daughter of this Samuel has furnished to M. Loti the subject for a dramatic composition, represented for the first time at Paris, Nov. 2nd, 1898. (Libr Calman Levy Paris.

(3) The names of some fugitives have been preserved, thus the Renaudins, Guignards, Meschenets, Pierre Isaac Louise and Marie Chasseloup all four children of Louise Chasseloup of St. Pierre and Ireine Lafaille. The Pourcau, etc.,.....

suffered atrocious punishments. "I have seen some of them" continues this witness "hung up by the feet. I have seen others that they burn until they expire, I have seen some that they knock down and overwhelm with blows, I have seen some that they strangle until only breath enough is left to keep them from dying on the spot, I have seen some for whom they blow trumpets night and day to rob them of rest, I have seen some even who expire though it may not be the intention of their executioners to terminate their sufferings so fortunately."

The dead body of a woman named de Campagne who had thus succumbed without abjuring was dragged in the common sewer under the eyes of the inhabitants of Chateau ([5])

Hunted down, the minister Jean Main the only pastor who had remained in the island had been obliged to abandon his flock. The property that he left valued at 1000 pounds was put under the excise of fugitives.([3])

Nevertheless the Reformers had yet a pastor, though under complete persecution. An islander Étienne Tessier([1]) educated for the priesthood, a Catholic during more than thirty years was so shocked at the dragonades that he embraced the faith of the Reformers and became their minister. Through the medium and with the complicity of one of his friends he could visit and encourage the protestant prisoners shut up in the Citadel of Chateau on account of religion, until he himself was confined in consequence of a denunciation, in support of which his sermons and theological writings found in the village of Bardières had been sent by Delmas parish priest of St André de Dolus (1714)[5]

The new converts who had secured public employment were

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(5) Archives de la Marine à Rochefort.

(3) De Félice. The Protestants of former times. t' II pg. 224.

(1) Etienne Tessier. Sentence Archives de la Marmie à Rochefort.

(5) The gloomy subterranean dungeon where all these heroes for conscience sake groaned, exists still.

(2) Elliè Benoit (L. Edit de Nantes et sa Revocation pg. 984 Tome V.

subjected to a rigorous control on the part of the authorities. On the 24th of October 1714 in the court of the jurisdiction of the barony of Chateau the Procureur Fiscal represents that he has received a decree of court from the parliament of Bordeaux which enjoins all the new converts who officiate in the bailiwicks and seneschals court, in the royal and seignorial jurisdictions; municipal officers, physician, apothecary surgeon and mid-wife to show certificates from their priest that they practice uprightly the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, if not they will remain suspended from their offices, and the officers of the places held to send to the attorney general a list of the names of the new converts who exercise the said duties and professions; forbids to electors to convey to the consulate or boards of management of hospitals that the subjects make profession of the catholic, apostolic and roman religion . . . . . which decree the said fiscal attorney shall require to be read and recorded at the clerk's office in order to be executed according to its form and tenor, so that it be officially known to the public . . . . . ."(1)

The fact is that very few of the abjurations had been sincere; beneath the apostacy of the lips was preserved the fidelity of the heart. The churches were disorganized, without ministers, but the reformed religion did not the less continue to subsist. A judicial document of the period states that "not only do the reformers collect together but seek among themselves the means that could best suit them to maintain themselves in the heresy, and even endeavor to cause their confreres to perish in the so called religion, reformed and outside the bosom of the Church"(2)

Numerous "new converts" refused on their death-bed to listen to the priest, come to prepare them for death in the Catholic religion and declared that they wished to die in the

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(1) Register of the jurisdiction of the barony of Chateau Archives at the Mayor's office.

(2) Departmental Archives (Information counter to the memoirs of Jaques Gaurdain).

protestant religion adding that after their death they could do what they wished with their bodies. ([3])

These facts gave rise to inquiries in consequence of which the remembrance of the backsliders thus deceased was suppressed and their property confiscated.

The persecutions continued thus during more than a half century in the course of which new desertions appeared, however the oppressors ended by growing weary and allowed the protestants a tacit liberty, which the royal edict of 1787 confirmed.

The reformers of St Pierre demanded then the restitution of their cemetery which had been taken away from them at the Revocation by M. Dalesmes, lord of the place. As the result of an assembly of the parish on the 12th July 1789 convoked with the authorization of the Intendant and in consequence of a decree of the King's Council of State, satisfaction was given them the following year by the order itself of Louis XVI ([1])

Finally the Revolution by proclaiming political and social equality restored to the protestants liberty of conscience and of worship without any restriction.

A new era began.

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(3) dem—Declarations of Thomas Hussey Vicar of Chateau.

(1) Act of the assembly of the parish of St Pierre, 12th July, 1789, (archives of the reformed Church of the Island of Oleron. This interesting document is signed: Barbier L. Georgen (fils).—Maubrac, F. Bronnet, F. Coutan, Anceley, Pourteau, Barrillaud, Vache, Seraul, Moreau, Roche, Jeune, Heraud, Ricaud, Desmortier, Bouffard, André Madreau, Desdonet, Sicard, fils, Meaume, J. Garnier, D. Langlais, Renaudin, Syndic, Garnier, Syndic, Sicard, C. H. Conilland, Jeune, St. Médard, Conilland, Delonbert, G. Desgraves, Georgen, Chasseloup, Rousselin, De la Jaille aîné, F. Biscon.

LIST OF MEMBERS

APRIL 17, 1902.

The names in **italics** at the end of each entry are those of the original Huguenot families from which the member derives descent.

* This mark indicates a Charter Member. Names in small capitals are Honorary Members. Names in large capitals are Huguenots of the pure blood after two and a quarter centuries.

r. Resigned.
d. Dead.
l. m. Life member.

April 2, 1885..Alleman,* Frances H., *d* .....*Legaré*
April 13, 1885..Allston,* Rev. Benjamin, *d* .....*Gibert*
April 2, 1901..Allston, Chas. P., Georgetown, S. C. .....*Gibert*
May 28, 1897..Alston, Miss Rebecca H., Charleston, S. C.....*Motte, La-Brosse.*
April 17, 1902..Aymar, Mrs. Jane V. H., Jersey City, N. J.....*Simons, Le Serurier, Gignilliat, Du Pré, Leger, Du Bliss.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot,* Daniel Huger, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot Huger, DeSaussure, Motte, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1886..Bacot, John Vacher, Jersey City, N. J.....*Bacot, Vacher, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot,* Julius Motte, *d* .....*Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Peronneau, Motte.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot,* Maria Fraser, *d* .....*Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1886..Bacot, Robert Cochran, *d* .....*Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot,* Robert Dewar, Charleston, S. C. *d* .....*Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot,* Thomas Wright, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Menessier, Peronneau, Motte, Daleu.*

April 13, 1899..Bacot, Mrs. Thos. Wright, Charleston, S. C.....*De Bernière.*

Mar. 31, 1890..Barker, Theodore G., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes, Gendron, Serré, Gaillard.*

April 14, 1890..Bayard, Hon. Thos. F., *d* .....*Bayard*

April 17, 1902..Beckman, Julia Reese, Charleston S. C.....*Gras*

April 13, 1885..Beckman,* Serena B., Charleston, S. C.....*Gras*

April 17, 1902..Bennett, Mrs. John M., San Antonio, Texas..*Bonneau, DuBliss, deLonguemare, Roi.*

Mar. 8, 1895..Blackshear, Mrs., Macon Ga.....*Gignilliat*

April 14, 1890..Blackman, Mrs. E. L., Greenville, S. C.....*Robert*

Oct. 22, 1898..Bondurant, Dr. E. D., Mobile, Ala.....*DuBose*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, F. N., Charleston, S. C.....*Bonneau*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, W. E., Charleston, S. C.....*Bonneau*

April 14, 1890..Bostick, A. McQ., Bamberg, S. C., *d* .....*Robert*

April 17, 1902..Bonnetheau, Harold DuPré, New York.....*Du Pré, Bonnetheau.*

July 14, 1896..Bonnetheau, Henry D., *d* .....*Bonnetheau*

June 25, 1894..Bowly, Mrs. J. V. G., Jersey City, N. J.....*DuPré, Le Serurier, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss.*

April 2, 1885..Box,* Rosa, *r*, Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard*

April 13, 1885..Boykin,* Sarah J., Camden, S. C., *d* .....*DeSaussure*

Nov. 4, 1899..Bracey, Jean Charlemagne, editor Huguenot Quarterly, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. .....*Bracey*

April 17, 1902..Broun, Fontaine, Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot, Fontaine.*

April 14, 1886..Broun, Mrs. Mary M., Charleston ,W. Va.....*Boursequot, Fontaine.*

April 14, 1886..Broun, Thomas L., Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot, Broun.*

June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. A., Florence, S. C.....*Bacot*

June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. M., Florence, S. C.....*Bacot*

April 14, 1890..Buist, Dr. J. Somers, Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*

Mar. 21, 1893..Bulloch, Dr. Joseph G., Cherokee, N. C.....*Mauré, De Veaux.*

April 2, 1885..Burdell,* Alice M., Charleston, S. C.....*Marion*

April 13, 1901..Burdell,* Edwin T., Savannah, Ga....*Marion, Ravenel, Mazyck.*

April 2, 1885..Burdell,* F. M., *d* .....*Marion*

April 14, 1885..Burdell,* Robert F., *d* .....*Marion*

April 2, 1885..Burdell,* Thad. S., *d* .....*Marion*

April 2, 1901..Burton, Robert W., Auburn, Ala.....*Robert*

April 13, 1885..Caldwell,* Wm. Robinson, *d* .....*Thomas*

April 13, 1885..Campbell,* Miss Celia, *d* ....*Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, Simons, Dupré.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell,* Mary Bennett, Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, Simons, DuPré.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell,* Mary Butler, *d* .....*Sigourney, Pairan*
April 13, 1885..Carrere,* Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoun, *d* .....*Ségur*
April 2, 1899..Chase, John A., Florence, S. C.....*Bacot*
April 10, 1890..Chisolm, Dr. J. Bachman, Charleston, S. C...*Gendron, Prioleau.*
April 11, 1890..Chisolm, Henry Louise, *d* .....*Gendron, Prioleau*
April 21, 1900..Clark, Mrs. J. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga...*Brouyé, Jaudon, LeGrand, Robert.*
April 13, 1888..Clement, J. W. Legaré, Young's Island, S. C....*Legaré*
May —, 1901..Colcock, Dan. DeS., Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, DeSaussure.*
April 13, 1901..Connerat, William H., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Robert*
April 13, 1885..Coste,* A. L., *d* .....*Coste*
April 13, 1885..Coste,* R. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Coste*
Oct. 29, 1899..Coutant, Dr. Richard B., Tarrytown, N. Y.....*Coutant*
April 17, 1902..Cummings, Mrs. Rosa W., Charleston, S. C..... *Bonnuetheau, Legaré.*
April 13, 1885..Cuttino,* David B., Rock Hill, S. C.....*Cothoneau*
April 2, 1885..Davant,* J. C., Barnwell, S. C.....*Davant*
Mar. 21, 1890..Dawson, N. H. R., *d* .....*Huger*
April 7, 1890..DeRosset, A. T., *r* .....*DeRosset*
April 7, 1890..DeRosset, Wm., *r* .....*DeRosset*
April 18, 1885..DeSaussure, Fannie E., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Henry A., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Dr. Henry W., *d* .....*DeSaussure*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Dr. Henry W., Jr., *d* .....*DeSaussure*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Isabel A., Charleston, S. C..... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 14, 1890..DeSaussure,* James P., *d* ....*DeSaussure, Peronneau*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* John B.....*DeSaussure, Gourdin*
April 13, 1885..DeSaussure,* Louis D., *d* .....*DeSaussure*
April 13, 1885..DeSaussure,* Louis D, Jr., New York, N. Y..... *DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885—DeSaussure,* Mrs. Martha G., Charleston, S. C..... *Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Martha G., Charleston, S. C.....*Gourdin*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Martha G., *d* .....*DeSaussure, Gourdin*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Mary C., *d* .....*Peronneau*

April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mrs. Sarah E., Charleston, S. C..... *DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Sarah E., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* P. G., *d* .....*Gourdin, DeSaussure*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Wilmot G., *d* .....*DeSaussure*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure,* Wilmot G., Jr., *r* ..*DeSaussure, Gourdin*

July 12, 1897..DeRichemond, Louis Meschinet, Archiviste de La Rochelle, France.

July 12, 1897..DeVeaux, Henri, Bordeaux, France.....*DeVeaux*

Feb. 2, 1887..Dibble, Samuel, Orangeburg, S. C.....*Gabeau*

May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Mary P., Monteagle, Tenn....*DuBose, Peronneau.*

April 22, 1897..DuBose, Robert M., Sewanee, Tenn..*Dubose, Porcher*

May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Susan P., Monteagle, Tenn.....*DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher.*

May 4, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. Haskell, Monteagle, Tenn..... *DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher.*

April 22, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. P., D.D., Sewanee, Tenn...*DuBose, Porcher.*

April 13, 1885..Duc,* Miss Mary P., Charleston, S. C.....*Auber*

Nov. 15, 1897..Dunbar, Mrs. J. R., Ellenton, S. C.....*Hét, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*

April 13, 1894..Dunkin, W. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger*

April 13, 1902..DuPré, Belin Clark, Columbia, S. C.....*Belin, DuPré*

May 24, 1868..DuPré, Prof. J. F. C., *d* .....*DuPré*

June 6, 1899..Ellis, Frampton E., Atlanta, Ga.....*Hét, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*

Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Mrs. Phoebe P., Atlanta, Ga.....*Gendron Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*

Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Prioleau, Atlanta, Ga.. .....*Prioleau*

April 13, 1894..Faulkner, Mrs. M. G., New York, N. Y.....*Gaillard*

Mar. 29, 1889..Fishburne, Mrs. Helen M., Summerville, S. C..... *Marion, Mazyck.*

April 13, 1894..Fitz Simons, W. Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r* ..... *Gaillard.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Fludd, Mrs. Eliza K., *d* .....*Legaré*

Aug. 15, 1889..Foster, Henry P., Summerville, S. C...*Poyas, Gendron*

May 30, 1890..Frost, E. Horry, *d* .....*LeJau, Huguenin*

April 13, 1899..Frost, Frank Ravenel, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel LeJau, Huguenin, de St. Julien*

Aug. 7, 1899..Frost, Mrs. W. Branford, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger*

May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Capt. D. DuBose, Duluth, Minn.....*Jolain, LeClair, Gaillard, DuBose, Gendron, Baluet, Boyd.*

April 21, 1900..Gaillard, Miss E. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard*
May 30 1890..Gaillard, Henry T., St. Augustine, Fla.....*Gaillard*
July 12, 1897..Gaillard, John, Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard*
April 2, 1885..Gaillard,* P. C., *d* .....*Gaillard*
April 13, 1891..Gaillard, Miss Rebecca T., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *Gaillard.*
Dec. 1, 1887..Gaillard, S. Gourdin, New Cumberland, W. Va..... *Gaillard, Mazyck, De Richebourg, Gourdin, Porcher, Gendron.*
July 14, 1897..Gaillard, Samuel P., Mobile, Ala.....*DeRichebourg, Porcher, Gendron, Mazyck, Gaillard.*
April 13, 1901..Gaillard, Wm. D., New York, N. Y.....*Gaillard*
April 2, 1885..Gaillard,* Wm. H. D., *d* .....*Gaillard*
July 16, 1897..Gaillard, Wm. M., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard*
April 2, 1885..Gibert,* J. A., Abbeville, S. C.....*Gibert*
April 11, 1898..Gourdin, Mrs. A. B., Charleston, S. C.....*LeGrand Jaudon, Brouyé, Robert.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin,* John K., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Gourdin*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin,* R. N., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Gourdin*
April 9, 1890..Grimke, Dr. T. S., Charleston S. C., *d* ....*Faucheraud*
April 2, 1885..Guerard,* Dr. A. R., Flat Rock, N. C.....*Guerard*
July 24, 1890..Guerard, E. P., Charleston, S. C...*LeSerurier, Mazyck, Godin, Guerard.*
April 13, 1901..Guerard, Mrs. E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Beuezet, de la Thejauelle.*
April 13, 1885..Guerard,* Wm. Bull, *d* .....*Guerard*
April 2, 1901..Guerard, Wm. Elliott, Savannah, Ga., *d* ....*Mazyck, Guerard, Le Serurier, Godin.*
May 13, 1899..Guignard, John G., Columbia, S. C.....*Guignard, De Lesleine*
Jan. 30, 1899..Guignard, Lieut. Wm. S., West Point, N. Y..... *Guignard, DeLesleine.*
May 30, 1890..Guilleteau, Peter L.....*Guilleteau*
July 12, 1897..Haig, M. de Lisle, Charleston, S. C.....*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazyck, Buretel, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1902..Haig, Mary M., Charleston, S. C.....*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazyck, Buretel, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Hall, Harriet O., *d* .....*Huger*
May 1, 1897..Hamilton, J. S., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard*
May 30, 1890..Harleston, John, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger*
April 13, 1902..Hayne, P. Trapier, Greenville, S. C.....*DuGué, Trapier.*

April 14, 1890..Hill, Mrs. Jane L., Charleston, S. C.....*Gibert*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, George S., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, James G., Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Peronneau*
April 13, 1885..Holmes,* Rebecca T., *d* .....*Peronneau*
April 12, 1890..Horlbeck, Dr. H. B., *d* .....*Porcher*
June 11, 1896..Huger, Benjamin, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger*
April 2, 1885..Huger,* C. K., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Huger*
Mar. 8, 1890..Huger, Francis K., Knoxville, Tenn., *d* .....*Huger*
April 13, 1898..Huger, Miss Mary Esther, New Orleans, La...*Cordes, DePeuch, Huger.*
Sept 5, 1898..Huger, Mrs. Sabina H., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Cordes.*
April 14, 1890..Huger, Wm. E., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger*
April 13, 1885..Huger,* Dr. Wm. H., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Huger*
April 12, 1899..Huguenin, David, Charleston, S. C.....*Huguenin*
Feb. 2, 1888..Huguenin, Thomas A., *d* .....*Huguenin*
Sept. 5, 1898..Jennings, Mrs. William, Atlanta, Ga.....*Huger*
April 21, 1900..Jervey, Miss Amaryllis, Charleston, S. C....*Mazyck, Le Serurier, Le Noble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1893..Jervey, Miss E. D., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Le Serurier, Le Noble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postel.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, Eugene P., Charleston, S. C.....*Postell*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, James L., d ....*Mazyck, Ravenel, de St. Julien*
April 13, 1885..Jervey,* René R., *d* ....*Mazyck, Ravenel, de St. Julien*
April 13, 1885..Jervey,* Wm. St. Julien, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Le Serurier, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Le Noble, Postell.*
Jan. 17, 1890..Johnson, Rev. John, D.D., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Bonneau.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Johnson, William, *d* .....*Bonneau*
April 13, 1902..Johnstone, Mrs. Fanny L., Mobile, Ala.....*Lescene*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Ella H., Charleston, S. C.....*Ségur*
Oct. 30. 1885..Jones, Miss Lottie M., Charleston, S. C.....*Ségur*
April 13, 1902..Jordan, Mrs. Mary J. D., Chattanooga, Tenn., *r* .....*Motte, Huger.*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw,* Rev. John, *r* .....*DuBose*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw,* Mrs. Susan D., *r* ....*DeSaussure, Goardin*
June 8, 1899..King, Edward Postell, Atlanta, Ga.....*Gignilliat, LeSerurier,. Porcher,. Postell, Du Pré, Pelot.*
April 5, 1890..Langley, P. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau*
Sept. 23, 1898..Langley, P. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau*
April 7, 1890..Langley, Samuel, *d* .....*Prioleau*

Feb. 15, 1897..Latta, Mrs. Hattie N., Charlotte, N. C., *r* ...*Legardère*
April 13, 1885..Laurens,* Henry R., Charleston, S. C.....*Laurens*
April 13, 1902..Laurens, Mrs. H. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, Mazyck, Le Noble, St. Julien, Chastaigner, Du Pré, Le Serurier, Buretel, DeLisle.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawrence, Mrs. Hannah A., *d* .....*de St. Julien*
April 14, 1890..Lawton, General Alex. R., *d* .....*Robert*
Mar. 15, 1898..Lawton, Alex. R., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Robert*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawton, Cecelia, Charleston, S. C...*LeGrand, Brouyé, Jaudon, Robert.*
April 11, 1898..Lawton, St. J. Allison, Charleston, S. C.....*Robert*
April 13, 1885..Legaré,* Dr. Thomas, *d* .....*Legaré*
Feb. 21, 1900..Lewis, Mrs. Rosa L. D., Seattle, Wash.....*Robert*
April 13, 1902..Lining, Mrs. Ida M., Charleston, S. C.....*L'Escott*
Jan. 24, 1900..Lockwood, Mrs. J. Palmer, Charleston, S. C..... *Vergereau, Boudinot, Postell.*
April 17, 1890..Lucas, J. J., Society Hill, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré*
April 13, 1902..Lucas, Thos. S., Savannah, Ga.....*DuPré, Simons*
April 13, 1902..Lucas, W. E., Laurens, S. C., *d* .....*DuPré, Simons*
April 13, 1893..Manigault, Arthur M., Charleston, S. C.....*Manigault*
Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Edward, *r* .....*Manigault*
Oct. 29, 1885..Manigault, Eliza S., *r* .....*Manigault*
Dec. 29, 1889..Manigault, Dr. Gabriel E., *d* .....*Manigault*
July 27 1898..Manigault, Henry M., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..*Manigault*
July 4, 1897..Manigault, Joseph, Savannah, Ga.....*Manigault*
Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Louis, *d* .....*Manigault*
Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Mary M., *r* .....*Manigault*
Nov. 2, 1895..Marion, E. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Marion*
April 21, 1900..Matthews, Mrs. E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau*
June 1, 1899..Maury, M. F., Richmond, Va., *d* .....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*
June 1, 1899..Maury, Col. Richard L., Richmond, Va., *d* ....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*
April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Ethel, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Vallée, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Chastaigner, Gaillard*
Oct. 30, 1885..Mazÿck, Alexander H., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Arthur, Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1894..Mazÿck, Miss Catherine B., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Edmund, *d* ....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien*

April 23, 1892..Mazÿck, Mrs. Epps Parker, (Arthur), Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeSerurier*

April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Isaac, Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Marion, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 7, 1890..Mazÿck, Philip P., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Stephen, *d* ....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Noble, Le Serurier, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Wm. Gaillard, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

Jan. 11, 1890..Mazÿck, Wm. St. Julien, *d* ....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

June 22, 1897..Macbeth, Malcolm, St. Louis, Mo.....*de Chastaigner, Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes.*

April 2, 1901..McComb, Mrs. Anna L., New Castle, Pa., *d* .....*Le Serurier, Mazÿck, Godin, Guerard.*

April 7, 1885..McCrady, Edward, Charleston, S. C., *d* *De Bernière*

April 2, 1885..McCrady,* Louis deB., Charleston, S. C....*De Bernière*

Jan. 13, 1890..Memminger, R. W., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Porcher, De St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

Feb. 20, 1895..Memminger, Mrs. Susan M., Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Porcher, De St. Julien, LeSerurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Meynardie,* Rev. E. J., *d* .....*Meynardie*

Nov. 2, 1895..Miles, Mrs. Mary P., *d* .....*Peronneau*

April 13, 1902..Miles, Sarah A., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 14, 1890..Miller, W. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré, Cothonneau*

April 13, 1902..Miles, Sarah A., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSerurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Milnor,* Mrs. E. M., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré, Cothonneau.*

April 13, 1902..Mitchell, Mrs. Pearl Maury, Bessemer, Ala.....*Maury, Fontaine.*

April 13, 1885..Morris,* C. Ellis, *r* .....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Noble*

Sept. 22, 1897..Motte, Rev, John W., Eutawville, S. C.....*Motte*

Nov. 16, 1897..Motte, John W., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Motte*

Oct. 17, 1899..Murphy, Mrs. J. R., New York, N. Y.....*Robert*

Feb. 16, 1900..Myers, Frank K., Charleston, S. C.....*DeRossett*

April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Anna C., Charleston, S. C.....*Neufville*

April 2, 1885..Neufville,* B. K., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Neufville*

April 2, 1885..Neufville,* H. S., *d* .....*Neufville*

April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Julia Y., *d* .....*Neufville*

April 13, 1902..Noble, Mary, Galveston, Texas.....*Bonneau, Roi, DuBliss, de Longuemare.*

April 13, 1891..O'Hear, James, Wando, S. C.....*Legaré*

Mar. 21, 1900..Oswald, George Douglas, James Island, S. C...*Robert*

April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Agnes M.....*Gaillard*

April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Mrs. Alice A., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard*

April 5, 1890..Palmer, Dr. Joseph, Trial, S. C., *d* .....*Gendron*

April 13, 1891..Parker, Edward L., *d* .....*Peronneau*

April 13, 1901..Parker, Dr. F. LeJau, Charleston, S. C.....*LeJau, Huguenin.*

April 13, 1902..Parry, Alva B., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*

April 2, 1885..Parry,* Mrs. Agnes, S., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*

April 2, 1885..Parry,* L. Toomer, *d* .....*Legaré*

April 21, 1900..Parry, Miss Susan H., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*

April 27, 1899..Peronneau, Miss Susan H., Monteagle, Tenn.....*Peronneau.*

Sept. 26, 1899..Pinckney, Robt. Q., *d* .....*Gaillard*

April 14, 1890..Porcher, Miss Anna S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron.*

April 19, 1896..Porcher, Miss Clelia S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron.*

April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Prof. F. A., *d* ....*Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron*

April 3, 1890..Porcher, Dr. Francis Peyre, *d* .....*Porcher, Peyre*

April 23, 1897..PORCHER, ISAAC de C., Ophir, S. C.....*Porcher, deCherigny, Ravenel, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1902..Porcher, J. F., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Cherigny*

May 5, 1897..Porcher, Philip E., Mount Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher, DuBose, Cordes, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1901..Porcher, Miss Virginia Leigh, Charleston, S. C.....*de Cherigny, Porcher, Peyre, Mazyck, LeNoble, Le Serurier.*

April 21, 1900..Porcher, Mrs. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Gaillard.*

April 13, 1901..Porcher, Dr. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazyck, LeNoble, de Cherigny, Le Serurier.*

April 2, 1885..PORCHER,* WM. MAZYCK, *d* ..*Porcher, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Wilmot D., Charleston, S. C.....*DuPré Cherigny, Gignilliat, Pelot, Porcher.*

June 2, 1897..Pringle, Mrs. Mary Ford, Charleston, S. C.....*Godin, Mazyck.*

April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Ann G., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*

April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Charlotte G., Charleston, S. C.....*Guerard*

April 9, 1890..Prioleau, Charles E., *d* .....*Prioleau, Gendron*

April 13, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr. Jacob Ford, *d* .....*Prioleau, Gendron*

Nov 2, 1897..Prioleau, Julian, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

Nov. 25, 1897..Prioleau, Morris, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

May 30, 1890..Prioleau, Philip, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Samuel, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr W. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*

April 21, 1890..Randolph, Harrison, Charleston, S. C.....*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*

April 21, 1900..Randolph, Mrs. V. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*

Mar. 30, 1890..Ravenel, Alfred Ford, *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss C. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau.*
Mazyck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier*

April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Dr. Edmond, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss Elizabeth, McP., Charleston, S. C., *d* .. *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Miss Elizabeth Prioleau, Charleston, S. C... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Miss Elinor P., Charleston, S. C.,..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Elias Prioleau, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Miss Emma, Charleston, S. C., *r* ..*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Frank G., Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Mrs. Harriet Parker, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeSerurier*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Mrs. Harriott Horry, *r* .....*Horry, Motte*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Harriott Rutledge, Charleston, S. C., *r* .... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Henry E., Spartanburg, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Henry W., *d* ....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 3, 1890..Ravenel, H. S., *r* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 17, 1890..Ravenel, Heyward, Savannah, Ga., *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, J. R. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau,. Mazÿck,. LeSerurier*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* John, *r* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Louis, Chicago, Ill.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Mary Coffin, *d* ..*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Mar. 31, 1890..Ravenel, Dr. Mazÿck Porcher, Philadelphia, Pa..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Porcher, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 23, 1892..Ravenel, René, *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, DeVeaux, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Robert Thurston, Baltimore, Md..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Rosa Pringle, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, S. Prioleau, Philadelphia, Pa., *d* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* S. Prioleau, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

May 30, 1890..Ravenel, Stephen DeVeaux, Cordele, Ga. *Ravenel, Mazyck, Le Noble, de Veaux, de St. Julien.*

April 3, 1890..RAVENEL, THOMAS PORCHER, *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazyck, Porcher, Le Noble, de St. Julien.*

April 8, 1890..Ravenel, Thos. Porcher, Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Ravenel, Mazyck, Porcher, Le Noble, de St. Julien.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Wm., *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 1, 1890..Ravenel, Wm. Bee, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel,* Dr. Wm. Chardon, Atlanta, Ga., *d* ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 12, 1890..Reeves, John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Bonnetheau*

April 13, 1902..Reeves, Mrs. John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré.*

April 13, 1885..Reid,* Mary Burden, Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*Legaré*

Jan 29, 1892..Richardson, John M., *d* .....*Guignard, De Lesleine*

April 17, 1897..Richardson, Thos. B., Sumter, S. C.....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*

April 14, 1890..Robert Pierre, Robertville, S. C.....*Robert*

Oct. 9, 1890..Robert, Rev. Wm. H., Centerfield, Miss.....*Robert*

April 13, 1902..Robertson, Henry G., Franklin, N. C....*Marion, Baluet*

April 2, 1888..Rodgers,* S. H., Beaufort, S. C.....*Legaré*

Nov. 25, 1897..Rogers, Miss Louisa, Macon, Ga.....*Gignillait*

April 8, 1890..Rose, W. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Mazyck, Godin, Guerard.*

April 14, 1890..Rutledge, Gen. Benj. Huger, *d* .....*Huger*

April 14, 1890..Rutledge, B. H. Jr., *r* .....*Huger*

April 13, 1901..Shackelford, Mrs. Anne R., Charleston, S. C..... *Thomas.*

May 30, 1890..Simons, Arthur St. J., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons*

April 13, 1885..Simons,* Dr. Manning, Charleston, S. C., *r* ...*Simons*
July 18, 1898..Simons, P. Noble, New York, N. Y.....*Mazyck Simons.*
April 5, 1890..Simons, Dr. T. Grange, Charleston, S. C.....*Simons*
July 12, 1897..Sinkler, Mrs. Annie W., Eutawville, S. C.....*Porcher*
April 13, 1902..Sinkler, Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger*
April 13, 1901..Sinkler, Thomas S., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger*
April 13, 1885..Smith,* D. E. Huger, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger*
April 17, 1896..Smith, Robt. T., Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger*
April 23, 1891..Smith, S. Porcher, Mount Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher*
April 13, 1901..Smythe, Cheves McCord, Charleston, S. C..... *Turquand.*
June 14, 1895..Smythe, Mrs. Louisa McC., Charleston, S. C..... *Turquand.*
Sept. 15, 1888..Snowden, Yates, Charleston, S. C.....*Le Queux*
Mar. 8, 1885..Spratley, Mrs. M. G., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard*
Mar. 31, 1891..Stevens, Rev. P. F., Orangeburg, S. C.....*Fayssoux*
April 13, 1902..Stiles, Rev. Charles A., Eastover, S. C.....*Legaré*
April 14, 1890..Stillman, Miss Anna R., Charleston, S. C. Author on Huguenot Subject.
April 13, 1885..Stoney,* Mrs. Harriet Porcher, *d* ..*Gaillard, Porcher*
July 15, 1887..Stoney, Samuel D., *d* .....*Gaillard*
April 13, 1885..Stoney,* Samuel G., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard, Porcher.*
April 13, 1902..Stoney, Mrs. S. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand*
Aug. 6, 1894..Stoney, Thomas P., St. Louis, Mo....*Gaillard, Porcher*
Oct. 30, 1885..Stoney, Wm. E., *d* .....*Gaillard*
Aug. 22, 1898..Taylor, Miss A. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Manigault*
April 7, 1900..Terry, Mrs. E. G., Heflin, Ala.....*Gibert*
April 14, 1890..Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia, S. C.....*Couturier, Guignard, DeLesseline, Peyre.*
April 13, 1885..Thomas,* S., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas*
April 2, 1885..Thomas,* Dr. F. Gaillard, New York, N. Y., *d* ..... *Gaillard.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Toomer, Miss M. E., *r* .....*Sarazin*
April 13, 1888..Trapier, Rev. R. S., *d* .....*Trapier*
Mar. 19, 1890..Trapier, T. D., *r* .....*Trapier*
Oct. 9, 1890..Trezevant, J. T., Dallas, Texas.....*Trezevant*
April 21, 1900..Vander Horst, Mrs. A. A., Charleston, S. C..... *Gibert.*
April 13, 1885..Vedder,* Rev. Chas. S., Charleston, S. C., pastor French Protestant Huguenot Congregation.
April 13, 1885..Verner,* J. S., Columbia, S. C.....*Verner*
April 2, 1885..Walker,* Mrs. E. C., Atlanta, Ga.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Westervelt,* Mrs. Emily P., Greenville, S. C..... *Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Westervelt,* J. Irving, Greenville, S. C.....*Gaillard*
Oct. 30, 1885..Whaley, W. Gibbes, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Peronneau*
Nov. 1, 1899..Williams, Dr. T. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md...*Maury, Fontaine.*
April 2, 1885..Willis,* Edward, Charleston, S. C.....*Sheeut, Gabeau*
April 13, 1899..Willis, Miss Eola, Charleston, S. C.....*Sheeut, Gabeau*
April 21, 1900..Wilson, Mrs. Harriett Chisolm, Charleston, S. C..... *Gendron, Porcher.*
April 13, 1885..Wilson,* James Mazÿck, *d* .....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier*
Mar. 31, 1890..Wilson, Rev. Robert, D. D., Charleston, S. C. ..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 19, 1897..Wilson, Robert, Jr., M. D., Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 10, 1899..Wilson, Miss Sue Guignard, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Guignard, DeLesleine, Le Serurier, Le Noble.*
April 19, 1897..Wilson, Miss Susan Ravenel, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1902..Witte, Mrs. Ida Reeves, Charleston, S. C..... *Bonnetheau, Legaré.*
April 13, 1902..Witte, Hulda, Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*
May 14, 1898..Witte, Mrs. Rosa Glenn, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Legaré, Bonnetheau.*
April 13, 1902..Woods, W. D., Darlington, S. C.....*DuBose*
April 13, 1902..Worcester, Mrs. Davie L., Cincinnati, O....*La Villian, DuPré.*
April 13, 1902..Wright, Mrs. Hannah McC., Savannah, Ga..... *Turquand.*
April 13, 1901..Wyckham, Mrs. Julia Porcher.....*Porcher, Peyre, Mazÿck, Le Noble.*
April 5, 1890..Young, Henry E., Charleston, S. C.....*Gourdin*

List of Members Continued, April, 1907.

April 20, 1906..Anderson, Claudia Bennett.....*Simons, DuPré*
July 2, 1903..Brown, Dr. Paul R. *d* .....*Richard, de Bruyn*
April 13, 1904..Butler, Mrs. Jessie T.....*Bacot Foissin*
April 13, 1904..Bacot, Samuel Holloway, *d* .....*Bacot*
April 13, 1904..Bacot, Jules de R.....*Bacot*

April 15, 1907..Bragonière, Fred T. .....*Peconier*
April 13, 1904..Boyd, Mrs. Esther G.....*Robert*
April 13, 1905..Bryan, Mrs. Mary McIver.....*Bacot*
April 13, 1905..Bryan, Miss Mary Bacot.....*Bacot*
April 13, 1905..Barr, Mrs. Mary McDonald.....*Macon*
April 13, 1905..Bowley, E. Heyward.....*DuPré, LeSerurier, Leger, Gignilliat, Du Bliss.*
April 20, 1906..Brent, George, *d* .....*Mauze*
April 20, 1906..Burnham, Edith Ewan .....*Gras*
April 20, 1906..Belcher, Mrs. A. F. C.....*Macon*
April 20, 1906..Brunson, Mrs. Mary Motte.....*Bacot, Foissin*
April 13, 1903..Clearwater, Hon. Alphonso T. *l. m.* .....*Bardoin, Bridon, Corquet, Doian, Nied, Seguine, Ver, Nooye.*
April 13, 1903..Clarkson, Heriot,.....*Simons, Horry, LaRoche, DuPré, Marion.*
April 13, 1903..Charles, Robert K., *d* .....*Du Bose*
April 13, 1903..Cheves, Mrs. C. McCord.....*Turquand*
April 15, 1907..Cole, Charles L., *l. m.* .....*Jaquett*
April 15, 1907..Cole, Miss Edith G.....*Jaquett*
April 13, 1904..Collins, Mrs. Lucy P.....*Horry*
April 13, 1904..Cooper, Noah W.....*Jeannerette*
April 13, 1905..Cunningham, Miss Sarah .....*Gibert*
April 13, 1905..Clarke, James W.....*Bocquet*
April 13, 1905..Colcock, Charles Jones.....*Marion, Baluet*
April 20, 1906..Cooper, N. B. .....*Jeanerette*
April 13, 1903..DeSaussure, William P.....*DeSaussure*
April 14, 1904..Davisson, Mrs. R. C. Witte.....*Bonnetheau, Legaré*
April 15, 1907..Doar, David .....*Cordes*
April 15, 1907..Doar, Miss M. Louise Cordes.....*Cordes*
April 13, 1904..Durant, Mrs. Mary Miles.....*Beirne*
April 13, 1905..Dent, Miss Katherine .....*Horry*
April 13, 1905..Dabney, Mrs. E. B.....*Huguenin*
April 15, 1907..DuBose, Miss Willie S.....*DuBose*
April 15, 1907..Dwight, Dr. R. Y.....*Marion, Baluet*
April 15, 1907..Dwight, Henry R.....*Marion, Baluet, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Mazyck, Le Noble, LeSerurier, Porcher.*
April 15, 1907..Dwight, David G.....*Marion, Baluet, Gaillard*
April 13, 1904..Farley, Mrs. Sarah, C. C.....*Bonneau, Roi*
April 13, 1904..Frost, Dr. F. Le Jau.....*Le Jau, Huguenin*
April 13, 1905..Ford, Mrs. M. A. Lucas, F. W.....*Horry, Huger*
April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Miss Caroline D'Arcy.....*Postell, Pepin*
April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Benjamin Postell.....*Postell, Pepin*
April 20, 1906..Finger, Mrs. C. B. F. .....*Cordes*

April 20, 1906..Finger, Watson Cordes .....*Cordes*
April 13, 1903..Gaillard, Dr. W. Minot.....*Gaillard*
April 13, 1904..Gaillard, George Caldwell .....*Gaillard*
April 13, 1905..Greer, Mrs. Mary P.....*Poinsett*
April 20, 1906..Gaillard, Miss Ellinor P.....*Gaillard*
April 20, 1906..Gignilliat, L. R. .....*Gignilliat, Leger, LeSerurier*
April 15, 1907..Hamby, Mrs. Elizabeth McN.....*Gaillard, Serré*
April 13, 1903..Huger, Alfred .....*Huger*
April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Mrs. Rebecca C.....*Gaillard*
April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Miss S. R. .....*Gaillard*
April 13, 1904..Harrison, Mrs. James Randolph....*Stuyvesant, Bayard*
April 20, 1906..Humbird, James L., *l. m.* .....*Humbert*
April 20, 1906..Humbird, David, *l. m.* .....*Humbert*
April 13, 1904..Johnstone, Miss Isabel F.....*de Marbeuf, DeSaussure*
April 13, 1905..Johnstone, Miss Emma E.....*de Marbeuf*
April 15, 1903..King, Mitchell, *d* .....*Gignilliat, LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, Du Pré, Pelot*
April 13, 1904..Kirk, Robert J.....*Couturier, Dalbiac*
April 13, 1904..Knox, Miss Mattie E.....*Mazyck, Le Serurier, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien*
April 15, 1907..Lewis, Anne Porcher.....*Porcher, de Cherigny*
April 15, 1903..Loomis, Henry P.....*Boudinot, Carré*
April 15, 1907..Long, Mrs. Martha Du Pré Gaillard...*Gaillard, DuPré*
April 13, 1904..Le Grand, James Hutchinson.....*Le Grand*
April 15, 1907..Lafaye, Mrs. Charlotte Cordes Lucas..*Cordes, Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Leger, de St. Julien*
April 20, 1906..Lucas, Mrs, Mary R.....*Cordes*
April 15, 1907..Messerole, J. V. .....*Meserole*
April 15, 1903..Mitchell, Edgar L. .....*Maury*
April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Margaret M.....*Beirne*
April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Betty B.....*Bierne*
April 15, 1907..Morgan, Mrs. Georgie Lawton.....*Robert*
April 15, 1907..Morse, Marion, K. .....*Serré*
April 13, 1905..Mouzon, Lawrence .....*Mouzon*
April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Margaret L.....*Maupin*
April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Sallie W.....*Maupin*
April 13, 1904..Munro, Mrs. Elizabeth B. .....*Manigault*
April 13, 1904..Miller, Miss Mary C. ..... *Cothoneau, Legaré*
April 13, 1905..Mason, Mrs. Louisa B. .....*Serré*
April 13, 1905..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella S.....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSerurier, de Chastaigner*
April 20, 1906..Macbeth, Ravenel .....*Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes, de Chastaigner.*
April 20, 1906..Mazÿck, Wm. G. Jr...*Mazÿck, Gaillard, de Chastaigner, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1903..McGowan, Mrs. C. P., *r* .....*Peronneau*
April 13, 1904..O'Brien, Mrs. Eliza N. W.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, de St. Julien, Ravenel, Le Noble*
April 17, 1902..Pringle, Mrs. Elizabeth W.....*Gibert*
April 15, 1907..PORCHER, JOHN H.....*Porcher, de Cherigny, Ravenel, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 15, 1903..Pollard, Mrs. R. .....
April 13, 1904 Poyas, James O., *d* .....*Poyas*
April 13, 1905..Palmer, Mrs. Lucy B.....*Mauzé*
April 13, 1905..Prioleau, John G.....*Prioleau, Gendron, Guerard*
April 20, 1906..Porcher, Philip G. ....*Porcher, de Cherigny, Du Bose, Cordes, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 20, 1906..Porcher, Mrs. Mary F. C.....*Cordes*
April 15, 1907..Ravenel, A. F. .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Gendron.*
April 15, 1907..Ravenel, Samuel W. .....*Ravenel, Porcher, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 15, 1903..Ravenel, W. de C.....*Ravenel, Du Bose, Porcher, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Marguerite A.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Clare W.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazÿck, LeSerurier,*
April 15, 1903..Robert, John H. .....*Robert*
April 15, 1905..Reeves, Miss Claudia B.....*Bonnmetheau, Simons, Du Pré.*
April 20, 1906..Roberts, Belle Sumter .....*Poyas, Legaré*
April 15, 1907..Shields, Mrs. Mazÿck W .*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien.*
April 15, 1903..Smith, Mrs. Z. F.....*Du Puy, Trabue, Flournoy*
April 15, 1907..Smith, R. R. .....*Robert*
April 15, 1907..Simons, Mrs. Josephine Alston.....*Horry, Huger*
April 13, 1904..Simons, Edward A.....*Simons, Du Pré, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1904..Simons, Eugene N.....*Simons, Du Pré, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 15, 1907..Semple, Mrs. Isabel J. F.....*Macon*
April 13, 1905..Stevens, Henry B. .....*Legaré*
April 15, 1907..Strauch, Miss Maud Mitchell.....*Macon*
April 13, 1904..Turner, Rev. Charles H. B.....*Tourneur, Poinsett, Faucheraud, Durouzeau.*

April 15, 1907..Tilton, Mrs. Henrietta, B. M.....*Hannah Cook, (Walloon.)*
April 13, 1904..Taliaferro, Mrs. S.....*Poyas, de Lesseliene*
April 15, 1907..Thompson, Miss May Elliott.....*de Marbeuf*
April 15, 1907..Trenholm, Miss Julia E.....*Legaré*
April 13, 1905..Thomas, Mrs. Lottie R.....*Bonnetheau*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Mrs. Charlotte, F. S.....*Moleyn*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Fred S. .....*Moleyn*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Miss Julia C.....*Moleyn*
April 15, 1907..Vaill, E. G. ..... *Moleyn, Byssell*
April 15, 1903..Willis, T. H. .....*Shecut, Gabeau*
April 13, 1904..Wilson, Miss S. Annie, *r* .....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien*
April 13, 1905..Woods, Hon. Charles A.....*Du Bose*
April 15, 1907..Weeks, Mrs. Washington Hunter.....*Macon*
April 15, 1907..Wilbur, Walton B. .....*Cothoneau*
April 13, 1905..Wilbur, T. S. Cothoneau.....*Cothoneau*
April 13, 1905..Watkins, Heyward T. .....*Trezevant*
April 13, 1905..Wilson, Dr. G. Fraser .....*Vergereau, Boudinot*
April 15, 1905..Ware, Mrs. Mary S.....*Marye*
April 20, 1906..Wallace, Mrs. Helen Gates.....*Legaré*
April 15, 1907..Zachry, Mrs. Elise Thompson.....*Horry, La Roche, Ogier.*

(List Continued, 1908.)

April 22, 1908..Ames, Mrs. Mary Boykin..*Le Chevalier, de la Plaine*
April 22, 1908..Bryce, Peter, Mrs. Ellen....*Horry, La Roche, Simons, Du Pré.*
April 22, 1908..Du Bose, Miss Louisa, ...*DuBose*
April 22, 1908..Ford, Mrs. Marion J. *d* .....
April 22, 1908..Galt, Mrs. Mary J., *d* .....*Servient*
April 22, 1908..Hodgkins, Mrs. Marie W.....*Du Puy, LeVillian*
April 2, 1908..Houghton, Mrs. Della B.....*Porcher, De Cherigny, Du Pré.*
April 22, 1908..Jenkins, C. Bissell.....*Gautier*
April 22, 1908..Kendricks, Mrs. Julia Lawton.....*Robert*
April 22, 1908..Lewis, A. P. .....*Porcher de Cherigny*
April 22, 1908..McMillan, Mrs. Hess Porcher...*Porcher, de Cherigny*
April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Edith Emery...*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*
April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Euphemia B...*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*
April 22, 1908..Phillips, J. Witherspoon,.....*Richebourg*
April 22, 1908..Quinlin, Mrs. Leonard, G.....*Mauzé*

April 22, 1908..Seyburn, Mrs. Kathleen W.....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, Le Noble, de St. Julien*
April 22, 1908..Scott, Miss Mai.....*Lozendes, Huger*
April 22, 1908..Simons, Mrs. Annie G.....*Gaillard*
April 22, 1908..Simons, Joseph A.....*Simons, Du Pré*
April 22, 1908..Smythe, A. T., Jr.....*Turquand, Courtonne*
April 22, 1908..Willis, Shecut, Miss A. H. .....*Gabeau*
April 22, 1908..Williams, Mrs. Serena Chesnut.....*Gibert, Pettigru*
April 22, 1908..Wilkinson, Mrs. S. P. W.....*Du Puy, Le Villain*
April 22, 1908..Witherspoon, Mrs. M. V....*Trabue, Guerrant, Martin*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Article I.

Name.

The name of this organization shall be "The Huguenot Society of South Carolina."

Article II.

Object.

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To Perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy and collateral subjects.

Article III.

Membership.

Section 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior

to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families, whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

SEC. 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SEC. 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

SEC. 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

SEC. 6. Application for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

Article IV.

SEC. 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each original Huguenot

centre or settlement in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and an Executive Committee composed of the President, Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Historian, and five members elected by the Society.

Sec. 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in the name of the Society. Out of these sums he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., per-

taining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and collect data relating to the History of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this constitution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

Sec. 7. The officers of the society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

Article V.

Meetings.

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates.

Sec. 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13th, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

Sec. 2. The Autumn meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22nd of October, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually, as they may deem most appropriate.

Sec. 4. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Execu- Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SEC. 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SEC. 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

SEC. 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fee for two consecutive years the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SEC. 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names, shall add to their own names (on signing the constitution), the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

SEC. 7. The original Huguenot settlements in this State, each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President, are as follows: Charleston, Purysburg and New Bordeau.

SEC. 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have

been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society. Provided the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.

List of names of Charter members.

List of officers 1885 to 1889.

Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.

Short sketches of the lives of late members, etc., etc.

President Daniel Ravenel's Annual Address.

Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Annual Meeting, April 13th, 1889.

[Out of Print.

Transactions No. 2. An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D. D., Pastor; with picture of Church and list of Pastors from 1680 to 1890.

Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting April 14, 1890.

List of officers and new members.

"Ivry," a Poem, by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D. D.

An address before the Society by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894. Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey at Annual Meeting April 13th, 1891 and list of officers of the Society. President's Address at Annual Meetings of 1893 and 1884.

List of officers and list of members elected since 1890. Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.

An address before the Society on the Early Huguenots and their emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M. D. [Out of Print.

Transactions No. 4. Published 1887. Papers on some Early Huguenot families in South Carolina. *a* The Legare Family. *b* The Huger Family, with pedigree *c* The Marion Family. *d* The Manigault Family from 1665 to 1886, with portraits.

A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society, Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 5. Published 1898. 1. The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.

Hostility of the English Settlers to the French, etc. Naturalization of Huguenot residents.

List of names of French and Swiss Refugees in Carolina, etc. Character of the Huguenots.

The Huguenot Churches in South Carolina: St. John's Parish, Berkeley; St. Dennis Parish or Orange Quarter: Settlement and Church on Santee River.

The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C., Etc., Etc.

Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.

Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published 1889. An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D. and Gabriel Manigault, M. D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America by Daniel Ravenel, Sr., Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 7. Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 21st, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina:—French Santee; Orange Quarter; St. John's Berkeley; the church at Charleston—by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. deSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13th, 1901.

Annual address of President Robert Wilson, D. D.

Resumé of Transactions 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of members with names of original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 17th, 1902.

The President's Address.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.

An address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Transactions No. 10. Minutes of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 15th, 1903, List of officers. President's Address. Historian's Report. Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English. A paper entitled, The Huguenots in Dublin by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Transactions No. 11. Minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1904.

Annual Address of President Robt. Wilson.

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

"The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Some Wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D. Continued from No. 10.

A list of Contents of the preceding numbers of the Transactions of the Society.

Transactions No. 12. Minutes of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1905.

List of officers.

Historian's Report.

President's Report.

Huguenot Immigration in South Carolina.

A Short Story of Three Brothers.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 13. Minutes of the 21st Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 20th, 1906.

List of officers.

Historian's Report.

Annual Address of President.

The French Protestant Church, Paper read by Miss Ravenel.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Upper Beat of St. John's Berkeley, By late Prof. F. A. Porcher.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Antoine Gabeau, By Miss Willis.

Additional Data on Cordes Family. Maj. J. J. Lucas and D. E. Huger Smith, Esq.

Old Document on Bruneau Family. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.

Notes from Crotet, Mss.
Publications of the Society.
Transactions No. 14. List of Officers.
Minutes of 22nd Annual Meeting.
Report of Historian.
President's Address.
Hugnenots on Santee River, by late Henry A. DeSaussure.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots, Editorial Notes.
Dr. J. L. E. W. Sheeut, Miss Eola Willis.
Ribault's Fort. Miss Isabelle DeSaussure.
Miscellaneous Notes.
List of Members.
Constitution and By-Laws.
List of Publications of the Society.

All members in good standing receive the publications from the date of their membership without charge.

Price—Copies of back numbers of the Transactions, except numbers One and Three, which are out of print—will be mailed to members of the Society on receipt of 40 cents. To other than members the price is 60 cents each post paid.

Address communications to Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm, Secretary, 26 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

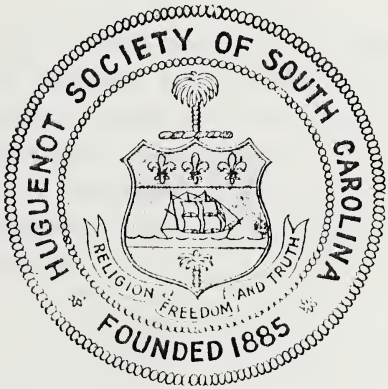
HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 16

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY



CHARLESTON, S. C.

1909

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The Society Pins or Badges may be obtained by members from the Secretary, postage free, at the rate of $1.50 for silver enamel, or $4.00 for gold enamel. The pin represents the Seal of the Society reduced.

Certificates of Membership, with date of election, will be mailed to members after election as soon as they can be signed and filled in.

OFFICERS 1909-1910

PRESIDENT

REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

For Charleston—STEPHEN THOMAS,
For Purrysburg—T. W. BACOT,
For New Bordeaux—CHAS. P. ALLSTON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

DR. J. BACHMAN CHISOLM.

HISTORIAN

WM. G. MAZYCK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTHUR MAZYCK,
DR. T. GRANGE SIMONS,
THEO. G. BARKER,
WILLIAM C. MILLER,
JOHN B. REEVES.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer and Historian are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

MINUTES

Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1909.

The Twenty-fourth Anniversary meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held at the hall of the South Carolina Society, this afternoon at half-past five o'clock, a quorum being present.

Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D., President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Robert Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer made his report, which was received as information and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The Historian also made his report, which took the same course and was ordered spread upon the minutes.

The President submitted his report to the Society, which also took the same course and was ordered spread upon the minutes.

The President in his report referred to the gift of H. A. M. Smith, Esq., i. e., the transfer of the old French Protestant or Huguenot Church site and grave yard in the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek, with maps showing the exact location appended, which the Society accepted, and the following resolution was passed and unanimously carried:

"On motion of Vice-President T. W. Bacot, of and for the Executive Committee, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Be it Resolved by the Huguenot Society "of South Carolina, on this the occasion of their "Twenty-fourth Anniversary meeting, of Thursday, "the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1909:

"1. That the unfeigned thanks of the Society are

"justly due and are hereby returned to Mr. Henry A. "M. Smith for his generous, and public-spirited and val-"uable offer to transfer to this Society the old French "Protestant or Huguenot Church site and grave-yard "in the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek; and that the "entire communication of Mr. Smith, including his "historical account of the site of the old Church and "the two sketch maps of its exact location appended to "his letter of March 30, 1909, be printed in the Trans-"actions of this Society.

"2. That Mr. Smith's offer be accepted; that it be re-"ferred to the Executive Committee with instruction to "have the Society incorporated as soon as possible; "and that upon the legal transfer of the said land by "Mr. Smith to the Society *in trust* after incorporation, "the committee be and is hereby empowered to make "suitable provisions out of the funds of the Society for "marking the spot, and faithfully taking care of it in "fulfillment of the sacred trust committed to the Soci-"ety; and that the Treasurer do pay therefor upon an "order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee:

"3. That Mr. Smith be elected an Honorary Member "of this Society.

"And that the President of the Society be requested "to submit to him a certified copy of these Resolutions, "with an official letter expressive of the Society's un-"bounded appreciation of Mr. Smith's work and its "worth."

He also referred to the generous and valuable contributions to the Society of Miss Emma C. Black, which richly merit our consideration, and proposed her for Honorary Membership.

Miss Emma C. Black was accordingly unanimously elected an Honorary Member.

The President then recommended that a special committee be appointed with instructions to secure the incorporation of the Society.

He asked that a Committee on Publication be appointed: the following resolution was adopted:

"On motion of Mr. T. W. Bacot, it was

"RESOLVED, That there be constituted a Standing "Committee on Publication, to be composed of the "President, for the time being, and two other members "of the Society; the chairman of which committee shall "be the President of the Society *ex officio* and the two "other members of which committee shall be selected "and appointed from time to time by the said chairman "at his pleasure; and that such committee be charged "with the preparation and editing of the Transactions "of the Society, among other kindred matters."

The following applications for membership, having been formally reported on by the Executive Committee, were duly elected members of the Society:

1. Mrs. Mary Alice Sheeut Sease.....Orangeburg, S. C.
2. Mrs. Lelia Major Kidd.....Sedalia, Mo.
3. C. Gustavus Memminger.....La Leland, Fla.
4. Miss Louise Screven Burton.....Los Angeles, Cal.
5. Rev. J. B. Hillhouse.....Abbeville, S. C.
6. Belle Palmer Rand.....Cambridge, Mass.
7. Margaret J. LeCompte.....Lexington, Ky.
8. Frank Porcher Sloan.....Atlanta, Ga.
9. Annie Olivia Keels.....Rembert, S. C.
10. Mrs. Caroline Dupuy Bassett.....Windsor, Mo.
11. Katherine Bocquet Trescot.....Clemson College, S. C.
12. E. T. Legare.....St. Andrew's Parish, S. C.
13. Maria Ella Michan.....Bennettsville, S. C.
14. Alexander Watson Cordes, Sr.....Charleston, S. C.
15. Ann Herndon Maury.....Richmond, Va.
16. Mrs. R. F. Wilson, Jr.....New York.
17. John Willcox.....Marion, S. C.
18. Mrs. Roberta Lawrence Hall Miles.....Charleston, S. C.
19. Malcolm C. Woods.....Marion, S. C.
20. Mrs. Elias Ball.....Charleston, S. C.

There were no resignations. The deaths were as follows:

1. Miss Margaret M. Miles.....Flat Rock, N. C.
2. Miss Sue G. Wilson.....Charleston, S. C.
3. Jeremiah V. Messerole.....Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Treasurer's books for the year 1908-1909 were reported as having been examined and found correct.

The usual committee for nominating officers was dispensed

with; the officers were nominated from the floor, and were the same as last year:

President—Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.
Vice-President for Charleston—Stephen Thomas.
Vice-President for Purrysburg—T. W. Bacot.
Vice-President for New Bordeaux—Chas. P. Allston.
Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm.
Historian—Wm. G. Mazÿck.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Arthur Mazÿck, Theodore G. Barker,
Dr. T. Grange Simons, Wm. C. Miller,
John B. Reeves.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned.

After the adjournment of the business meeting a collation was served to the members of the Society and its guests, which was enjoyed.

J. BACHMAN CHISOLM, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT.

J. Bachman Chisolm, Treas.

Receipts for year 1908-1909. April 22, 1908-April 15, 1909.

1908, April 22.		
To balance from last year	$ 397.14	
To dues of members collected from April 22, 1908, to April 15, 1909	313.60	
To sale of Transactions for the year	12.75	
To sale of Pins for the year	17.20	
To interest on Permanent Fund for the year	10.48	$ 751.17

DISBURSEMENTS.

1908, April 28.	
By paid South Carolina Society for hall rent	$ 6.00
By paid Dr. Wilson for clerical services	5.00
By paid his dues to Huguenot Society of America	5.00
meeting	1.20
By paid for collation at annual meeting	35.00
By paid News and Courier Co. for advertising	
By paid U. S. P. O. for 500 stamped envelopes	10.60

By paid for postage used, $5; and for Transactions No. 15, $15	20.00	
By paid for 10 gold pins	37.50	
By paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. for Bills, Books, etc.	5.50	
By paid for copying as per bills	10.00	
By paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. for Transaction No. 15 and envelopes	164.15	
By paid Dr. Wilson's dues to Huguenot Society of London	5.26	
By paid for printing and furnishing postals for meeting	4.75	
By paid commission on $354.03, collected @ 10%	35.40	
By paid for typewriting, 40 cts., and for advertising meeting, 50 cts.	.90	
		$ 346.26
Balance		404.91
Permanent Fund $ 308.81		$ 751.17
General Fund 96.10		
$ 404.91		

REPORT OF HISTORIAN.

I beg leave to report that during the year the following books, magazines and pamphlets have been added to the Library of the Society:

1. Missouri Historical Review, Vol. II, No. 3, April, 1908, and No. 4, July, 1908, and Vol. III, No. 2, January, 1909.

2. Annals of Iowa, Vol. VIII, No. 5, April, 1908, Vol. VIII, No. —, October, 1908, and Vol. VIII, No. 8, January, 1909.

3. Acadiensis Magazine, a quarterly, devoted to the interests of the United Provinces of Canada (Daniel R. Jack, Editor, St. John, N. B.), Vol. VIII, No. 2, April, 1908; No. 3, July, 1908; No. 4, October, 1908.

4. South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. IX, No. 2, April, 1908; Vol. IX, No. 3, July, 1908; Vol. IX, No. 4, October, 1908; Vol. X, No. 1, January, 1909.

5. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biogra-

phy, Vol. XXXI, No. 124, April, 1907; Vol. XXXII, January, 1908; Vol. XXXII, No. 126, April, 1908; Vol. XXXII, No. 127, July, 1908; Vol. XXXII, No. 128, October, 1908; Vol. XXXIII, No. 129, January, 1909; Vol. XXXIII, No. 130, April, 1909.

6. Bowdoin College Bulletin, Administration number, May, 1908. Librarian's report, 1907-1908, and December number, 1908.

7. Library of Congress, a list of books relating to Banks of United States, and list of currency, some paper, 1775, some paper, 1776; Calendar of John Paul Jones' Manuscript; Report of Librarian, 1897; list of references to Smithsonian Institution.

8. Missouri Historical Review, Vol. II, No. 4, July, 1908; Vol. III, No. 2, January, 1909.

9. Huguenot Society of London; Return of Aliens in City and Suburbs of London, 1908; By-Laws and List of Fellows, Vol. XIX; Register of the French Church of Portarlington, Ireland.

10. Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report of American Historical Association, 1906.

11. Kansas State Historical Society, Vol. IV, 1907-1908.

12. Wisconsin Historical Society. The Vicksburg Campaign. Capture and Escape of Kellogg, Vol. XVIII.

13. Oklahoma Historical Society. Custodian's report, April, 1907-1908.

14. Antikvorisk Tidskrift for Sverige. Fornvannen, 1907.

15. Schenectady County Historical Society. Year Book, 1906, 1908.

16. The Sanxay Family, and Descendants of Rev. Jacques Sanxay, Huguenot Refugee to England, in 1685.

17. Daughters of the American Revolution. Lineage Book, Vol. XXIV.

18. New England Historical and Genealogical Society. Annual Meeting, January, 1907, with memoirs of dead members, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

April 15, 1909. WM. G. MAZYCK, *Historian.*

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen—Fellow-Members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:

We have cause for congratulation that the Twenty-fourth Anniversary Meeting of our Society has come to us with the same assurance of continued and ever-widening interest in our objects, and the same hopeful promise of success which have marked the recurrence of our anniversaries during these latter years of our life as an organization for historical research and commemorative effort. The little one has not yet become a thousand, and we are still hampered by the want of adequate means and the dearth of skilled labor for the prosecution of our work; but the little that we have been able to accomplish has attracted attention and stimulated interest, and extended the horizon of our membership far beyond the scope of our small beginnings; paying a flattering tribute to the correctness of our aims, and the substantial value of the facts and principles which we are trying in our feeble way to rescue from oblivion. It is certainly encouraging to find that in this age of practical commercialism and fevered absorption in the present there is still some lingering reverence for a noble past, which gave more time for concentration of purpose upon higher things and more opportunity for the cultivation of lofty principles, and the practice of that self-sacrifice and patient endurance of wrong for the maintenance of right, which we recognize as the strongest stones in the foundation of all that is great and good in modern character. The centuries grow old and die. The men who illustrate them glide swiftly on the stream of Time back into the irrevocable past. But the blood of those brave men and true is still thicker than the passing waters, and still potent to bind our loyal memories to those days of mighty will and glorious performance, and our hearts together with ties of brotherly affection, which no lapse of time can altogether

sever. All courage is not heroism, all patience is not laudable, and suffering is not always endured for the sake of truth and the establishment of right; nor can these travesties of virtue be sanctified by a conviction born of error and nourished by defiant self-will. But the base metal, however deceptive its gleam, is inevitably destroyed by the canker of its own essential baseness, while the gold and the silver are proved by the test of time, losing nothing of their beauty or value by reason of their undebased purity. And so when the memory of brave, good men and pure, true women comes down through the centuries unweakened as an influence for good, we need no stronger assurance of their rightful claim to the reverential honors which a proud posterity bestows on them. This is the compelling truth which is the raison d'être of all such societies as ours, and just because it is so, there is danger of our so idealizing the people whom we honor and commemorate as to lead us into very grave error in our conception of their character. We are so much accustomed to think of only the religious side of these Huguenots, to surround them with all the terrors of persecution, and the distress of exile and unwonted poverty, and to associate them with the Puritans of New England, that a totally false conception of their racial and personal characteristics has come into common acceptance. The fact is that there was very little in common between the English "Pilgrim" and the French Refugee, and a great deal that was too diverse to admit of any close affiliation. In both the religious element was predominant, and in both political influences were a potent factor in their troubles. But the Huguenot was never a fanatic or a revolutionist, and his Calvinism could not altogether extinguish, or even greatly modify, the racial cheerfulness of his disposition; nor could the cruelty and injustice of his government make him either a republican or a socialist. These are points of very great interest upon which much light can be thrown through the instrumentality of this Society, if we can ever enrich the pages of our transactions with the wealth of evidence contained in the original manuscripts of priceless value, contained in the safe of the Charles-

ton Library. Not only do these embrace the registers of Huguenot congregations; such as Xaintonge, from which so many of our South Carolina families derive, but the reports of personal visitations of the galleys, with lists of the prisoners confined in them, the constitutions and transactions of various consistories, and the disputations upon matters of faith between learned pastors and their bishops, are historic treasures which should not continue buried in their original French, but should be made accessible to public interest by translation and publication. These are not matters of mere local importance, but would be most valuable material for the historian no less than the theologian and the political economist. And they give us an easy explanation of some very puzzling facts in the earliest history of our own Huguenot ancestors, for they show us conclusively why most of them passed naturally into the membership of the Church of England, while practically all of them were affiliated in politics with the Proprietary and Royal parties, instead of with the Dissenting element which eventually obtained control of the Government. It explains why they advocated no "blue laws," and why, during the Revolutionary struggle, they were not hasty in casting loose from the throne which had sheltered and helped them in the days of their dire distress, and why such Huguenot patriots as Marion and the Horrys and Postells were as conservative and merciful in their warfare as they were brave and loyal to their cause. But it may be asked: How can there be such a thing as a Huguenot heredity, by which these high traits of character might be transmitted, since heredity inheres in the blood, and these Huguenots were not a family, nor bound together by any tie of common kindship; but only French religious reformers sprung from every social grade and every geographical and ethnological variety of Frenchmen, so that whatever characteristics might be transmitted to their posterity must be those common to all Frenchmen as such? The answer is not far to seek, for the blood-tie between peer and peasant, Norman noble and Gascon vine-dresser, was that of intelligent conviction and earnest purpose, indomitable courage and patient endurance, inflexible

principle and devoted loyalty to God, which make all true and faithful men one family in the common possession of the highest fundamental traits of humanity, to which all who are devoid of them, the weaklings and the cowards, are aliens though born of the same fleshly parentage. But it is time to stop dreaming and get down to practical things, and the dreams will not be empty fancies if they help us to attend to the duties of the hour with such earnestness and zeal as may purge us of the suspicion of being degenerate sons—and daughters—of noble sires. And the duties of the hour, right here and now, are to take thought and action how to make this Society more efficient and more extensively useful. I can think of no better or surer way than for our local members to rouse themselves to greater activity in increasing our local membership. We have now nearly four hundred names on our list, but most of them are in other States, and in other parts of this State; and while this is most encouraging from one point of view, from another it is not very practical. It means financially less than three hundred and fifty dollars to do a work that ought to cost a thousand, and the expense of correspondence, which the outside membership involves, means a large reduction in our only source of income. We are obliged to confine our expenditures as far as practicable—and that with rigid economy—to the publication of our Transactions, and having done so, we face the rest of the year with an empty treasury. And we must remember that the life of the Society, as anything more than a local social organization, depends altogether upon the Transactions; for it is only through them that we are in touch with our fellow-members beyond this city's limits, and that little annual publication is all that they get in return for their subscription money. Another pressing demand for larger income arises from the growth in size and value of our library, which is practically useless to our members because we have no accessible place in which to house the volumes or, indeed, to place a proper book-case to hold them. The only methods available for increasing our resources are a small increase in our subscription dues—a very doubtful policy—the adoption of an initi-

ation fee, which is better, and the voluntary donation, by members, of amounts toward a supplementary fund, which is best of all. I would recommend a committee to consider this matter, or its reference to the Executive Committee. Our need for a larger local membership is quite as great, and for more active interest much greater. We have tried the experiment of obeying our own rule of an autumnal meeting, but with very little encouragement, the attendance being sadly feeble, perhaps because the ladies had no duties at the lower end of the hall. It might be a good idea to provide every member with a supply of application blanks, and resolve this meeting into Committee of the Whole on increasing membership, and to revive the October meeting, with the assurance of some slight bodily refreshment to mitigate the physical depression resulting from attendance, and the regular appointment of subjects for short papers to be assigned without regard to supposed sexual qualification.

It is my pleasing duty to inform the Society of the generous proposal of Mr H. A. M. Smith to vest in this Society the title to the site of the old French Huguenot Church, at Goose Creek, lately acquired by him after a great deal of trouble, and at his own expense, on condition only that we mark and preserve it. The offer will be formally made at this meeting, and will, I trust, be appreciatingly accepted. I would recommend that a special committee be appointed with instructions to secure at once the incorporation of the Society, and to carry out Mr Smith's suggestion in the premises. It would be a graceful recognition of his liberality to make Mr Smith an honorary member of the Society. At our last Annual Meeting I called your attention to the generous and valuable contributions to our work of Miss Emma C. Black, a lady of approved and distinguished Huguenot descent, who richly merits our special recognition, and I recommend that she also be placed upon our honorary list.

During the year we have added to our active membership twenty approved applicants, representing nine States, viz.: South Carolina, New York, Virginia, Missouri, Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, California and Florida. Of these,

two are life members and two honorary members. There has been no resignation, and by death we have been deprived of three. This gives us as our present number 365, of whom six are life members and 4 honorary members. These figures include the action taken this afternoon.

I have nothing further to communicate.

WILLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA HUGUENOTS.

CONTINUED FROM TRANSACTIONS No. 15.

(Edited and Translated by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.)

WILL OF PHILIPPE GENDRON.

Craven Conté En La Carolina Du Sud.

M. Nostraide Soit au Nom de Dieu qui a fait Le Ciel et la terre Amain, Je Soubsigué Philippe Gendron habitant sur La Rivière de Santee au Conté de Craven Province de Carolina Estant malade—etc. (usual formula, legal and religious, the latter more than usually elaborate and devout). * * * Je pardonne de bonne cœur à tous ceux qui m'ont offencé comme aussi. Je prie tous ceux que je puis avoir offencé de me pardonner, Et venant à la disposicion des Biens qu'il a plû Dieu me donner Je laigues aux pauvres de l' Eglisé françoise de James Towne au dit Conté de Craven la Somme de dix Livres argent courant de ce pays, que je veux et ordonne estre payé par mon Executeurs et administrateur cy apres nommé im An après mon deced * * * * plus je donne, etc., aux pauvres de L' Église reformée de Charlestowne dans la Conté de Barquely la Somme de dix livres, etc. * * * pour être employé a Lusage des pauvres cy elle est reformée comme elle est à présent.

Plus je laigue à Marie Magdelaine Gendron ma fille, femme de Monsr Samuel Prioleau la somme de dix Sept cent livres argent courant de ce pays plus une négresse nommé Diane, les dites dix cent pièce lui seront payée par mon hêritier Executeur et Administrateur cy aprés nommeé, la moitié un an après mon deced.^t te l'autre moitié un an et demi après le premier payment et compris ce qui lui peult (?) être revenu de feu ma Soeur Catherine Gendron par son testament, et la négresse aussitost mon deced. et qu' avenant que la dite Marie Magdeline Prialau (sic.) cy dessus vienne a monrir sans Enfans que les enfants vienne â monrir avant d'estre en age Tester ou Marie le dit Sr Samuel Prioleau sera tenu de payer â mes heritiers la dite somme de dix sept cent livres deux ans après le deced de sa femme ou de ces Enfans pour estre partagé entré mes heritiers par égalle portion. Plus je donne et laigue à Elizabeth Gendron ma fille, femme de monsieur Daniel Huger * * (same legacy and conditions. Plus je donne et laigue à Charlotte Marianne Gendron ma fille femme de Mons. Pierre Porcher la somme de dix huit cent livres argent courans, etc. (no slave, same conditions), Plus je donne et laigue a Henrietta Catherine Gendron ma fille, femme de mons^r Thomas Cordes la somme de deux cent livres argent courans, etc., les quelles deux mille cent livres luy seront payés par mon Heritier, Executeur, Administrateur Savoir le tiers un an apres mon deced. et les autre deux tiers en deux ans apres mon deced. Savoir sept cent livres uman apres le prennier payment et les sept cent Restants un an après qui font trois ans; plus une cavalle avec son poulin de ceux de la plantation, et la négresse nommée Peguy ou Marguerite, plus un lit de plume et un matelas sy elle ne la pas emporté avant mon deced. Plus je lui donne un cheval de trois a quatre ans, une cavalle avec son poulin que je veux qu'elle aye aussitot mon deced cy elle ne l'a pas en. Et de ceux de la plantation ou qui m'appartienne a l'égard du payment de la somme que je lui laisse comme dit est de l'autre costé * * * (similar provision in case of decease of wife or children). Plus je donne et laigue a ma fille Jenneton qui reste a marier la somme de

trois mille livres argent, etc. (similar terms of payment). Plus je lui donne pour l'amitie que lui porte ma montre une négresse nommée Egres, deux lits de plume leur matelas, Six paires de Dras (?), quatre convertures a son choix, un cheval et une cavalle avec son poulin a son choix aussitot mon deced. de ceux qui m'appartienne, et le tout cy dessus en pouvant disposer a sa volonté comme étant son bon propre. Et luy appertenant plus deux douzaine assiettes huit plats destain a son choix. Plus, je donne et laigue à Philippe Priauleau et a Babet Gendron mes petits fils et fille et fileux et fileulle à chacun deux cent livres argent, etc., que mon Executeur et Administrateur cy apres nommé sera Tenu de leur payer quatre ans apres mon deced. voulant que les interets de la ditte somme de deux livres chacun leur sont payé du jour de mon deced. pour etre employé à leur instruction Scavoir à Priauleau à son Père Mr Samuel Priauleau—ou au quas que son Père vienne à mourir à sa mère Marie Magdeleine priolean. Plus je donne au dit Philippe Prioleau un cheval de trois ans sil ne l'a pas en avant mon deced. Plus je donne et laigue à mon fils Jean Gendron pour lamitié que je lui portes toutes mes armes Soit Canon Pierriers, fusils, pistolets et aypaye et tout ce qui en depend, comme aussi les Livres que jay plus tous les outils de plantation de quelle qualité qu'il puisse estre, soit Charette Charnee et tous outils de Tonneliers Charpentiers et autres ferment (?) neuf et vieux. Plus mes Piroques grapin voille tout ce qui en depend voulant quil en jouisse pour etant son bien propre sans que personne puisse le troubles dans la jouissance pour quelque cause que se soit plus deux lits de plume avec leur matelas de laine. Et à les garde du linge de table lits de plume matelas et dras couverture de lists le tout sera partagé entre mes fils et mes filles par egalle portion. Et auquas qu'il y en aye qui naye point en de list de plume il luy en sera forme avant que de partager entre eux. Et quas avenant que mon Heritier, etc., viennent à mourir avant davoir payé ceque je donne et laigue ou que je puis devoir ses Executeurs et Administrateurs seront tenue de payer è mes heritiers le contenu den mon present testament, et quas avenant que l'

argent de ce pays y cy vienne Seterelin, mon dit Executeur et Administrateur ou ceux qui auront cause seront venue de payer suivant le valeur de largent. Je prie y cy tous mes Enfans fils et filles gendre et belle fille de vivre toujours entreux en bonne amitié concorde et amour fraternelle afin dattirer la Benediction de Dieu sur leur Personne sur leur famille et ce sera le moyen que Dieu les benisse sils le servent le craignes ladores et quil le prie de tout leur cœur cest de quoi je le prie et Exhorte tous de tout mon cœur leur donnant à tous ma benediction, priant Dieu quil les prenne tous et leur familles en sa Sainte protection à main. Et pour mon heritier, Executeur et administrateur je nomme Jean Gendron mon fils voulant qu' apres quil aura payé mes dettes et les que je fais dans mon present Testament et Ordinances de dernière volonte que tous mes biens temporee Soit argent qui me soit due par l' obligation et autrement comme aussy maison terre ou dependence dicelle negres, négresse Indien Indienne mesty grand petits Beucans, vache Brebis et cochon grand et petits generalment tout ce quy ce trouvera a moy soit aquis en mon nom ou par heritage et Engenerale toutes les terres et tout ce qui est mentioné cy dessue de mes biens soit a mon dit fils Jean Gendron mon Heritier comme et mentionné cy dessue Soit a luy a toujours et a perpetuité luy donnant pouvoir par mon present Testament de vendre, troquer donner et faire generalment comme il luy plaira comme estant son bien propre sans que personne quelconques sen puissent empescher et étant ma derniere volonté que je veux et pretant Estre Executée suivant la forme et teneur la quell Ordonnonce jay écrit de ma main et signe de mon Sceau fait a Santee dans la ditte conté de Craven le vingt troisiéme Janvier mille dix sept cent deux et trois.

P. GENDRON.

Signé Sellé et declare par le dit Testateur en presence des Soubs signés estre son Testament et Ordonnance de dernierre volonté et lavoir ecrit de sa main.

Allbert Poudrous, Min^r — Jacques Guery.
Pierre Robert —Pierre Robert, Jun.

TRANSLATION.

Craven County, in South Carolina.

Our help is in the Name of God who made the Heaven and the Earth. Amen.

I, the undersigned, Philippe Gendron, living on the Santee river, in Craven County, Province of Carolina, being sick * * * (usual formula, religious and legal, the former unusually elaborate and devout) * * *. I freely forgive all who have done me injury, as also I beg all those whom I may have offended to forgive me. And coming to the disposition of the property which it has pleased God to give me, I leave to the poor of the French Church of James Town in the said County of Craven, the sum of Ten pounds, current money of this country, which I will and direct to be paid by my Executor and Administrator hereafter named one year after my decease. Further, I give and bequeath to the poor of the Reformed Church of Charleston in Berkeley County the sum of ten pounds, etc., to be applied to the use of the poor if it continue to be Reformed as it is at present. Further, I leave to Mary Madeleine Gendron, my daughter, wife of Mons. Samuel Prioleau, the sum of seventeen hundred pounds, current money of this country, also a negress named Diana. The said amount of seventeen hundred pounds to be paid to her by my Heir, Executor and Administrator hereinafter named, one half one year after my decease and the other half a year and a half after the first payment, and including what would have come to her from my late sister, Catherine Gendron, by her will, and the negress immediately upon my decease. And in case the above-mentioned Mary Magdeleine Priauleau should die without children, or the children should die before being of age to make a will or to marry, the said Sieur. Samuel Prialau shall be bound to pay to my heirs the said sum of Seventeen hundred pounds two years after the decease of his wife, or of the children, to be divided in equal parts between my heirs. Further, I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Gendron, my daughter, wife of Monsieur Daniel Huger * * (same legacy and conditions). Furthermore, I give and

bequeath to Charlotte Marianne Gendron, wife of Mons. Peter Porcher, the sum of Eighteen Hundred pounds, etc. (no negro; same conditions).

Furthermore, I give and bequeath to Henrietta Catherine Gendron, my daughter, wife of Mons. Thomas Cordes, the sum of two thousand one hundred pounds, current money, etc., which two thousand one hundred pounds shall be paid to her by my Heir, Executor and Administrator, to-wit: The third part one year after my decease, and the two other thirds in two years after my decease, to-wit: seven hundred pounds one year after the first payment, and the seven hundred remaining one year after (that) which make three years; also a mare with her colt, from the plantation stock, and the negress named Peggy or Margaret, besides a feather-bed and a mattress, if she has not taken it away before my death. Further, I give her a horse, three or four years old, a mare with her colt, which I wish her to have immediately on my decease, if she has not had one, and from the plantation stock or from those that belong to me. In regard to the payment of the money which I leave to her, as mentioned on the other side (of the page)—(same provisions in case of decease of devisee or her minor children).

Furthermore, I give and bequeath to my daughter, Jeneton, who remains single, the sum of three thousand pounds, etc. (similar terms of payment). Furthermore, I give her, for the love that I bear her, my watch, a negress named Hagar, two feather-beds (with) their mattresses, Six pairs of sheets, four coverlets, as she may choose, a horse and a mare with her colt, as she may select, immediately upon my decease, from those belonging to me, and all the above she may dispose of at her will, as being her own property. And there belong, further, to her share two dozen plates and eight (tin?) dishes, as she may choose. Item: I give and bequeath to Philippe Prianleau and to Babette Gendron, my grandson and granddaughter, godson and goddaughter, to each two hundred pounds, current money, etc., which my Executor and Administrator hereafter named shall be bound to pay to them four years after

my death, it being my will that the interest on the said sum of two hundred pounds each be paid to them from the day of my death, to be used for their education, to-wit: (that) to Priauleau to his father, Mr Samuel Prialeau—or in case of his father's death to his mother, Mary Magdeleine Prioleau. I give, further, to the said Philip Prioleau a three-year-old horse, if he has not had one before my death. Item: I give and bequeath to my son, John Gendron, for the love that I bear him, all my arms, whether swivels, fowling-pieces, pistols and sword, and all their equipment, as also the books that I have, with all my plantation tools of whatsoever quality, such as ash-carts and all the Cooper's tools, Carpenter's and other farm utensils, new or old. Also my pirogues (canoes) grapnels, sails and all that belongs to them, it being my will that he shall enjoy them as his own personal property without any one being able to disturb him in their enjoyment, for any reason whatever. Also two feather-beds, with their wool mattresses. And in regard to table linen, feather-beds, mattresses and bed clothing, the whole is to be divided equally among my sons and daughters. And in case there should be any of them having no feather bed, one is to be given before they are divided. And should it happen that my Heir, etc., die before having paid my bequests or my debts, then his executors and Administrators shall be bound to pay my heirs the contents of my present will, and in case the currency should become sterling (i. e. "reach par"), then my said Executor and Administrator, or those who may have to pay it, shall pay according to the value of the money.

I here pray all my children, sons and daughters, son-in-law and step-daughter (or daughter-in-law) to live always among themselves in perfect friendship, concord and fraternal love that they may bring the blessing of God upon themselves and upon their family; and this will be the means of obtaining God's blessing, if they serve Him, fear Him, worship Him, and pray to Him with all their heart. That is what I beg of them all with all my heart, giving them all my blessing, and praying to God that He will take them all and their families under His holy protection. Amen.

And I name as my Heir, Executor and Administrator John Gendron, my son, directing that after he shall have paid my debts and what I have provided for in my present last will and testament, all my temporal property, whether money that may be due me by bond or otherwise, or house, land and what pertains to it, Goats and Kids, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, large and small, in general, all that may be found belonging to me, whether acquired in my name or by inheritance, and in general all the land and all that is mentioned above of my property shall belong to my said son, John Gendron, my Heir, as has been provided above, and shall be his forever in perpetuity, giving him power by my present will to sell, barter, give and do with in general, as he pleases, as being his own property without hindrance from any person whatsoever, this being my last will, which I wish to be executed according to its form and tenor, which Ordinance I have written with my own hand and signed with my seal. Done at Santee in the said County of Craven, the twenty-third of January, Seventeen Hundred*, Two and Three. P. GENDRON.

Signed, sealed and declared by the said Testator in presence of the undersigned to be his Testament and Ordinance of his last Will, and having written it with his own hand.

Albert Poudrous, Minister: Jacques Guerry,
Pierre Robert, —Pierre Robert, Jr.

In petition of John Gendron Gov. Francis Nicholson gave authority to James Nicholas Mayrant, J. P., 29 April, 1724, to swear the witnesses to the above will. This was done on 5 May, 1724, and letters testamentary granted to John Gendron. Will recorded 5 June, 1724.

James Nicholas Mayrant, Esq., Peter Robert, Sr., Esq., Mr Peter Guery, Mr Isaac Legrand & Mr John De Lessline were apptd Appraisers. Book 1722-24 (cover reversed). pp. 301-306.

Philippe Gendron, the testator, was one of the most prominent of the Huguenot colony in Carolina. He came from Marans, a town near La Rochelle, in the Province of Aunis, the hot-bed of Protestantism in France, and after a sojourn in London arrived in Charles Town with his

*It is clear that copyist must have omitted the word "vingt," as the will could not have been made sooner. All the children named were born after Sept., 1690. Mrs Thomas Cordes was born in 1697. Jane, who was a "spinster," in 1722-3, married Paul Douxsaint in 1724, probably Aug. or Sept.

brother, John, some time before 1690. He was evidently a man of much influence with his people, for we find him early in public life, having been, with John Abraham Motte and René Ravenel, a Commissioner of the Church Act of 1706. His wife was Magdalen Chardon, widow of Louis Pasquereau, of Tours, in Touraine, who probably died in London, where their third son was born. It was Philippe Gendron whose unexpected arrival at Jamestown (probably in one of the "pirogues" mentioned in the will), after being given up as lost, broke up the service of the little congregation, carrying pastor and people to the landing-place on the river in a wild rush of welcome. The wealth which he amassed, although considerable, does not appear to have been as great as that of some others of his people, nor did it consist in town lots and plantations, or the products of agriculture and forestry, the terms of his will showing that his interests were in stock-raising, always a favorite pursuit with the Huguenots, the taste for which has persisted among their descendants to the present day. It is highly probable that the profits accruing from this business, which he seems to have conducted on shares, were reinvested in local commercial ventures, for there is abundant documentary evidence that the Huguenots of every social class were inveterate traders and money-lenders. There is an interesting statement in the South Carolina Gazette, of 26th Oct., 1769, in connection with the obituary notice of Mrs Prioleau. According to this the births and deaths of the six children mentioned in the will were, John, b. 12 Oct., 1690, d. 1754; Marie Magdalaine, (Mrs Samuel Prioleau), b. 13 Oct., 1691; d. 1765; Elizabeth (Mrs Daniel Huger), b. 14 Oct., 1692, d. 1740; Charlotte Marianne, (Mrs Peter Porcher), b. 21 Feb., 1674, d. 19 Oct., 1769. Jane, the unmarried "Jenneton" of the Will, b. 19 May, 1696, d. 1769. She married in 1724, probably Aug. or Sep., Paul Douxsaint, the elder. Henrietta Catherine, (Mrs Thomas Cordes), b. 12 Apr., 1697, d. 1764. Through these six children the descendants of Philippe Gendron became as the sand of the seashore for multitude —more, probably, than any other Huguenot of Carolina except Jaques Le Serurier and Isaac Mazyck.

(From Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. VIII, No. 3.)

THE STATE OF FRENCH PROTESTANTS AFTER 1685.

By Charles E. Lart.

To treat adequately of the state of French Protestantism after 1685 it is almost a necessity to examine its condition, not only before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, but also before its promulgation. The ordinary British public, which is ignorant of its own history, has a hazy idea that a few handfuls of refugee French Protestants came to this country and settled at Rye and Canterbury, at the end of the sixteenth century, and established silk-weaving. It has also some recollection of a massacre called "the St. Bartholmew," after which it is supposed that French Protestants enjoyed a long peace of a hundred years, till the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes—when those who did not escape embraced Roman Catholicism. That a constant persecution and struggle went on from 1535 to 1788, resulting in a continuous influx to this country for 250 years, now in thousands, now in hundreds or scores, but never ceasing, thereby moulding its character in a way that no other immigration has ever done—this is not considered or appreciated even by our own historians.

The red sun which set on Coutras, Arques and Ivry set on the last of French feudal chivalry, and never again were Bishops and Princes of the Church to charge in armour at the head of their feudal levies. After the death of Henri IV. and Louis XIII. the ground was prepared for the great scheme of Louis XIV.—to create a great and undivided France, with himself as its supreme head; a brilliant Court to which flocked the great nobles of the realm, while the machinery of State was in the hands of the Intendant.

The settlement of French Canada shows very clearly the creation of that new order of things which had been instituted on a larger scale in the mother-country. "Behind the Governor, a noble of high rank, with the shadow of power

without its substance, stood the Intendant, an obscure figure," says Parkman, lost amid the vainglories of the feudal sunset, but in the name of the King holding the reins of government, . . . of modest birth, springing from the legal class, owing his present to the King, and dependent on him for his future." In these last words lie the secret, humanly speaking, of all the success of the King in crushing Protestantism.

In the early days of reform in France a great noble and churchman like the Cardinal de Châtillon or La Roche-Foucauld could brave the wrath of Pope and King; a handful of such men did for a time uphold the cause of a Reformed Gallican Church; a larger number would have led it along the same path the Anglican Church was treading. Reform itself originated within the Gallican Church, and as early as 1494 the Parlement of Rouen had protested against the sale of indulgences, and it was after reform became tinged with Lutheran and Calvinistic teaching that the path of French Protestanism diverged and led eventually to Calvinism. In 1560, in Normandy, the clergy were leaving their churches, and even conducting reformed services in them, while Châtillon, Cardinal and Prince of the Church, was celebrating the Lord's Supper in his Cathedral of Beauvais. In this connection it is interesting to note that the French Protestant never altogether lost his hold on Catholic tradition. As late as 1787 the "colloque" of the Protestant Church at Caen decided to meet on the *day after* the Feasts of Pentecost and Christmas,[1] out of consideration for the Roman Catholic clergy. The point, however, is not so much the consideration for their feelings as the recognition of Catholic feast days, although it is interesting to note the wide difference in feeling shown by such a decision as this between French Huguenots and Scottish Calvinists and English Dissenters, who certainly entertained no scruples whatever about wounding Roman susceptibilities. The readiness of French refugees to conform to the Anglican

[1]On account of the large number of Protestants coming in from surrounding parishes while processions with the Host were going through the streets.

Church is an instance of this feeling, and it was in no small degree due to the influence of the refugees, especially to the Cardinal de Châtillon, who lies buried in Canterbury Cathedral, that the Anglican Church was "saved from the claws of Calvinism."

But there is another instance, in this connection, which ought not to be omitted—although this paper is in danger of becoming a treatise on Huguenot theology—and that is an *acte* of baptism of two Moors and their child, from the Caen Registers, in 1564. These Moors had lived for some seven or eight years at Caen, in the service of Jacques de Cauvigny. Of their own free will they desired to be baptized into the Christian Church, and the minister, Monsieur Pinson, having beforehand exhorted them and examined them in the principal points of the Christian faith and religion, directed them to examine themselves to consider what faith they ought to have in order "to receive worthily this Holy Sacrament" (*pour dignement recevoir ce Sainct Sacrement de baptime*).

Around Caen, in 1553, no less than fifteen parishes were left without a parish priest, while large numbers of monks and nuns left their establishments.

Having regard to these facts, it may well be seen that—partly owing to large districts being wholly given over to the reformed doctrines, and partly owing to the toleration afforded by the Church, so largely Gallican in sympathy, and not yet under the domination of the Jesuit—the Huguenot of the sixteenth century was able to exist, and generally to hold his own. The sixteenth century was a century of conflict, but it was a conflict in which both sides gave and took hard blows. If the Huguenot had his Bible in one hand, he had his sword in the other, and if he were ruined by some sack or masacre, he could take service under a leader like Montgomery or Le Noue, and ride forth to smite the oppressor with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon.

The dominant note of the sixteenth century is war. Our Huguenot forefathers were born into war; they lived in it, and died in it. Their heroes are those of the Old Testa-

ment type: Samson and David, Joel and Judith. They loved to sing of how the Lord smote the Egyptian by the Red Sea, or Gideon the Midianites by the brook of Hazor. But the note of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is that of Rachel weeping for her children, and of the souls under the altar who cry "How long, O Lord, Holy and True?"

In the sixteenth century, as far as religious matters were concerned, the Church was the police force; in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Intendant. He was the head, in his province, of a most complete and searching system of espionage. At least, the Huguenot of 1560 had not every act of his life noted down to be brought up against him ten years later; his footsteps were not dogged, and no *dossier* of his life made and forwarded to the Intendant.

The earliest instance I have found of inquiry being made by the Church into the affairs of one suspected of heresy is of the date of 1538, and is an inventory of the goods and possessions of a Gascon noble at the Court of Jeanne d' Albret, caused to be made by Jacques de Foix, Bishop of Lescar. Nothing, however, happened, and he lived and died in peace and security.

Under the Intendant nothing was sacred; a man was spied on by his servants; his letters opened and read, and their contents, harmless enough, forwarded to Paris. Had it not been for the Christianity shown by the Roman Catholic population, who had no enmity to their fellow-countrymen, there is no doubt that Louis XIV. and Madame de Maintenon, and behind them the Jesuit influence, would have achieved a success which would have eclipsed St. Bartholomew.

As we know, persecution began again on the death of Henri IV., though it varied in intensity in different parts of France, until the police system of Louis XIV. began to be perfected and uniform all over the country. The history of the reign of Louis Quatorze is too well known to need much mention. It would be a work of great interest to classify the numbers who came to this country and to others during his reign, and the dates at which they came.

Of course they forfeited their possessions, unless they were able to turn their property into money and bring it with them. One of the duties of the Intendant was to make an accurate schedule of all real property held by Protestants, and it seems probable that the King had the Revocation of the Edict in his mind for many years before, since so many of these reports seem to have been filed for ten or twenty years previously, and then turned up for the purpose of confiscating the property.

I will quote three documents of the seventeenth century from the Protestant Registers of La Rochelle. One is the abjuration of François Le Boindre, in 1646, native of Mans, and ex-Carmelite monk, priest and preacher. Another is that of Pacifique Gobert, in 1648, native of Auxerre, formerly priest and monk of the Order of St. Anthony the Hermit; and a third of the same year, which I give at length, of a former Jesuit. It is interesting to note that, in this case, the abjurer was condemned to be hanged, his body burned, and his ashes cast to the winds. The perversion of a Carmelite monk might be passed over, since the Edict was in full force, but a Jesuit pervert! The power behind the throne could not not wait for the Revocation.

The condemned man, however, seems to have escaped, as he might well do from La Rochelle, and the sentence was carried out in effigy a month later (July 11, 1648).

The act of abjuration runs thus:

"Le mercredy, 25e dudit mois (Octobre, 1646), M. Vincent conduisant l' action, le sieur Pierre Jarrige, natif de Tulle en Limousin, aagé de 42 ans, ayant demandé d'estre ouï en la Compagnie du Consistoire, y a representé que depuis 24 ans, il auroit vescu en l'ordre des Jésuites, où ayant passé par tous les degrez, il seroit parvenu à estre profes du 4e et dernier de leurs voeux, et auroit esté emploié à la predication à Agen, Nantes, Poitiers, Bordeaux, et autres bonnes villes de ce Royaume, et enfin auroit esté envoyé en leur maison de ceste ville, pour y estre confesseur et Peré spirituel, comme ils appellent, de tous ceux de la d' maison, et de plus admoniteur du Recteur et prédicateur ordinaire. A quoy s'emploiant, bien que ce fust d'ailleurs avec toute

la satisfaction qu'il eust pu espérer demeurant parmi eux, néanmoins sa conscience n'auroit peu permettre qu'il s'y arrestast plus long temps, veu que depuis plusieurs années, Dieu lui auroit fait le grâce de luy desiller les yeux, et de luy faire recognoistre les erreurs et superstitions qui sont l'église Romaine, et particulièrement au dit ordre des jésuites, et au contraire que la vray et pure créance est celle des Eglises Réformées, auxquelles ayant désir de se ranger, estant tout à fait résolu de donner gloire à Dieu par la franche confession de sa verité, il prioit très affectueusement la d^e^ Compagnie de le recevoir à en faire la profession au milieu d'elle. Sur quoy la d' compagnie l'aiant oui plus particulierement sur les motifs de cette sienne résolution et aïant d'aillieurs pleine information des louables tesmoignages que luy ont esté généralement rendus jusceques icy par tous les siens, elle a loué Dieu, de tout son coeur de la grâce qui luy a pleu deployer en son endroict, et inclinant à son désir, auquel il a protesté d'abondant n'avoir d'autre but que celuy de la gloire de Dieu et de son salut, luy a accordé ce dont il la requeroit. Au moyen de quoy, il a juré saintement devant Dieu et ses anges, qu'il renonce de bon coeur aux erreurs et abus dont l'église Rom. est remplie et particulièrement au prétendu sacrifice de la messe et toutes ses dépendances. De plus il a aussi renoncé à tous ses voeux Monastiques et déclaré qu'il se range de pleine affection à la foy et communion des églises Réformées de ce Royaume, avec résolution ferme d'y persévérer, moyennant l'aide de Dieu, jusques à son dernier souspir. D'ailleurs il a aussi promis de s'assujettir à l'ordre et discipline selon laquelle les Eglises de ce Royaume sont conduites. Et de tout ce que dessus le presente acte ayant été dressé et enregistré, suivant l' ordre usité en tels cas, il la signé de sa propre main." (Signé) Pierre Jarrige. Espie, ancien et scribe du Consistoire.[1]

The great success of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church is no doubt due to the profound knowledge of human nature derived from the Confessional. The records

[1]Papers relating to the R. P. R. La Rochene, *Archives Departmentales.*

of trials for heresy and the police *dossiers* show how this knowledge was used. The man is hit through his wife and child. Almost invariably, throughout the long list of "procès verbaux" relating to the "église prétendu reformée," it is the woman who is attacked, and, one is sorry to say, it is the man who is the informer. Bad as the years preceding the Revocation were, those directly following it were worse; for they were unredeemed by any ray of hope or light, except for the splendid constancy and heroism shown by the Protestants, who refused to give up their faith, and saw their pastors broken on the wheel, and themselves and their wives and children hunted, proscribed, tortured, condemned to the galleys.

To this period (1685-1720) belong those strange outbreaks of mysticism and prophecy, which occurred so frequently among the Cevenol peasantry, and which Besant notes in London among the refugees who escaped after the Revocation—the product of minds unhinged by torture and the struggle with hell and death, or of souls lifted out of their bodily surroundings, who saw things not permitted for man to see.

As in the sixteenth century the dominant note is war—the shield, the sword, and the battle—and in the seventeenth the cry of the needy and the exile, so in the last decade of the seventeenth, and the first two decades of the eighteenth, the Apocalypse gives the keynote. To those staunch souls in their fight with principalities and powers Death did in truth ride abroad upon his White Horse, and the seven angels with the seven vials full of the wrath of God were plainly visible. Nor is it to be wondered at if to the poor pastor—hunted on the mountains, certain of death on the wheel if captured, who had seen dying women cast out into the snow, children killed by torture before the eyes of their parents, men mangled and killed by degrees—the Church, as exemplified by the arch-fiend, Du Chayla, appeared as the mother of abominations, the habitation of devils, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. To these men, in a time of superhuman struggle, the Apocalypse appealed as the final summing up of all things, of what had

been, and was, and was to be, before the new heaven and the new earth should appear, and they should with their eyes behold the City of the Lord of Hosts, their only City of Refuge.

The following mystical document is an example of this mental state. It was written by Charles de Lart,[1] Sr de la Coste-Grézères, on his shirt for lack of better material, in the prison at Agen, in 1688, where he had been since his arrest in 1685. He appears to have written another previously to Jules Mascaron, Bishop of Agen, who, with Bourdaloue, had publicly denounced the sins of the King. This letter is addressed to Louis, though the meaning of the isolated letters is not clear. The last abbreviations refer to Bishop Mascaron, "Julius episcopus Agenensis."

Sur la chemisette

Louis	Il est temps mes arretz ne se revoque pas.
ta L. N.	Ma force n'est pas amoindrie la glorie de.
m. sege	mon fils se trouve ancantie ilya tantost.
Julle ep	trois ans et demy que je tay anertie La
ag.	gloire de Sion doit être retablie le siege.

seducteux doit estre en effigie et Louis le vainquer.

Ma main ne se lasse jamais Va parle et ne tais point Sois fidelle â ton Roy c'est loin de l'Eternel Je feray ton oracle et repondray pourtoy L'Intendant est marque pour estre ta conduit et doit te representer au Ciel qui loit regnes et pour avoir pu douter dè mon pouvoir tu seras trois jours et demy sons parler.

Sur la chemise.

Souviens toy des choses qui veue ouïes et te garde et te repente et lagneau qui est au milieu du trone te paistra et te conduira aux viues fontaines des eaux et Dieu essuira toutes les larmes des repentans.

Among the papers relating to the Protestant Church at Caen is an account of the trial, in 1690, of one Mons. Robert Estienne le Caion, the sixth witness against one Jacques Simon (*dit* Triasnon). Le Caion is accused of having told

[1] Son of Etienne de Lart, Sr de Bére and de la Cour-Grézères, and Judith d'Alché des Planels. It was probably his brother François who is found at Amsterdam, 1672. Other relatives had escaped to England and Holland much earlier.

lies in his evidence. By what means he was induced to tell the truth we know not, but he now comes forward and says he is ready to tell it. He says that the wife of Jean Caignard, who lives with Anne du Bois, her daughter, in a room over that of the respondent on the third floor, has gone several times to the room of the respondent, and told him how unhappy they were to have no longer a temple to pray in, and that they were obliged to assemble themselves together, asking him, the witness, to allow them to use his room for the purpose; and that, having consented, they came together the Sunday before last Christmas Day. And the same Sunday the said wife of Caignard (or Quesnel) came to his room with Susanne Quesnel, his sister, Anne du Bois Jean Gautier, menuisier, living in "Neuve rue," and his wife; the wife of Isaac l' Honorey, menuisier, and the wife of one called "Les Sablons," a "droguist," living opposite the hostelry of the "Sign of the Cross" Anne Bourget; and after he, the respondent, had taken his Bible, and had read it in the presence of the above named, then the said Anne du Bois, having taken the Bible, also read it; after which he, the respondent, took her book, in which was written a sermon, "moullé de leur religion," he read it, all of which was done openly. They then sang in a loud voice a Psalm of their religion, P. R., the witness and some others having each a book of Psalms out of which they sang. And then they knelt and prayed with a loud voice the prayers which are at the end of the Psalms. After the ceremony was over they left, each in turn, after the wife of Caignard had declared to all the assembly that they would meet in the same place and for the same purpose on Christmas Day following." Which wicked thing, in fact, happened; "for, at half-past nine A. M., the witness and his wife being in their room, the said René Quesnel, accompanied by the same persons as before, and two of the sons of Jacob Gautier, of St. Contest, and a man believed to be their servant, two daughters of one named le Bastard, and their servant, of the parish of St. Peter, and an apprentice of Jean Gautier, whose name he did not know. And first they knelt down, and prayed in a loud voice, after

which the witness read a sermon, and then they sang all together a Psalm of their religion; and after kneeling down again they prayed aloud." And it almost makes one shudder to think of the enormity of the crime—"mesme ils firent des prières pour la santé et prosperité du Roy, it pour la paix du Royaume."

They were persecuted and tormented, they were slain with the sword; but they still prayed for the King, and instead of cursing him they blessed him. And this was a type which flocked to this country for 250 years! But the British school-boy, in whose veins runs so much of their blood, is fed on the useless and often improper history of Greek and Roman gods, who had no existence, and strives to equip himself for the battle of life with scraps of the history of every country but his own.

One of the worst traits of human nature is continually cropping up among Potestant records—greed. Often one finds instances of a Protestant being denounced by one of his nearest relatives in order to get possession of his property. I suppose a merchant had the best chance of escaping with the greater part of his goods, since his capital could be sent out of the country in the shape of bills, or he could carry a good sum with him in the shape of cash. Landed property was impossible to realize, except by the greatest ingenuity and collusion of some Roman Catholic friend or relation.

No sooner had a man left the country than a horde of eager applicants sent in their claims. Such was the case in regard to the property of Antoine Ligonier de Vignals de Bonneval, a fugitive minister, a relative of Lord Ligonier. In 1735 no less than six different relations applied for his goods. One, the Sieur de Rogery, based his claim on being cousin german to Abel Ligonier; their mothers being sisters. Two other claimants, Sieurs de Lamothe, one a lieutenant of dragoons and the other of infantry, were promptly ruled out, for the Intendant reported that they did not fulfil their religious duties as well as Antoine Ligonier de St. Jean, who eventually had the grant allowed him. Another applicant was the Sr. de St. Etienne Ligonier, a captain in the grena-

diers of Touraine, while the last was a member of the branch of Ligonier de Monteuquet.

An interesting detail in this suit for the property of Antoine Ligonier is the production of a copy of his death certificate from the Portarlington Register (September 18, 1733).

"Aujourdhuy a ete enterré dans cette église par M. des Vories, pasteur, Mr. Antoine Ligonier de Bonneval, ancien pasteur de cette église: Mort 16 de ce present mois. Theod. des Vories, Louis Buloid, Jacques de Francquefort anciens." The copy is also certified *in dorso* by de Vories, G. Guion, Charles du petit Bose, Borough of Portarlington, with the following words: De par Jean de Boyer, escuyer. Souverain et justice de Paix de lad^te^ Corporation. He also signs a declaration in French that Theodore des Vories is minister of the French Church of St. Paul, and has full authority. This was sealed with the seal of the Corporation of Portarlington.

It may have been instructive to the French lawyers to note that the mayor and two others of the signatories were of French descent, and that a colony of Frenchmen existed there, who had escaped the clutches of the French King.

Nor were the living the only ones against which the power of Church and State was directed. Among the papers relating to the proceedings taken against the Protestants of the town of Chatillon-sur-Loire, in 1680, is a procès-verbal, "contre le cadavre de Louise Labbé (Nov., 1686) decedée refusante les sacraments." The corpse was sentenced to be dragged on a hurdle and thrown on to a dunghill.

The strictest injunctions were laid on doctors to warn the curé of the approaching death of a Protestant, so that the Sacraments might be administered. In the district of La Rochelle, where Protestantism was specially strong, the greatest severities were practised, although they could not stamp it out. A document of which I have not the date, but after 1750, relating to the meetings of the Protestants by night, relates the impossibility of capturing the pastors because of the "secret exact qui s'observe parmi les protest-

ants, de l' intelligence des catholiques a cet égard avec ceux de cette religion aux quels ils tiennent tous," and of the impossibility of winning over a single one for gain.

Among these same papers, at the same date, is a letter from the Duc de La Vrillière, in answer to a complaint made by one Guarry, "Chanoine de Sablouceaux," of the irreverence of the Protestants. The Duke adds a note—"quoiqu'il ne faut pas ajouter une foy entiére à ce que les curés écrivent sur ce sujit."

Toward the end of the eighteenth century, though all the penal laws were in force, they were not enforced with the same cruelty. Here and there one finds an Intendant of more enlightened views.

In 1778 the curé of Chatillon-sur-Loire wrote a letter to M. de Villiers, sub-delegate of the Intendance of Orleans, in which he complains of scandalous assemblies in certain houses, which he names "opposées aux lois et aux ordonnances du Royaume?" He begs the King to "dissiper ces commencements d' assemblées dont les suittes peuvent être dangereuses, et qui scandalizent avec raison les Bons Catholiques." The Huguenots of Sancerre also held unlawful meetings, he says. "Mon caractére est très éloigné de toutes les voyes de rigeur, mais, il n'est pas possible de souffrir dans le silence le mépris que les protestants font des lois du royaume." He goes on to ask for protection for the poor persecuted sheep of his own flock. It appears from other correspondence that there had been great distress in that district, which especially affected the Catholics, and it is tolerably clear that envy and jealousy were the causes of these complaints.

This complaint was not well received by de Villiers, who seems to have been of the type of the Duc de La Vrillière, and it is a pity France had not more of them. He immediately went to Chatillon in person, and demanded to be introduced to the meeting.

It is an interesting picture one sees. Around him are the steady, earnest, substantial men, the most well-to-do citizens in the district, the remnant of those many millions of the same type, driven away to other lands, or massacred

and dragooned into obedience, but for whose loss the Revolution would not have been; and in their midst is sitting de Villiers, in powdered wig and costume of Louis XVI., the representative of a régime which was even then passing away. De Villiers "ayant fait placer la chaise qui lui fut offerte dans la salle du milieu, en place de pouvoir, être entendu de tous autant qu'il etoit possible, et aiant demandé â ceux qui lui parurent les plus notables de s'approacher de lui, s'étant couvert, dit Messieurs. . ." After telling the object of his inquiry, he asked one Quétin the following questions:

Q. Quel est l' object des assemblées que vous tenez à Chatillon, en réunissant dans votre maison les pretendus reformés?

R. De nous édifier, de nous instruire en commun, de prier Dieu pour le Roi et toute la famille roialle: pour la tranquillité de son état: pour tous les hommes qui sont nos frères.

Q. N'y traitez vous aucuns points de dogmes et de religion?

R. Nous lisons quelques uns des livres qui peuvent y etre relatifs: mais nous nous occupons principalement de ce qui regarde la morale, pour former le coeur de la jeunesse, leur donner les premiers principes de la religion Chretienne et les instruire de leur devoir.

Other questions followed, and in answer to the last, as to how many of the Religion there were in Chatillon, the reply was "about 300." Q. Do they all come to service? R. No; a small number come, but the greater part live in ignorance of all religion, or rather in irreligion.

De Villiers then made the following notable speech:

"Messieurs—Les sentiments patriotiques et les vertus socialles generallment reconnues, de ceux qui paroissent â la tête de l'assemblée, me sont des garantis surs, qu'il ne s'y passe rien de contraire à la fidelité que vous devez au Roi, à la tranquilité de l'etat, aux principes d'une sage morale: C'estce qui me fait souhaitter d'avantage, espérer même, qu'écoutant la voix de l'autorité Legitime, vous reconnoitrez un jour la verité des Dogmes qu'elle enseigne —ils sont les mêmes que vos pères ont cru.

Je ne viens point icy porter l'alarme et la terreur. L'intention du Roy n'est pas que la paix et la douceur des sociétés soit troublée: La conscience de ses sujets P. R. tourmentée qu'on les force à des abjurations souvent simulées, qui n'ont outre effect que de déceler l'irreligion de ceux qui les prononcent. La persecution n'habite pas le coeur Bienfaisant du Roi: il veut bien même tolerer des réunions en famille: mais le culte publique n'appartient qu' à la Religion Catholique, seule veritable, que le Roi professe, qu'il se fait gloire de deffendre.

Un concours aussi nombreux que celui dont je suis temoin, semble annoncir que vous elevez autel contre autel, et l'exercise d'une religion nouvelle. S. Majesté le proscrit absolument."

He proceeds to beg them to profit by his goodness with gratitude, and to confine their religion within the bounds he places, and to give him the satisfaction of having to render account of their submission and fidelity.

Far otherwise was the report he sends to the King. He describes how he went to Chatillon and saw the service; he says that the R. P. R. of that town comprises the most well-to-do in the community: Some were rich, and gave abundant alms; they were men well known, visited and esteemed by the best people in the Canton. "Their emigration would bring about the ruin of a district reduced to misery by a succession of calamities." "This, then, was the meaning of the procès, for the curé in a former letter mentions the evil plight of the Catholic inhabitants. The denunciations against them arise from some irritation, the cause of which I am in ignorance of. The curé sees them, and eats with them; the Procurator Fiscal, the lawyers, who frequent their society, have given me excellent witness to their conduct."

He says also that those who attend service exhibited the first principles of Christianity, honesty and civilization; "those who do not attend, though equally attached to what they call the ancient belief of their fathers, are composed of the lowest of the populace, and the most dangerous."

In the year 1787 the number of Protestants in France,

3,000,000. It was in this year, a century after the Revocation, that permission was granted them to regularize their marriages by the civil registration. Formerly abjurors at least had been allowed to be married in the parish churches, and many apparently were willing to be so married, but the clergy had refused absolutely to marry them; their union, therefore, had been "au desert." The Edict was retrospective, and legalized all existing marriages.

A few more years and the old *régime* was to vanish, destroyed by the devils it had itself conjured up; and though in the early years of the nineteenth century sporadic persecutions again broke forth, the Protestants in France enjoyed complete liberty of conscience.

Charleston, S. C., March 30, 1909.

To Rev. Robert Wilson,

President of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

Dear Sir: I find that in the Transactions of the Society for 1904 there is recorded a resolution providing that the Society should mark the sites of the old Huguenot churches in South Carolina.

I have acquired the site of the old French Huguenot Church in St. James, Goose Creek. This was one of the earliest churches established in the country outside of Charles Town. I desire to transfer the old church site and grave-yard—in all about an acre—to the Society, which would appear to be its most appropriate owner and custodian.

I wish, however, to be sure of the Society's acceptance and of its making some provision for marking the spot, and for preventing its lapsing into the hands of squatters, or being forfeited for non-payment of taxes.

It has given me a good deal of trouble to rescue it from indifferent, not to say sacrilegious, hands, and naturally I would not be willing to have all my trouble in that respect wasted.

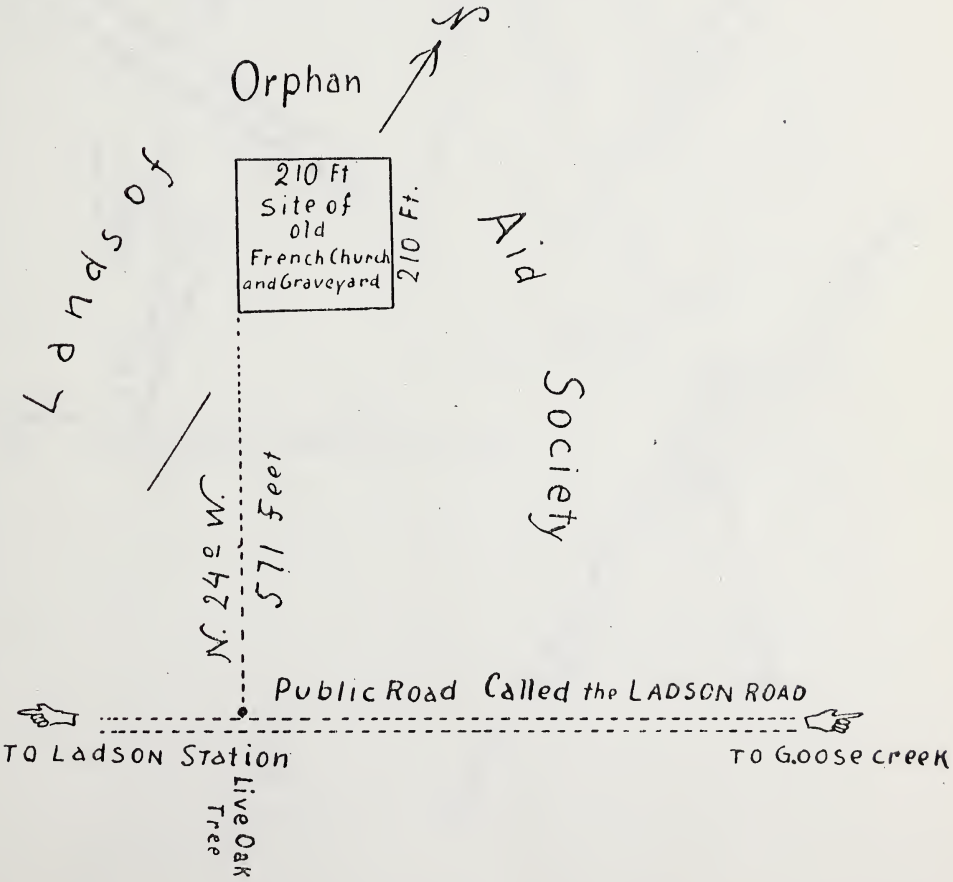
I understand the Society is not incorporated, but the land could be transferred to three or five members to hold as Trustees for the Society, with the power to the Society to

fill vacancies, or, in case of its failure to do so, then with power to the Trustees themselves, or the survivor, to fill all vacancies.

It would cost but a small sum to place a stone or other permanent memorial on the spot, and taxes and charges for custody could not exceed a very small amount annually.

I annex hereto for the information of the Society a brief account of this site, together with two sketch maps showing its exact location. All of which, with this suggestion, is remitted to you with the request that you lay it before the Society at its next annual meeting.

Yours very truly, HENRY A. M. SMITH.



Old Avenue
Ruins of Corn Field
GOOSE CREEK
6 Miles to Dorchester
into Goosecreek
TO
DORCHESTER
Ruins of Delaplains old Settlement
Creek
Site of Church
Graveyard
Public Road to Goosecreek Bridge
Called "BLUE HOSE" road
FROM
Abraham Henry de la plaine's
Plantation of 230 acres
Cherry Hill
Bacots old
Dr Isaac Porcher's
Old Settlement
Small branch
To Charleston
LADSON STATION
4 Miles from DORCHESTER
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
PUBLIC ROAD
N
Scale 20 Chains - 1320 Feet per inch

THE FRENCH HUGUENOT CHURCH OF THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES, GOOSE CREEK.

The Huguenot settlers in South Carolina seem at first to have divided into four groups, viz.:

1. Those who remained in Charles Town.

2. Those who settled in the country at Orange quarter in the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis.

3. The largest group in the country, who settled on Santee River.

4. The settlement at the head of Goose Creek.

This last settlement, in point of numbers, was the smallest of the four. Peter Girard, in 1699, gives the number in this settlement as 31.

It may safely be inferred that from the earliest settlement (probably a few years prior to 1699) church services were held. In the beginning these services were held most likely at the homes of the settlers. When the church structure was built there has as yet been found no record.

The earliest mention of it as an organized church community appears to be contained in the will of Anthoine Prudhomme, dated 20th July, 1695, who bequeathed a cow and two heifers to the French Church which met at Goose Creek.

The location of the church site is fixed by an old map made by Joseph Purcell, in 1791, who then notes it as the "ruins" of the French Church. It is situated on a tract of 500 acres, granted in 1696 to Abraham Fleury S. de la Plaine.

Of the history of the church, the names of its pastors, the succession of its members and the date and character of the construction of the edifice the writer has been able to learn practically nothing.

The following are the names of the French settlers who owned lands and seemed to have resided in the vicinity, and were, therefore, presumptively members of the congregation.

1. Abraham Fleury Sieur de la Plaine, who, with his daughter, Marianne, widow of Jaques Dugué, seems to have been among the earliest French settlers at that point. In 1696 he obtained two grants of land, one for 500 acres and one for 160 acres. This last he seems to have sold, and in 1705 he obtained a grant for 330 acres adjoining the grant for 500 acres.

2. Isaac Fleury, brother of Abraham Fleury. He is sometimes in the old deeds styled Mr. Deffrance, or de France. He seems to have obtained a grant of land as early as 1694. The record does not disclose that he had a wife or children.

3. Benjamin Marion. The ancestor of the Marion family. He settled early in the neighborhood not far from the lands granted to the Fleurys.

4. John Boisseau. He obtained large grants in the neighborhood and also further west in the vicinity of what is now the Town of Summerville. His earliest grant was in 1696, for 210 acres near the head of Goose Creek, adjoining the grants to Abraham Fleury. He seems to have left no children, and his widow, Mary Boisseau, married James Gignilliat, "Clerk." Whether the Rev. Mr. Gignilliat officiated as minister of the church is not known, but he seems to have lived in the vicinity for some years.

Mrs. Boisseau was the the sister of John Postell, and donated some of the lands she inherited from her first husband to her nephews, James and John Postell.

5. John Postell, the brother of Mrs. Boisseau, who settled near the Cypress Swamp, the head of Ashley River, above what is now Slann's Bridge.

6. Theodore Verdity. In 1705 he obtained a grant for 1,000 acres one or two miles west of the present Town of Summerville. This would appear to be the plantation of 1,200 acres mentioned in his will as called "Blackberry."

7. Dr. Isaac Porcher, the ancestor of the Porcher family. In 1696 he obtained a grant for 150 acres adjoining Fleury and Boisseau. On this tract he settled, but afterward purchased a large tract of land near this first grant, and also obtained other grants for land near the Cypress Swamp not far from the point where that swamp is now

crossed by the Southern Railway. In 1712 he sold the 150 acres to Francis Le Jau, reserving to himself and his family the right of burial in the burying place erected on the tract.

8. Gideon Faucheraud. Settled in the immediate vicinity at an early period. He acquired a tract of 150 acres, in 1707, and afterwards added largely to his possessions so as to form in the aggregate a plantation of over 3,300 acres. This tract remained in the ownership of his descendants until 1848, when it was sold. Part of this tract adjoined Abraham Fleury.

9. Abraham Dupont, who, with his wife, Anne, also settled in the immediate vicinity prior to 1702.

10. Francis Guerin also settled on a small tract of land not far from Abraham Fleury.

11. Peter Bacot, the son of Peirre Bacot, the immigrant, seems to have married, first, Marianne Dugué, daughter of Abraham Fleury, and second, Mary Peronneau. When he settled in the vicinity does not appear on the record, but prior to 1727 he was the owner of a tract of 370 acres adjoining Abraham Fleury.

12. Philippe Trouillart was the owner of 80 acres, which he purchased from Isaac Fleury, and in 1698 transferred to Elias Horry.

13. Henry Bruneau, in 1711, obtained a grant for 640 acres, which he transferred to Gideon Faucheraud.

14. Peirre Dassex, or Dasseu, who, in 1702, purchased 150 acres adjoining Boisseau and Fleury, which his wife, Susanne, in 1707, sold to Gideon Faucheraud.

15. John Filbein (Qu: French?) obtained a grant in 1696 for 150 acres adjoining Abraham Fleury and John Postell.

16. John Goble (Qu: French?) in 1699 purchased from Robert McKune (to whom it had been transferred by Filbein) the 150 acres granted to Filbein.

17. Charles Franchehomme also, about 1711, for a short period, owned a tract of land near Abraham Fleury.

18. Benjamin Godin. He quite early in 17— became possessed of tracts of land near Goose Creek bridge.

As he was a merchant in Charles Town and a land owner

in other parts of the province, it is doubtful whether he ever formed a part of the congregation of the French Church of Goose Creek.

There is the record of the gift by Landgrave Thomas Smith, in 1728, of 40 acres on Wassamassaw Swamp, a few miles north-west of the site of the French Church, for the use of a free school. Among the trustees named to whom the land is conveyed are Isaac Porcher, Cornelius Dupré, Peter Porcher, Francis Cordes and Abram Dupont, who would seem to have been then residents in that vicinity.

Abraham Fleury, upon a part of whose land the church was constructed, seems to have had but one child, Marianne, who married, first, Jacques Duguê; second, Peter Bacot.

She left by Dugué one child, a daughter, Marianne, who married Tobias Fitch, by whom she had a son, Stephen, and a daughter, Mary. The latter married Isaac Perrineau, (sic.) and apparently became the owner of the Fleury lands, for by her will, dater in 1772, she leaves her interest in the lands to her daughters, Anne Parker, the wife of George Parker, and Mary Ann Dugué Peronneau. She appoints George Parker her executor, and there must have been some other family connection, as George Parker, by his will, in 1776, leaves to his brother, William Parker, for life, the plantation containing 830 acres in St. James Parish, whereon he lived, and which he purchased from Miss Mary Ann Dugay Peronneau.

This plantation, of 830 acres, was the same owned by Abraham Fleury, and was composed of the 500 acres granted in 1696, and 330 acres granted in 1705.

After the death of his brother, William, George Parker's will entailed the plantation on his brother's sons, "so as to prevent its going out of the family."

It continued in the family until 1837, when it was sold by Mrs. Sarah Peronneau Parker, the widow of Wm. McKenzie Parker, to Mr. William Washington Ancrum, and was afterwards, in 1858, transferred to a rather remarkable negro named Lamb Stevens, who, in the course of his life, is said to have purchased his own freedom and acquired quite a property, including a number of negro

slaves and some 1,400 acres of land, viz.: The Fleury grants and the adjoining plantation, formerly of Peter Bacot, called Cherry Hill.

After Stevens' death the land passed to his descendants, by whom it has been largely sold and lost, and the land surrounding the old church site is now owned by the Colored Orphan Aid Society. HENRY A. M. SMITH.

Charleston, S. C., April 19, 1909.

REV. ROBERT WILSON,
President Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of 17th April inst., enclosing the resolutions of the Society relating to the old church site in St. James, Goose Creek, and beg to express my appreciation of the terms of the resolutions, and my recognition of the consideration shown in my election as an honorary member of the Society. For your kind personal expressions also I beg to sincerely thank you.

Yours truly,
HENRY A. M. SMITH.

Charleston, S. C., July 9, 1909.

REV. ROBERT WILSON,
Presd' Huguenot Society.

DEAR SIR: I enclose copy of a letter I have to-day written to Mr. Bacot relative to the transfer of the old French Church site, which will inform you of the completion of the transfer to the Society. Yours,
HENRY A. M. SMITH.

Charleston, S. C., July 9, 1909.

T. W. BACOT, ESQ.,
Charleston, S. C.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the matter of the donation I have made to the Huguenot Society of the old cemetery near Ladson, I beg to herewith enclose you:

1. Deed of Conveyance from the Orphans' Aid Society to myself, which was duly recorded.

2. Deed of Conveyance from myself to the Huguenot Society. You will find this duly executed with a renunciation of dower.

I suggest that you put it upon the record at once, as under the last statute the time for recording deeds has been shortened to ten days. This will complete the vesting of the title to the property in the Huguenot Society, and I would be much obliged if now the Society would take proper steps to mark the spot. I myself have already had the four corners marked with cedar posts; but I think they should be marked with stones or iron rods, which would really cost very little, and then the spot itself should be marked by some stone, say stone cross with a suitable inscription, which would also not cost a great deal. When the Society has determined how much money it can devote to the matter, I will be glad to lend any assistance I can in having the work done.

I will write to the Auditor as soon as you notify me the deed has been recorded, and tell him to take it from the land charged to me on the tax books, and see if I cannot arrange that inasmuch as it is an old cemetery that it shall be free from taxes in the future. Yours truly,

HENRY A. M. SMITH.

NOTE.

Since the date of Mr Smith's first communication the Executive Committee has completed the incorporation of the Society, and the charter is now in the custody of the Treasurer. The Committee hopes that by the next anniversary meeting the first and only piece of real estate (besides the charter) held by the Corporation will be under enclosure and suitably marked in accordance with the wishes of the donor.

LIST OF MEMBERS

APRIL, 1909.

The names in *italics* at the end of each entry are those of the original Huguenot families from which the member derives descent.

* This mark indicates a Charter Member. Names in small capitals are Honorary Members. Names in large capitals are Huguenots of the pure blood after two and a quarter centuries.

r. Resigned.
d. Dead.
l. m. Life member.

April 2, 1885..Alleman*, Frances, H., *d* .....*Legaré.*
April 13, 1885..Allston,* Rev. Benjamin, *d* .....*Gibert.*
April 2, 1901..Allston, Chas, P., Georgetown, S. C. .....*Gibert.*
May 28, 1897..Alston, Miss Rebecca H., Charleston, S. C. ....*Motte, LaBrosse.*
April 22, 1908..Ames, Mrs. Mary Boykin, Baltimore, Md.....*LeChevalier, de la Plaine.*
April 20, 1906..Anderson, Claudia Bennett, Charleston, S. C.,.....*Simons, DuPré.*
April 17, 1902..Aymar, Mrs. Jane V. H., Jersey City, N. J.,...*Simons, LeSerurier, Gignilliat, DuPré, Leger, DuBliss.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Daniel Huger, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Motte, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1886..Bacot, John Vacher, Jersey City, N. J.....*Bacot, Vacher, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Julius Motte, *d* ....*Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Peronneau, Motte.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Maria Fraser, *d* .....*Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1886..Bacot, Robert Cochran, *d* .....*Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Robert Dewar, Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Thomas Wright, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Menessier, Peronneau, Motte, Daleu.*
April 13, 1904..Bacot, Jules DeR., Savannah, Ga.....*Bacot.*

April 13, 1899..Bacot, Mrs. Thomas Wright, Charleston, S. C..... *DeBerniere.*

April 13, 1904..Bacot, Samuel Holloway, *d* .....*Bacot.*

April 5, 1909..Ball, Mrs. Elias, Charleston, S. C. (Mary Wilson Ball) .....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

M'ch 31, 1890..Barker, Theodore G., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes, Gendron, Serré, Gaillard.*

April 13, 1905..Barr, Mrs. Mary McDonald .....*Macon.*

April 18, 1909..Bassett, Mrs. Caroline DuPuy, Winslow, Mo...*DuPuy.*

April 14, 1890..Bayard, Hon. Thomas F., *d* .....*Bayard.*

April 17, 1902..Beckman, Julia Reese, Charleston, S. C. .....*Gras.*

April 13, 1885..Beckman*, Serena B., Charleston, S. C. .....*Gras.*

April 20, 1906..Belcher, Mrs. A. F. C. .....*Macon.*

April 17, 1902..Bennett, Mrs. John M., San Antonio, Texas ..... *Bonneau, DuBliss, de Longuemare, Roi.*

April 15, 1909..Black, Miss Emma C., Charleston, S. C...*DeLesleine.*

M'ch 8, 1895..Blackshear, Mrs., Macon, Ga. .....*Gignilliat.*

April 14, 1890..Blackman, Mrs. E. L., Greenville, S. C.....*Robert.*

Oct. 22, 1898..Bondurant, Dr. E. D., Mobile, Ala.....*DuBose.*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, F. N., Charleston, S. C. .....*Bonneau.*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, W. E., Charleston, S. C.....*Bonneau.*

April 14, 1890..Bostick, A. McQ., Bamberg, S. C., *d* .....*Robert.*

April 17, 1902..Bounetheau, Harold DuPré, New York .....*DuPré, Bounetheau*

July 14, 1896..Bounetheau, Henry D., *d* .....*Bounetheau.*

June 25, 1894..Bowley, Mrs. J. V. G., Jersey City, N. J.....*DuPré, LeSerurier, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss.*

April 13, 1905..Bowley, F. Heyward.....*DuPré, LeSerurier, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss.*

April 2, 1885..Box*, Rosa, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Gaillard.*

April 13, 1885..Boykin*, Sarah J., Camden, S. C., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*

Nov. 4, 1899..Bracey, Jean Charlemagne, editor Huguenot Quarterly, Poughkeepsie, N. Y, ... *Bracey.*

April 15, 1907..Bragonier, Fred. Tyler, Globe, Arizona.....*Peconier.*

April 20, 1906..Brent, George A., Louisville, Ky. .....*Mauze.*

April 17, 1902..Broun, Fontaine, Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot, Fontaine.*

April 14, 1886..Broun, Mrs. Mary M., Charleston, W. Va..... *Boursequot, Fontaine.*

April 14, 1886..Broun, Thomas L., Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot, Broun.*

July 2, 1903..Brown, Dr. Paul R., *d* .....*Richard, de Bruyn.*

June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. A., Florence, S. C. .....*Bacot*

June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. M., Florence, S. C. .....*Bacot*
April 20, 1906..Brunson, Mrs. Mary Motte, Florence, S. C.....*Bacot, Foissin.*
April 13, 1905..Bryan, Miss Mary Bacot.....*Bacot.*
April 13, 1905..Bryan, Mrs. Mary McIver, Tuscaloosa, Ala.....*Bacot.*
April 22, 1908..Bryce, Mrs. Ellen Peter, Tuscaloosa, Ala.....*Horry, LaRoche, Simons, DuPré.*
April 14, 1890..Buist, Dr. J. Somers, Charleston, S. C. .....*Legaré.*
M'ch 21, 1903..Bulloch, Dr. Joseph G., Washington, D. C...*Mauze, DeVeaux.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, Alice M., Charleston, S. C. .....*Marion.*
April 13, 1901..Burdell, Edwin T., Savannah, Ga.....*Marion, Ravenel, Mazÿck.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, F. M., *d* .....*Marion.*
April 14, 1885..Burdell*, Robert F., *d* .....*Marion.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, Thad. S., *d* .....*Marion.*
April. 20, 1906..Burnham, Edith E., Charleston, S. C.....*Gras.*
April 2, 1901..Burton, Robert E., Auburn, Ala.....*Robert.*
April 13, 1904..Butler, Mrs. Jessie T.....*Bacot, Foissin.*
April, 1909..Butler, Miss Louise Screven, Los Angeles, Cal..... *Robert.*
April 13, 1885..Caldwell*, Wm. Robinson, *d* .....*Thomas.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell*, Miss Celia, *d* .....*Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, Simons, DuPré.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell*, Mary Bennett, Charleston, S. C., *d*..*Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, DuPré.*
April 13, 1885...Campbell*, Mary Butler, *d* .....*Sigourney, Pairan.*
April 13, 1885..Carrere*, Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoun, *d* .....*Segur.*
April 13, 1903..Charles, Robert K., *d* .....*DuBose.*
April 12, 1899..Chase, John A., Florence, S. C.....*Bacot.*
April 13, 1903..Cheves, Mrs. C. McCord, Charleston, S. C...*Turquand.*
April 10, 1890..Chisolm, Dr. J. Bachman, Charleston, S. C...*Gendron, Prioleau.*
April 11, 1890..Chisolm, Henry Louis, Charleston, S. C., *d*...*Gendron, Prioleau.*
April 13, 1905..Clarke, James W., Utica, N. Y.....*LeGrand, Roberts, Bocquet.*
April 21, 1900..Clark, Mrs. J. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.....*Brouyé, Jaudon.*
April 13, 1903..Clarkson, Heriot, Charlotte, N. C. *Simons, Horry, LaRoche, DuPré, Marion.*
April 13, 1903..Clearwater, Hon. Alphonso T., *l. m.* .....*Baudoin, Bridon, Corquet, Doiau, (Deyo), Nied, Sequine, Vernoye.*
April 13, 1888..Clement, J. W. Legaré, Young's Island, S. C...*Legaré.*
April 13, 1905..Colcock, Charles Jones, Charleston, S. C.....*Marion, Baluet.*

April 13, 1901..Colcock, Dan. DeS., Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, DeSaussure.*
April 15, 1907..Cole, Miss Edith G., Alleghany, Pa.....*Jaquett.*
April 13, 1904..Collins, Mrs. Lucy G., Charleston, W. Va.....*Horry.*
April 13, 1901..Connerat, William H., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Robert.*
April 20, 1906..Cooper, W. B., Wilmington, N. C.....*Jeanerette.*
April 13, 1904..Cooper, Noah W., Nashville, Tenn.....*Jeanerette.*
April 15, 1907..Cole, Charles L., Alleghany, Penn., *l. m.*.....*Jaquett.*
April 18, 1909..Cordes, Alexander Watson, Sr., Charleston, S. C..... *Cordes.*
April 13, 1885..Coste*, A. L., *d* .....*Coste.*
April 13, 1885..Coste*, R. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Coste.*
Oct. 29, 1899..Coutant, Dr. Richard B., Tarrytown, N. Y....*Coutant.*
April 17, 1902..Cummings, Mrs. Rosa W., Charleston, S. C...*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*
April 13, 1905..Cunningham, Miss Sarah.....*Gibert.*
April 13, 1885..Cuttino*, David B., Rock Hill, S. C.....*Cothoneau.*
April 2, 1885..Davant, J. C., Barnwell, S. C.....*Davant.*
M'ch 21, 1890..Dawson, N. H. R., *d* .....*Huger.*
April 7, 1890..DeRosset, A. T., *r* .....*DeRosset.*
April 7, 1890..DeRosset, Wm., *r* .....*DeRosset.*
April 18, 1885..DeSaussure, Fannie E., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..*DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Henry A., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Dr. Henry W., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Dr. Henry W., Jr., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Isabel A., Charleston, S. C.....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 14, 1890..DeSaussure, James P., *d* .....*DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, John B. .....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Louis D., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*
April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Louis D., Jr., New York, N. Y., *d* .... *DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mrs. Martha G., Charleston, S. C..... *Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Martha G., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Martha G., *d* ....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mary C., *d* .....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mrs. Sarah E., Charleston, S. C..... *DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Sarah E., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, P. G., *d* .....*Gourdin, DeSaussure.*
April 13, 1903..DeSaussure, William P., Richmond, Va. ..*DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Wilmot G., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Wilmot G., Jr., *r* ..*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
July 12, 1897..DeRichemond, Louis Meschinet, Archiviste de La Rochelle, France.
July 12, 1897..DeVeaux, Henri, Bordeaux, France .....*DeVeaux.*
Feb. 2, 1887..Dibble, Samuel, Orangeburg, S. C. .....*Gabeau.*
April 15, 1907..Doar, David, Santee, S. C.....*Cordes.*
April 15, 1907..Doar, Miss M. Louise Cordes.....*Cordes.*
April 13, 1905..Dabney, Mrs. E. E., Vicksburg, Va.....*Huguenin.*
May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Mary P., Monteagle, Tenn. ..*DuBose, Peronneau.*
April 22, 1897..DuBose, Robert M., Sewanee, Tenn.....*DuBose, Porcher.*
May 14, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. Haskell, Monteagle, Tenn..... *DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher.*
April 22, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. P., D. D., Sewanee, Tenn...*DuBose, Porcher.*
May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Susan P., Monteagle, Tenn.....*DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher.*
April 15, 1907..DuBose, Miss Willie S., Savannah, Ga.....*DuBose.*
April 22, 1908..DuBose, Miss Louisa, Athens, Ga.....*DuBose,*
April 13, 1885..Duc*, Miss P. M., Charleston, S. C., *l. m.* .....*Auber.*
Nov. 15, 1897..Dunbar, Mrs. J. R., Ellenton, S. C. ....*Het, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*
April 13, 1894..Dunkin, W. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger*
April 13, 1902..DuPré, Belin Clarke, Columbia, S. C....*Belin, DuPré.*
May 24, 1898..DuPré, Prof. J. F. C., *d* .....*DuPré.*
April 13, 1909..Durant, Mrs. Nannie Miles, Charleston, S. C...*Bierne*
April 15, 1907..Dwight, D. G., Charleston, S. C.,.....*Marion, Baluet, Gaillard.*
April 15, 1907..Dwight, Dr. R. Y., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Marion, Baluet,*
April 15, 1907..Dwight, Henry R. ....*Marion, Baluet, Ravenel, De St. Julien, Mazÿck, LeNoble, Le Serurier, Porcher.*
June 6, 1899..Ellis, Frampton E., Atlanta, Ga.....*Het, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*
Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Mrs. Phoebe P., Atlanta, Ga.....*Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*
Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Prioleau, Atlanta, Ga. .....*Prioleau.*
April 13, 1894..Faulker, Mrs. M. G., New York, N. Y.....*Gaillard.*
April 20, 1906..Finger, Watson Cordes, Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*
April 20, 1906..Finger, Mrs. C. B. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*
M'ch 29, 1889..Fishburne, Mrs. Helen M., Summerville, S. C..... *Marion, Mazÿck.*
April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Miss Caroline D'Arcy, Washington, D. C. .....*Postell, Pepin.*
April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Benjamin Postell, Washington, D. C..... ..... *Postell, Pepin.*

April 13, 1894..FitzSimons, W. Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r* ..*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1904..Farley, Mrs. Sarah C. C., Hutto, Texas..*Bonneau, Roi.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Fludd, Mrs. Eliza K., *d* .....*Legaré*
April 22, 1908..Ford, Mrs. Marion J., *d* .....
April 13, 1905..Ford, Mrs. M. A. Lucas, (F. W.), Georgetown, S. C.....*Horry, Huger.*
April 15, 1889..Foster, Henry P., Summerville, S. C., *r* .....*Poyas, Gendron.*
May 30, 1890..Frost, E. Horry, *d*.....*LeJau, Huguenin.*
April 13, 1899..Frost, Frank Ravenel, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, LeJau, Huguenin, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1904..Frost, Dr. F. LeJau .....*LeJau, Huguenin.*
Aug. 7, 1899..Frost, Mrs. W. Branford, Charleston. S. C.....*Huger*
May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Col. D. DuBose, Duluth, Minn.....*Jolain, LeClair, Gaillard, DuBose, Gendron, Baluet, Boyd.*
April 21, 1900..Gaillard, Miss E. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Henry T., St. Augustine, Fla.....*Gaillard.*
July 12, 1897..Gaillard, John, Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..GAILLARD*, P. C., *d* .....*Gaillard, Porcher de Cherigny, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1891..Gaillard, Miss Rebecca T., Charleston, S. C., *d*, ...*Gaillard.*
Dec. 1, 1887..Gaillard, S. Gourdin, New Cumberland, W. Va. *Gaillard, De Richebourg, Gourdin, Porcher.*
April 13, 1903..Gaillard, Dr. W. Minot, Georgetown, S. C....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1904..Gaillard, George Caldwell, Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 20, 1906..Gaillard, Miss Ellinor P., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
July 14, 1897..Gaillard, Samuel P., Mobile, Ala.....*DeRichebourg, Porcher, Gendron, Mazyck.*
April 13, 1901..Gaillard, Wm. D., New York, N. Y.....*Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..Gaillard*, Wm. H. D., *d* .....*Gaillard.*
July 16, 1897..Gaillard, Wm. M., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 22, 1908..Galt, Mrs. Mary J., Williamsburg, Va.....*Servient.*
April 2, 1885..Gibert*, J. A., Abbeville, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 20, 1906..Gignilliat, L. R.....*Gignilliat, Leger, LeSerurier.*
April 11, 1898..Gourdin, Mrs. A. B., Charleston, S. C.,.....*LeGrand Jaudon, Brouyé, Robert.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin*, John K., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin*, R. N., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Gourdin.*
April 13, 1905..Greer, Mrs. Mary P., New Castle, Penn.....*Poinsett.*
April 9, 1890..Grimke, Dr. T. S., Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*Faucheraud.*
April 2, 1885..Guerard*, Dr. A. R., Flat Rock, N. C.....*Guerard.*
July 24, 1890..Guerard, E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard, Godin, Guerard, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1901..Guerard, Mrs. E. P. Charleston, S. C.....*Beuezet.*

April 13, 1885..Guerard*, Wm. Bull, *d* .....*Guerard.*
April 2, 1901..Guerard, Wm. Elliott, Savannah, Ga. *d* .....*Mazÿck, Guerard, LeSerurier, Godin.*
May 13, 1899..Guignard, John G., Columbia, S. C.....*Guignard; DeLesleine.*
Jan. 30, 1899..Guignard, Capt. Wm. S., West Point, N. Y...*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
May 30, 1890..Guilleteau, Peter L. .....*Guilleteau.*
July 12, 1897..Haig, M. de Lisle, Charleston, S. C.....*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazÿck, Buretel de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1902..Haig, Mary M., Charleston, S. C.....*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazÿck, Buretel, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Hall, Harriet, O., Columbia, S. C., *d* .....*Huger.*
April 15, 1907..Hamby, Mrs. Elizabeth McN., Columbia, S. C..... ..... *Gaillard, Serré,*
May 1, 1897..Hamilton, J. S., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
May 30, 1890..Harleston, John, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*
April 13, 1904..Harrison, Mrs. James Randolph, New York, N. Y. ..... *Stuyvesant, Bayard.*
April 13, 1902..Hayne, P. Trapier, Greenville, S. C.....*DuGué, Trapier.*
April 15, 1909..Hillhouse, Rev. J. B., Abbeville, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1890..Hill, Mrs. Jane L., Charleston, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 22, 1908..Hodgkins, Mrs. Marie W., Washington, D. C. .....*DuPuy, LeVillier.*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, George S., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, James G., Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Holmes*, Rebecca T., *d* .....*Peronneau.*
April 12, 1890..Horlbeck, Dr. H. B., *d* .....*Porcher, de Cherigny.*
April 2, 1908..Houghton, Mrs. Della B., Atlanta, Ga.....*Porcher, DeCherigny, DuPré.*
June 11, 1896..Huger, Benjamin, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 2, 1885..Huger*, C. K. Huger, Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*Huger.*
M'ch 8, 1890..Huger, Francis K., Knoxville, Tenn.....*Huger.*
April 13, 1898..Huger, Miss Mary Esther, New Orleans, La...*Cordes, DePeuch, Huger*
Sept. 5, 1898..Huger, Mrs. Sabina H., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Cordes.*
April 13, 1903..Huger, Alfred, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*
April 14, 1890..Huger, Wm. E., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*
April 13, 1885..Huger*, Dr. Wm. H., Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*Huger.*
April 12, 1899..Huguenin, David, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huguenin.*
Feb. 2, 1888..Huguenin, Thomas A., *d* .....*Huguenin.*
April 20, 1906..Humbird, David, Hudson, Wis. *l. m.*, ...*Humbert.*
April 20, 1906..Humbird, James L. Pittsburg, Pa., *l. m.*, ...*Humbert.*

April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Mrs. Rebecca C., Columbia, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Miss L. R., Camden, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
Sept. 5, 1898..Jennings, Mrs. William, Atlanta, Ga., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 21, 1900..Jervey, Miss Amaryllis, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1893..Jervey, Miss E. D., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, Eugene P., Charleston, S. C.....*Postell.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, James I., *d* ....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, De St. Julien, Pastell.*
April 13, 1885..Jervey*, René R., *d* ..*Mazÿck, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1885..Jervey*, Wm. St. Julien, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, de St. Julien, LeNoble, Postell.*
Jan. 17, 1890..Johnson, Rev. John, D. D., Charleston, S. C., *d*, ... *Bonneau.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Johnson, William, *d* .....*Bonneau.*
April 13, 1902..Johnstone, Mrs. Fanny L., Mobile, Ala.....*Lesesne.*
April 13, 1904..Johnstone, Miss Isabel F., Georgetown, S. C.....*de Marbeuf, DeSaussure.*
April 13, 1905..Johnstone, Miss Emma E., Baltimore, Md...*deMarbeuf. DeSaussure.*
April 22, 1908..Jenkins, C. Bissell, Charleston, S. C.....*Gautier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Ella H, Charleston, S. C.....*Ségur.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Miss Lottie M., Charleston, S. C.....*Ségur.*
April 13, 1902..Jordan, Miss Mary D., Chattanooga, Tenn., *r* ..*Motte, Huger.*
April 15, 1909..Keels, Annie Olivia, Rembert, S. C.....*deRichebourg.*
April 22, 1908..Kendricks, Mrs. Julia Lawton, Philadelphia, Pa. ..... *Robert.*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw*, Rev. John, *r* .....*DuBose.*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw*, Mrs. Susan D., *r* ....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 15 1909..Kidd, Mrs. Lelia Major, Sedalia, Mo....*deRichebourg.*
June 8, 1899..King, Edward Postell, Atlanta, Ga.....*Gignilliat, LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, DuPré, Pelot.*
April 13, 1903..King, Mitchell, *d* .....*Gignilliat, LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, DuPré, Pelot.*
April 13, 1904..Kirk, Robert J., ...*Couturier, Dalbiac.*
April 13, 1904..Knox, Miss Mattie E., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 5, 1890..Langley, P. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau.*
Sept. 23, 1898..Langley, P. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau.*

April 7, 1890..Langley, Samuel, *d* .....*Prioleau.*
Feb. 15, 1897..Latta, Mrs. Hattie N., Charlotte, N. C., *r* ...*Legardére*
April 13, 1885..Laurens,* Henry R., Charleston, S. C.....*Laurens*
April 13, 1902..Laurens, Mrs. H. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, Mazyck, Le Noble, St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Du Pré, Le Serurier, Buretel, DeLisle.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawrence, Mrs. Hannah A., *d* .....*de St. Julien*
April 14, 1890..Lawton, General Alex. R., Valdosta, Ga., *d* ....*Robert.*
Mar. 15, 1898..Lawton, Alex. R., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Robert*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawton, Cecilia, Mrs., Charleston, C.....*LeGrand, Brouyé, Jaudon, Robert.*
April 11, 1898..Lawton, St. J. Allison, Charleston, S. C.....*Robert*
April 15, 1907..Lafaye, Mrs. Charlotte Cordes Lucas, Columbia, S. C. .....*Cordes, Mazyck, LeSerurier, Leger, de St. Julien.*
April 15, 1909..LeCompte, Margaret J., Lexington, Ky.....*LeCompte.*
April 15, 1909..Legaré, E. T., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré.*
April 13, 1885..Legaré,* Dr. Thomas, *d* .....*Legaré*
April 13, 1904..LeGrand, James Hutchinson, Tyler, Texas..*LeGrand.*
Feb. 21, 1900..Lewis, Mrs. Rosa L. D., Seattle, Wash.....*Robert*
April 22, 1908..Lewis, A. P., Chicago, Ill.....*Porcher, deCherigny.*
April 15, 1907..Lewis, Anne Porcher, Clemson College, S. C. *Porcher, deCherigny.*
April 13, 1902..Lining, Mrs. Ida M., Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*L'Escott.*
Jan. 24, 1900..Lockwood, Mrs. J. Palmer, Charleston, S. C..... *Vergerean, Boudinot, Postell.*
April 15, 1907..Long, Mrs. Martha DuPré Gaillard, St. Louis, Mo., ... *Gaillard, DuPré.*
April 15, 1903..Loomis, Henry P., New York, N. Y...*Boudinot, Carré.*
April 20, 1906..Lucas, Mrs. Mary R., Georgetown, S. C.....*Cordes.*
April 17, 1890..Lucas, J. J., Society Hill, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré*
April 13, 1902..Lucas, Thos. S., Savannah, Ga.....*DuPré, Simons*
April 13, 1902..Lucas, W. E., Laurens, S. C., *d* .....*DuPré, Simons*
April 13, 1893..Manigault, Arthur M., Charleston, S. C.....*Manigault*
Oct. 13, 1885..Manigault, Edward, *r* .....*Manigault*
Oct. 29, 1885..Manigault, Eliza S., *r* .....*Manigault*
Dec. 29, 1889..Manigault, Dr. Gabriel E., *d* .....*Manigault*
July 27, 1889..Manigault, Henry M., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..*Manigault*
July 4, 1897..Manigault, Joseph, Savannah, Ga.....*Manigault*
Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Louis, *d* .....*Manigault*
Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Mary M., *r* .....*Manigault*
Nov. 2, 1895..Marion, E. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Marion*
April 21, 1900..Matthews, Mrs. E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau*
April 13, 1905..Mason, Mrs. Louisa, B., *d* .....*Serré.*
April 15, 1909..Maury, Anne Herndon, Richmond, Va., *l. m.* ..*Maury, de la Fontaine.*

June 1, 1899..Maury, M. F., Richmond, Va., *d* .....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*

June 1, 1899..Maury, Col. Richard L., Richmond, Va., *d* ....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*

April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Sallie W., Baltimore, Md.....*Maupin.*

April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Margaret L., Baltimore, Md...*Maupin.*

April 13, 1905..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella S.....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSerurier, deChastaigner.*

April 13, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Mazÿck, Alexander H., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Ethel, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Vallée, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Chastaigner, Gaillard*

April 20, 1906..Mazÿck, Wm. G., Jr. .....*Mazÿck, Gaillard, de Chastaigner, LeSerurier.*

April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Arthur, Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1894..Mazÿck, Miss Catherine B., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Edmund, *d* ..*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chaistaigner, LeSerurier.*

April 23, 1892..Mazÿck, Mrs. Epps Parker, (Arthur), Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeSerurier*

April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Isaac, Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Marion, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 7, 1890..Mazÿck, Philip P., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Stephen, *d* ....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Noble, Le Serurier, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Wm. Gaillard, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier,.*

Jan. 11, 1890..Mazÿck, Wm. St. Julien, *d* ....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1905..McIver, Claudia B. (Mrs. G. W. McIver), Charleston, S. C.....*Bonnetheau, Simons, DuPré.*

April 20, 1906..Macbeth, Ravenel .....*Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes, de Chastaigner.*

June 22, 1897..Macbeth, Malcolm, St. Louis, Mo.....*de Chastaigner, Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes.*

April 2, 1901..McComb, Mrs. Anna L., New Castle, Pa., *d* .....*Le Serurier, Mazyck, Godin, Guerard.*

April 7, 1885..McCrady, Edward, Charleston, S. C., *d* ...*DeBernière.*

April 2, 1885..McCrady,* Louis deB., Charleston, S. C....*De Bernière*

April 15, 1903..McGowan, Mrs. C. P., Charleston, S. C., *r* .*Peronneau.*

April 22, 1908..McMillan, Mrs. Hess Porcher, Atlanta, Ga....*Porcher, deCherigny.*

April 15, 1907..Messerole, J. V., Brooklyn, N. Y., *d* .....*Messerole.*

April 15, 1909..Memminger, C. Gustavus, Lakeland, Fla.....*Mazÿck,*

Jan. 13, 1890..Memminger, R. W., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Porcher, De St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

Feb. 20, 1895..Memminger, Mrs. Susan M., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Porcher,, De St. Julien, LeSerurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Meynardie,* Rev. E. J., *d* .....*Meynardie*

April 15, 1909..Michaux, Marie Ella, Bennettsville, S. C.....*Michaux.*

April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Margaret M., Flat Rock, N. C., *d* ..*Bierne.*

April 15, 1909..Miles, Mrs. Roberta Lawrence Hall, Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Gendron, Poyas.*

Nov. 2, 1895..Miles, Mrs. Mary P., *d* .....*Peronneau*

April 13, 1902..Miles, Sarah A., Charleston. S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Betty B., Flat Rock, N. C.....*Bierne.*

April 13, 1904..Miller, Miss Mary C.....*Cothonneau, Legaré.*

April 14, 1890..Miller, W. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré, Cothonneau*

April 13, 1885..Milnor,* Mrs. E. M., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré, Cothonneau.*

April 13, 1902..Mitchell, Mrs. Pearl Maury, Bessemer, Ala.....*Maury, Fontaine.*

April 15, 1903..Mitchell, Edgar L., Bessemer, Ala.....*Maury.*

April 13, 1885..Morris,* C. Ellis, *r* .....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Noble*

April 15, 1907..Morse, Marion K., New York, N. Y.....*Serré.*

April 15, 1907..Morgan, Mrs. Georgie Lawton, Springmore, Va., ... *Robert.*

Sept. 22, 1897..Motte, Rev, John W., Eutawville, S. C.....*Motte*
Nov. 16, 1897..Motte, John W., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Motte*
April 13, 1905..Mouzon, Lawrence .....*Mouzon.*
April 13, 1904..Munro, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Charleston, S. C.....
..... *Manigault.*
Feb. 16, 1900..Myers, Frank K., Charleston, S. C.....*DeRossett*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Anna C., Charleston, S. C.....*Neufville*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* B. K., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Neufville*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* H. S., *d* .....*Neufville*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Julia Y., *d* .....*Neufville*
April 13, 1902..Noble, Mary, Miss, Galveston, Texas....*Bonneau, Roi, DuBliss, de Longuemare.*
April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Euphemia B.....*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*
April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Edith Emery,.....*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*
April 13, 1904..O'Brien, Mrs. Eliza N. W.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, de St. Julien, Ravenel, LeNoble.*
April 13, 1891..O'Hear, James, Wando, S. C.....*Legaré*
Mar. 21, 1900..Oswald, George Douglas, James Island, S. C...*Robert*
April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Agnes M.....*Gaillard*
April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Mrs. Alice A., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard Porcher, de Cherigny, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 5, 1890..Palmer, Dr. Joseph, Trial, S. C., *d* .....*Gendron*
April 13, 1905..Palmer, Mrs. Lucy B., Cambridge, Mass.....*Mauze.*
April 13, 1891..Parker, Edward L., *d* .....*Peronneau*
April 13, 1901..Parker, Dr. F. LeJau, Charleston, S. C.....*LeJau, Huguenin.*
April 13, 1902..Parry, Alva B., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*
April 2, 1885..Parry,* Mrs. Agnes, S., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*
April 2, 1885..Parry,* L. Toomer, *r* .....*Legaré*
April 21, 1900..Parry, Miss Susan H., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*
April 27, 1899..Peronneau, Miss Susan H., Monteagle, Tenn.....
Peronneau.
Sept. 26, 1899..Pinckney, Robt. Q., *d* .....*Gaillard*
April 15, 1903..Pollard, Mrs. R.....
April 14, 1890..Porcher, Miss Anna S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron.*
April 19, 1896..Porcher, Miss Clelia S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron.*
April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Prof. F. A., *d* ....*Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron*
April 3, 1890..Porcher, Dr. Francis Peyre, *d* .....*Porcher, Peyre*
April 23, 1897..PORCHER, ISAAC de C., Ophir, S. C.....*Porcher, de Cherigny, Ravenel, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1902..Porcher, J. F., Charleston, S. C. *Porcher, de Cherigny.*
May 5, 1897..Porcher, Philip E., Mount Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher, DuBose, Cordes, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1901..Porcher, Miss Virginia Leigh, Charleston, S. C..... *de Cherigny, Porcher, Peyre, Mazÿck, LeNoble, Le Serurier.*
April 21, 1900..Porcher, Mrs. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C..... *Porcher, Gaillard.*
April 13, 1901..Porcher, Dr. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C..... *Porcher, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de Cherigny, Le Serurier.*
April 2, 1885..PORCHER,* WM. MAZYCK, *d* ..*Porcher, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Wilmot D., Charleston, S. C.....*DuPré de Cherigny, Gignilliat, Pelot, Porcher.*
April 20, 1906..Porcher, Philip G., *d* ...*Porcher, deCherigny, DuBose, Cordes, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 20, 1906..Porcher, Mrs. Mary F. C., Mt. Pleasant, S. C...*Cordes.*
April 13, 1907..PORCHER, JOHN H., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Porcher, de Cherigny, Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1904..Poyas, James O., *d* .....*Poyas.*
April 22, 1908..Phillips, James Henry Witherspoon, Tampa, Fla., ... *Richebourg.*
April 17, 1902..Pringle, Mrs. Elizabeth W., Plantersville, S. C..*Gibert.*
June 2, 1897..Pringle, Mrs. Mary Ford, Charleston, S. C.....*Godin, Mazÿck.*
April 13, 1905..Prioleau, John G.....*Prioleau, Gendron, Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Ann G., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*
April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Charlotte G., Charleston, S. C.....*Guerard*
April 9, 1890..Prioleau, Charles E., *d* .....*Prioleau, Gendron*
April 13, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr. Jacob Ford, *d* .....*Prioleau, Gendron*
Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Julian, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*
Nov. 25, 1897..Prioleau, Morris, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*
May 30, 1890..Prioleau, Philip, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*
Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Samuel, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*
April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr. W. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*
April 22, 1908..Quinlin, Mrs. Leonard G., New York, N. Y.....*Mauze.*
April 15, 1909..Rand, Belle Palmer, Cambridge, Mass.....*Mauze.*
April 21, 1890..Randolph, Harrison, Charleston, S. C.....*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*

April 21, 1900..Randolph, Mrs. V. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*

Mar. 30, 1890..Ravenel, Alfred Ford, *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss C. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau.*
Mazÿck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier*

April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Dr. Edmond, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss Elizabeth, McP., Charleston, S. C., *d*.... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Miss Elizabeth Prioleau, Charleston, S. C... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Miss Elinor P., Charleston, S. C...*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck,Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Elias Prioleau, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Miss Emma, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Frank G., Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Mrs. Harriet Parker, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Mrs. Harriott Horry, *r* .....*Horry, Motte.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Harriott Rutledge, Charleston, S. C., *r* .... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Henry E., Spartanburg, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Henry W., *d* ....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 3, 1890..Ravenel, H. S., *r* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 17, 1890..Ravenel, Heyward, Savannah, Ga., *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, J. R. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, John, *r* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Louis, Chicago, Ill.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Mary Coffin, *d* ..*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

M'ch 31, 1890..Ravenel, Dr. Mazÿck Porcher, Philadelphia, Pa. .... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Porcher, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 23, 1892..Ravenel, René, *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, DeVeaux, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Robert Thurston, Baltimore, Md...*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 20, 1885..Ravenel, Rosa Pringle, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, S. Prioleau, Philadelphia, Pa., *d* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, S. Prioleau, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

May 30, 1890..Ravenel, Stephen DeVeaux, Cordele, Ga.....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, le Noble, de Veaux, de St. Julien.*

April 3, 1890..RAVENEL, THOMAS PORCHER, *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 8, 1890..Ravenel, Thos. Porcher, Jr., Savannah, Ga....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Wm., *d* ... .*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 1, 1890..Ravenel, Wm. Bee, Charleston, S. C..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Dr. Wm. Chardon, Atlanta, Ga., *d* ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Marguerite A., Philadelphia, Pa..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1907..Ravenel, Samuel W., Boonville, Mo.....*Ravenel, Porcher, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, W. deC., Washington, D. C.....*Ravenel, DuBose, Porcher, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Clare W., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1907..Ravenel, A. E. F., Roanoke, Va.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier Gendron.*
April 12, 1890..Reeves, John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Bonnetheau.*
April 13, 1902..Reeves, Mrs. John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré.*
April 13, 1885..Reid*, Mary Burden, Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Legaré.*
Jan. 29, 1892..Richardson, John M., *d* .....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
April 17, 1897..Richardson, Thos. B., Sumter, S. C.....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
April 14, 1890..Robert Pierre, Robertville, S. C.....*Robert.*
Oct. 9, 1890..Robert, Rev. Wm. H., Centerfield, Mass.....*Robert.*
April 15, 1903..Robert, John H., Garnett, S. C.....*Robert.*
April 20, 1906..Roberts, Belle Sumter, Birmingham, Ala.....*Poyas, Legaré.*
April 13, 1902..Robertson Henry G., Franklin, N. C...*Marion, Baluet.*
April 2, 1888..Rodgers*, S. H., Beaufort, S C.....*Legaré.*
Nov. 25, 1897..Rogers, Miss Louisa, New York, N. Y.....*Gignilliat.*
April 8, 1890..Rose, W. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Godin, Guerard.*
April 14, 1890..Rutledge, Gen'l Benj. Huger, *d* .....*Huger.*
April 14, 1890..Rutledge, B. H., Jr., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 15, 1909..Sease, Mrs. Mary Olivia Sheent, Orangeburg, S. C..... ..... *Sheent.*
April 22, 1908..Seyburn, Mrs. Kathleen, W., Patterson, La....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1901..Shackelford, Mrs. Anne R., Charleston, S. C...*Thomas.*
April 15, 1907..Shields, Mrs. Mazÿck W., St. Louis, Mo.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 15, 1907..Semple, Mrs. Isabel, J. F., St. Louis, Mo.....*Macon.*
April 15, 1909..Sloan, Frank Porcher, Atlanta, Ga.....*Porcher.*
May 30, 1890..Simons, Arthur St. J., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons.*
April 22, 1908..Simons, Joseph A., Wilmington, Del.....*Simons, DuPré.*
April 13, 1904..Simons, Edw A., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 22, 1908..Simons, Mrs. Annie E., Berkeley Co., S. C...*Gaillard.*
April 15, 1907..Simons, Mrs. Josephine Alston Horry, Georgetown, S. C. .....*Huger.*
April 13, 1904..Simons, Eugene N., Charleston, S. C....*Simons, DuPré, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Simons*, Dr. Manning, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Simons.*
July 18, 1898..Simons, P. Noble, New York, N. Y.....*Mazÿck, Simons.*
April 5, 1890..Simons, Dr. T. Grange, Charleston, S. C. *Simons.*
July 12, 1897..Sinkler, Mrs. Annie W., Eutawville, S. C.....*Porcher.*

April 13, 1902..Sinkler, Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 13, 1901..Sinkler, Thomas S., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*
April 13, 1885..Smith*, D. E. Huger, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*
April 17, 1896..Smith, Robt. T., Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 23, 1891..Smith, S. Porcher, Mount Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher.*
April 15, 1907..Smith, P. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Robert.*
April 15, 1903..Smith, Mrs. Z. F., Louisville, Ky.....*DuPuy, Trabue, Flournoy.*
April 15, 1909..Smith, H. A. M., Charleston, S. C. (Hon. Mem.)...
April 22, 1908..Smythe, A. T., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand, Courtonne.*
April 13, 1901..Smythe, Cheves McCord, Charleston, S. C...*Turquand.*
June 14, 1895..Smythe, Mrs. Louisa McC., Charleston, S. C..... *Turquand.*
Sept. 15, 1888..Snowden, Yates, Charleston, S. C.....*Le Queux.*
M'ch 8, 1885..Spratly, Mrs. M. G., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
M'ch 31, 1891..Stevens, Rev. P. F., Orangeburg, S. C.....*Fayssoux.*
April 13, 1902..Stiles, Rev. Charles A., Eastover, S. C., *d* ....*Legaré.*
April 14, 1890..Stillman, Miss Anna R., Charleston, S. C., Author on Huguenot Subject.
April 13, 1885..Stoney*, Mrs. Harriet Porcher, *d* ...*Gaillard, Porcher.*
July 15, 1887..Stoney, Samuel, D., *d* .....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Stoney*, Samuel G., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard, Porcher.*
April 13, 1902..Stoney, Mrs. S. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand.*
Aug. 6, 1894..Stoney, Thomas P., St. Louis, Mo...*Gaillard, Porcher.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Stoney, Wm. E., *d* .....*Gaillard.*
April 15, 1907..Strauch, Miss Maud Mitchell, New York, N. Y..... *Macon.*
April 13, 1904..Taliaferro, Mrs. S., San. Antonio, Texas.....*Poyas, deLesseleine.*
Aug. 22, 1898..Taylor, Miss A. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Manigault.*
April 22, 1908..Tate, Mrs. Mary L., Greensboro, N. C.....*Couturier, Huger.*
April 7, 1900..Terry, Mrs. E. G., Heflin, Ala.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1890..Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia, S. C.....*Couturier, Guignard, DeLesleine, Peyre.*
April 13, 1885..Thomas*, S., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 2, 1885..Thomas*, Dr. T. Gaillard, New York, N. Y., *d* .... *Gaillard.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Toomer, Miss M. E., *r* .....*Sarazin.*
April 13, 1888..Trapier, Rev. R. S., *d* .....*Trapier.*
M'ch 19, 1890..Trapier, T. D., *r* .....*Trapier.*
Oct. 9, 1890..Trezevant, J. T., Dallas, Texas.....*Trezevant.*
April 15, 1907..Tilton, Mrs. Henrietta, B. M., Seattle, Wash...*Hannah Cook, (Walloon).*

April 15, 1909..Trescot, Katherine Bocquet, Clemson College, S. C... *Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1905..Thomas, Mrs. Lottie R., Charleston, S. C..... *Bonnetheau.*

April 15, 1907..Thompson, Miss Mary Elliott, Ellicott City, Md..... *deMarbeuf.*

April 15, 1907..Trenholm, Miss Julia E., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré.*

April 13, 1904..Turner, Rev. Charles H. B.....*Tourneur, Poinsette, Faucheraud, Durouzean.*

April 13, 1905..Vaill, Mrs. Charlotte F. S., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*

April 15, 1907..Vaill, E. G.. Portland, Me.....*Moleyn, Byssell.*

April 13, 1905..Vaill, Miss Julia C., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*

April 13, 1905..Vaill, Fred S., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*

April 21, 1900..Vander Horst, Mrs. A. A., Charleston, S. C....*Gibert.*

April 13, 1885..Vedder*, Rev. Chas. S., Charleston, S. C., pastor French Protestant Huguenot Congregation.

April 13, 1885..Verner*, J. S. Columbia, S. C.....*Verner.*

April 2, 1885..Walker*, Mrs. E. C., Atlanta, Ga.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 20, 1906..Wallace, Mrs. Helen Yates, Charleston, S. C...*Legaré.*

April 15, 1905..Ware, Mrs. Mary S., *r* .....*Marye.*

April 13, 1905..Weeks, Mrs. Washington Hunter, Washington, D. C. .....*Macon.*

April 13, 1905..Watkins, Heyward I. .....*Trezevant.*

April 13, 1885..Westervelt*, Mrs. Emily P., Greenville, S. C..... *Gaillard.*

April 13, 1885..Westervelt*, J. Irving, Greenville, S. C.....*Gaillard.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Whaley, W. Gibbes, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Peronneau.*

April 15, 1907 Wilbur, Walter B., Charleston, S. C.....*Cothoneau.*

April 13, 1905..Wilbur, T. S., Charleston, S. C. .....*Cothoneau.*

April 22, 1908..Wilkinson, Mrs. S. P. W., Washington, D. C...*DuPuy, LeVillain.*

April 22, 1908..Williams, Mrs. Serena Chesnut, Baltimore, Md..*Gibert, Pettigru.*

Nov. 1, 1899..Williams, Dr. T. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md....*Maury, Fontaine.*

April 15, 1903..Willis, T. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Sheeut, Gabeau.*

April 22, 1908..Willis, Miss A. H.....*Sheeut, Gabeau.*

April 2, 1885..Willis*, Edward, Charleston, S. C.....*Sheeut, Gabeau.*

April 13, 1899..Willis, Miss Eola, Charleston, S. C...*Sheeut, Gabeau.*

April 13, 1904..Wilson, Miss S. Annie, *r* .....*Mazÿck, LeNoble, Ravenel, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1905..Wilson, Dr. G. Fraser, ...*Vergereau, Boudinot.*

April 21, 1900..Wilson, Mrs. Harriett Chisolm, Charleston, S. C..... *Gendron, Porcher.*

April 13, 1885..Wilson*, James Mazÿck, *d* .....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

M'ch 31, 1890..Wilson, Rev. Robert, D. D., Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 19, 1897..Wilson, Robert, Jr., M. D., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 10, 1899..Wilson, Miss Sue Guignard, Charleston, S. C., *d* .... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Guignard, DeLesleine, Le Serurier, Le Noble.*

April 19, 1897..Wilson, Miss Susan Ravenel, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1909..Wilcox, John, Marion, S. C.....*Trezevant.*

April 22, 1908..Witherspoon, Mrs. M. V., Versailles, Ky.....*Trabue, Guerrant, Martin.*

April 13, 1902..Witte, Mrs. Ida Reeves, Charleston, S. C...*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*

April 13, 1902..Witte, Hulda, Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*

May 14, 1898..Witte, Mrs. Rosa Glenn, Charleston, S. C....*Legaré, Bonnetheau.*

April 13, 1905..Woods, Hon. Charles A., Marion, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 15, 1909..Woods, Malcolm C., Marion, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 13, 1902..Woods, W. D., Darlington, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 13, 1902..Worcester, Mrs. Davie L., Cincinnati, O.... *LaVillian, DuPré.*

April 13, 1902..Wright, Mrs. Hannah McC., Savannah, Ga..... *Turquand.*

April 13, 1901..Wyckham, Mrs. Julia Porcher.....*Porcher, Peyre, Mazÿck, LeNoble.*

April 5, 1890..Young, Henry E., Charleston, S. C.....*Gourdin.*

April 15, 1907..Zachry, Mrs. Elise Thompson, New York, N. Y..... *Horry, LaRoche, Ogier.*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Article I.

Name.

The name of this organization shall be "The Huguenot Society of South Carolina."

Article II.

Object.

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To Perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy and collateral subjects.

Article III.

Membership.

Section 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior

to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families, whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

Sec. 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

Sec. 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

Sec. 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

Sec. 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

Sec. 6. Application for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

Article IV.

Sec. 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each original Huguenot centre or settlement in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and an Executive Committee

composed of the President, Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Historian, and five members elected by the Society.

Sec. 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer, he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society, to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in the name of the Society. Out of these sums he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and collect data relating to the History of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this constitution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society, and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

Sec. 7. The officers of the Society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

Article V.

Meetings.

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates:

Sec. 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13th, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

Sec. 2. The Autumn meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22nd of October, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually, as they may deem most appropriate.

Sec. 4. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS.

Section 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

Sec. 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SEC. 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

SEC. 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fees for two consecutive years the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SEC. 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names shall add to their own names (on signing the constitution) the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

SEC. 7. The original Huguenot settlements in this State, each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President, are as follows: Charleston, Purysburg and New Bordeau.

SEC. 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society: Provided, the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.

List of names of Charter members.

List of officers, 1885 to 1889.

Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.

Short sketches of the lives of late members, etc., etc.

President Daniel Ravenel's Annual Address.

Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Annual Meeting, April 13th, 1889.

[Out of Print.

Transactions No. 2. An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church, on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D. D., Pastor; with picture of Church and list of Pastors from 1686 to 1890.

Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting, April 14, 1890.

List of officers and new members.

"Ivry," a Poem, by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D. D.

An address before the Society, by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894. Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey, at Annual Meeting, April 13th, 1891, and list of officers of the Society. President's Address at Annual Meetings of 1893 and 1884. List of officers and list of members elected since 1890. Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.

An address before the Society, on the Early Huguenots and their emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M. D. [Out of Print.

Transactions No. 4. Published 1887. Papers on some Early Huguenot families in South Carolina: *a* The Legare Family. *b* The Huger Family, with pedigree.

c The Marion Family. *d* The Manigault Family from 1665 to 1886, with portraits.

A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society, Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 5. Published 1898. 1. The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.

Hostility of the English Settlers to the French, Etc.

Naturalization of Huguenot Residents.

List of names of French and Swiss Refugees in Carolina, Etc. Character of the Huguenots.

The Huguenot Churches in South Carolina: St. John's Parish, Berkeley; St. Dennis Parish, or Orange Quarter; Settlement and Church on Santee River.

The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C., Etc., Etc.

Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.

Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published 1889. An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D., and Gabriel Manigault, M. D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America, by Daniel Ravenel, Sr., Etc., Etc.

Transactions No. 7. Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 21st, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina: French Santee, Orange Quarter, St. John's, Berkeley; the Church at Charleston, by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13th, 1901.

Annual address of President Robert Wilson, D. D.

Resumé of Transactions, 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of members with names of original Huguenot Families from who descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution, by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 17th, 1902.

The President's Address.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.

An address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Transactions No. 10. Minutes of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 15th, 1903, List of officers. President's Address. Historian's Report. Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English. A paper, entitled The Huguenots in Dublin, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Transactions No. 11. Minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1904.

Annual Address of President Robt. Wilson.

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society, by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Some Wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D. Continued from No. 10.

A list of Contents of the preceding numbers of the Transactions of the Society.

Transactions No. 12. Minutes of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1905.

List of officers.
Historian's Report.
President's Report.
Huguenot Immigration in South Carolina.
A Short Story of Three Brothers.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
Constitution and By-Laws.
Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 13. Minutes of the 21st Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 20th, 1906.

List of officers.
Historian's Report.
Annual Address of President.
The French Protestant Church, Paper read by Miss Ravenel.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
Upper Beat of St. John's, Berkeley, by late Prof. F. A. Porcher.
Constitution and By-Laws.
Antoine Gabeau, by Miss Willis.
Additional Data on Cordes Family. Maj. J. J. Lucas and D. E. Huger Smith, Esq.
Old Document on Bruneau Family. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.
Notes from Crottet Mss.
Publications of the Society.

Tranactions No. 14. List of Officers.

Minutes of 22nd Annual Meeting.
Report of Historian.
President's Address.
Huguenots on Santee River, by late Henry A. DeSaussure.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots, Editorial Notes.
Dr. J. L. E. W. Shecut, Miss Eola Willis.
Ribault's Fort. Miss Isabelle DeSaussure.
Miscellaneous.
List of Members.

Constitution and By-Laws.
List of Publications of the Society.
Transactions No. 15.
List of officers.
Minutes of 23d Annual Meeting.
Treasurer's Statement.
Report of Historian.
President's Address.
Poem. The Bretons.
Wills of S. C. Huguenots. Editorial Notes.
Notice of René Ravenel, Immigrant.
The Last of the Huguenots. Stephen Thomas.
The Isle of Oleron. M. M. de Richemond and Thomas.
List of Members, revised.
Constitution and By-Laws.
List of Publications of the Society.

All members in good standing receive the publications from the date of their membership without charge.

Price: Copies of back numbers of the Transactions, except Numbers One and Three, which are out of print, will be mailed to members of the Society on receipt of 40 cents. To other than members the price is 60 cents each, post paid.

Address communications to Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm, Secretary, 26 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

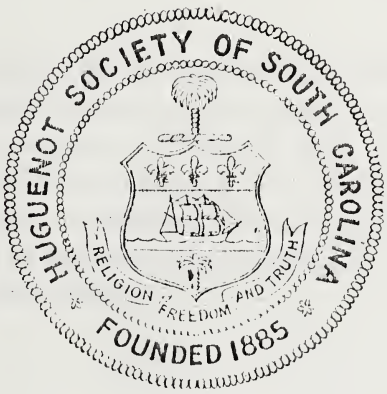
HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 17

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY



CHARLESTON, S. C.

1910

PRESS OF
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

The Committee on Publication is not responsible for statements or opinions in original articles published from author's manuscript or certified copy.

The Society Pins or Badges may be obtained by members from the Secretary, postage free, at the rate of $1.50 for silver enamel, or $4.00 for gold enamel. The pin represents the Seal of the Society reduced.

Certificates of Membership, with date of election, will be mailed to members after election as soon as they can be signed and filled in.

OFFICERS 1910-1911

PRESIDENT

Rev. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

For Charleston—STEPHEN THOMAS,
For Purysburg—T. W. BACOT,
For New Bordeaux—CHAS. P. ALLSTON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Dr. J. BACHMAN CHISOLM.

HISTORIAN

WM. G. MAZYCK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTHUR MAZYCK.
Dr. T. GRANGE SIMONS,
THEO. G. BARKER,
WILLIAM C. MILLER,
JOHN B. REEVES.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer and Historian are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

MINUTES

Charleston, S. C., April 13, 1910.

The 25th Anniversary Meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held at the hall of the South Carolina Society this afternoon at 5 P. M., a quorum being present. Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson, President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Robert Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Treasurer read his report, which was received as information and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The Historian made his report, which was also ordered spread upon the minutes.

The President then submitted his report, which was ordered spread upon the minutes.

The following applications for membership having been favorably reported on by the Executive Committee, were duly elected members of the Society:

1.	Anna M. Miller	Adrian, Mich.
2.	Ellen Llewellyn Robinson	St. Louis, Mo.
3.	James H. Hurin	Los Angeles, Cal.
4.	Jaqueline Smith Holiday	Indianapolis, Ind.
5.	Mrs. Susan Jane Martin Shropshire,	Nealton, Ky.
6.	Mrs. Annette Martin Stanhope	Lexington, Ky.
7.	Mrs. S. Lewis Simons	Summerville, S. C.
8.	Miss Caroline Kinloch Mayrant	Summerville, S. C.
9.	W. R. Mayrant	Charleston, S. C.
10.	Mary E. Richardson Alexander	Sumter, S. C.
11.	Miss Harriet S. Mayrant	Charleston, S. C.
12.	Miss May Pon Simons	Charleston, S. C.
13.	Mrs. Eloise Waties Mayrant Cuthbert	Summerville, S. C.
14.	Mrs. Edna Keels Miller	Bennettsville, S. C.
15.	Dr. McM. K. Mazyck	Charleston, S. C
16.	William Ballard Long	Indianapolis, Ind
17.	William Dudley Long	Indianapolis, Ind

18. Miss Elizabeth Walker Jackson, Bennettsville, S. C.
19. David St. Pierre Gaillard ... Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama.
20. Breckenridge Viley, Versailles, Ky.
21. Mrs. W. D. Long (Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard), Indianapolis, Ind.
22. Mrs. Eddie House Duncan Houston, Texas.
23. S. Drayton Simons Summerville, S. C.
24. Louis S. Delaplaine Wheeling, W. Va.
25. C. F. Davant Tucson, Arizona.
26. Thomas Waties Houston, Texas.
27. Robert G. Thomas Charleston, S. C.
28. Emma Crandale Evans Sedalia, Mo.
29. Eliza Calhoun Legare Aiken, S. C.
30. Videau Marie Legare Beckwith Charleston, S. C.
31. Miss Katherine Calhoun Waties Charleston, S. C
32. R. Dewar Bacot Charleston, S. C.
33. Thomas E. Myers. Charleston, S. C.
34. S. G. Stoney, Jr. Charleston, S. C.

There was one resignation, Noah W. Cooper, and three deaths, Louis DeB. McCrady, Mrs. E. M. Milnor, and Major Edward Willis.

The Treasurer's books for the year 1909-1910 were reported as having been examined and found correct.

The Hon. A. T. Clearwater was called on to address the meeting, which he did and made a most agreeable talk, which was enthusiastically received.

A Committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. Frank K. Myers and Dr. McM. K. Mazyck, to nominate officers for the ensuing year. They nominated the same officers for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.
Vice-President for Charleston—Stephen Thomas.
Vice President for Purysburg—Thos. W. Bacot.
Vice-President for New Bordeaux—Chas. W. Allston.
Sec'y and Treas.—J. Bachman Chisolm.
Historian—W. G. Mazyck.

Executive Committee:

Arthur Mazyck, Theodore G. Barker,
Dr. T. Grange Simons, Wm. C. Miller,
John B. Reeves.

There being no further business the Society adjourned.

After the adjournment of the business meeting a collation was served to the members of the Society and their guests, which was enjoyed.

J. BACHMAN CHISOLM, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT.

J. Bachman Chisolm, Treas.

Receipts for year 1909-1910. April 15, 1909-April 13, 1910.

1909 April 15.		
To balance from last year	$ 404.91	
To members' dues collected from April 15, 1909, to April 13, 1910	272.80	
To sale of Transactions for the year	4.60	
To sale of Pins for the year	23.75	
To donation of Mrs. Robert Delaplaine	30.00	
To interest on Permanent Fund for the year	12.52	$ 748.58

DISBURSEMENTS.

1909 April 19.		
By paid Evening Post for advertising meeting and paid for Stamps $	.75	
By paid Huguenot Society of America for Dr. Wilson's dues	5.10	
By paid Dr. Wilson for clerical services for Transactions	6.25	
By paid S. C. Society for hall rent	6.00	
By paid for collation at annual meeting	35.00	
By paid for books from J. Gambier	1.46	
By paid for typewriting 50c., and Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., for bills, 40c	.90	
By paid for charter fees for Society Incorporation	3.10	
By paid Evening Post for application for charter	1.80	
By paid News and Courier for advertising meeting	1.10	
By paid Registrar for recording deed, Berkeley Co.	3.25	
By paid for recording charter	2.50	
By paid for typewriting in copying minutes	.75	
By paid for typewriting list of members	3.00	
By paid postage on Transactions No. 16	15.00	
By paid Dr. Wilson's dues to Huguenot Society of London	5.21	
By paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., for printing Transactions No. 16	165.20	
By paid for advertising funeral notices	2.00	
By paid on acct. E. T. Viett for memorial French Protestant Church	75.00	
By paid J. B. Chisolm, commission for year ending April 13, 1910	30.11	
		$ 363.48
Permanent Fund	$ 321.33	
General Fund	63.77	
		385.10
		$ 748.58

Permanent Fund on deposit in Charleston Savings Institution.

General Fund on deposit in Miners & Merchants Bank.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN.

A list of Pamphlets, Magazines and other periodicals received for the Society and added to the Society's Library.

1. New York State Historical Association. Proceedings of 9th and 10th annual meeting with list of members. Vol. VIII, 1909.

2. The State Historical Society of Missouri. The Missouri Historical Review, Vol. III, No. 3, 1909 and July, 1909; Vol. IV, No. 1; Oct. 9, Vol. IV, No. 2; January, 1910.

3. State S. C. Historical and Genealogical Society Vol. IV, No. 2, April, 1909.

4. State Historical Society, So. Ca. Magazine, Vol. X, No. 3, July, 1909; No. 4, Oct., 1909.

5. Smithsonian Institution. Annual Reports, 1907

6. Library of Congress Want List of Periodicals. War list of publications. Books of the Philippine Islands. Kohe collection of Manuscripts Publications, 1877 March, 1909.

Publications issued since 1877, January, 1910; Report of Library of Congress, June 30, 1909; Want list serials to January, 1910.

7. Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Magazine Vol. XXXIII, No. 132, Oct., 1909; Vol. XXXIV, No. 133, January, 1910.

8. S. C. Historical Society of Charleston, S. C. Vol. X, No. 3, January, 1909; Vol. XI, January, 1910.

9. Historical Department of Iowa. Annals of Iowa, Vol. 1, No. 2, January, 1907; Vol. II, No. 3, October, 1909; Vol. III, No. 4.

10. The Huguenot Society of London. The Publi-

cations Vol. XX, 1669-1789. Proceedings Vol. IX, No. 1. By-Laws and List of Fellows, 1909.

11. South Carolina Historical Society Magazine, Vol. X, No. 4, October, 1909; Vol. XI, No. 1, January, 1910.

12. Bowdoin College Bulletin, December, 1909. Obituary April, 1909.

13. Presented by Mrs. M. V. Witherspoon. Registers of Kentucky State Historical Society, May, 1909; Vol. VII, No. 20.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. MAZYCK, *Historian.*

April 13, 1910.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:

Again the passing months, which flit by more rapidly with every year that glides into the past, have brought to me, on this our Twenty-fifth Anniversary, the privilege of addressing you with grateful congratulations on our progress in the present, and cheering encouragement for the future. And since the future is closed to everything save earnest purpose and idle speculation, for the latter of which we have neither leisure nor desire, I am going to ask you to go back with me this afternoon into that fertile past for a little season to gather if we may from its teeming soil some fresh incentive and perhaps some efficient help towards the fruition of the purpose and the hope. We are so much accustomed to the easy belief that our Huguenot ancestors were all deeply religious people (as we understand that expression) who rushed away from France to America in some mysterious way under the scourge of persecution, the very large majority of them being humble artisans or tillers of the soil who reached their asylum in the New

World in such abject poverty as makes us marvel how they survived to make any history, or leave any posterity behind them; that we resent any disillusionment whatever and prefer to idealize their story, to the detriment of historic truth. The ideal is probably correct enough as to the type, but the study of types will be always misleading and partial unless we realize the wider scope and varied individualities which they represent and until we make ourselves familiar with these we are almost sure to lose some of their most valuable lessons. Perhaps we may best accomplish this result by turning our mental perspective backward, not upon France, but on Great Britain, and adjusting the focus to about two hundred and fifty years. We are looking at the great City of London and are surprised to note a large body of foreign looking people collected in certain quarters into small communities, or mingling on equal terms with the population, some in outland costumes and evidently strange to all their surroundings, and others indistinguishable from the natives with whom they associate except by their French or Flemish faces. Some look poor, but very few squalid; many are clearly in comfortable circumstances, and many more quite as clearly people of wealth and influence. These last are of the Canterbury Congregation, or Walloon Church, and most of them, while purely bred Huguenots, belong to families that even then had been in London, established in profitable business, or mingling in politics, for more than a century, even prior to the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes. The others have already established Churches and congregations, as La Patante and Threadneedle Street. There would be visitors from congregations at Southampton, at Colchester and at Thorney in Cambridgeshire, and all this throng is composed of men and women of every social grade and in every stage of worldy condition from wealth to grinding poverty; but there are no beggars, for those who had provided for those who had not, and although social distinctions are carefully maintained, there is no class prejudice, for

the Parish Registers, scrupulously exact as to titles and often trades, would show us, Sieurs and Demoiselles of old France assisting at the marriages of their servants, and standing sponsor for the children of their humble friends. Had we time to glance at Ireland, where the Earl of Galway and the Duke of Ormond were the heads of the Huguenot community, the registers of the Dublin Churches would read us the same beautiful lesson in even stronger terms, for there even religious differences caused no bickerings, the Conformed and Non-Conformed congregations often exchanging ministers, and their members performing mutually the same kindly offices, though the first had adopted the authority and liturgy of the Church of Ireland as early as 1660, while the latter adhered firmly to their Consistory and its forms of worship. Such were the people—nay, these were the people, fellow Huguenots, from whom we derive. Now what was the bond of love that held them together, and what have we to learn from it? The obvious answer, at first view, would be "the spiritual strength of their religion," and of course that is true and, from one point of view, the foundation of the whole matter; but it is not altogether true and in less degree satisfactory, for the records in some cases show that many of the "martyrs" never went to Church at all, but suffered and died, like British soldiers in the Sepoy Rebellion, rather than abjure the faith which they believed, but failed to practice. It was not communism nor altogether community of interest. We may well believe that it was in part the respect and fellowship of those who having suffered together knew each other to be true, and partly it was the corps spirit which they inherited or had learned from the Gallic legionaries of the Roman army, and into which their characters had been moulded by the Church which they were leaving, carrying with them the indelible impress of her wonderful organization and its compelling fellowship. Could they have left us any better heritage of which to be proud?—any nobler or higher character

to emulate and cultivate than that unswerving loyalty that binds men together and compels the admiration and respect of even hostile criticism? That will be a better way of honoring their members than meeting annually merely to glorify their virtues and their sufferings, and we can soon make our Society a power in the community if we try to let men find that the name of Huguenot is a guarantee of loyalty, of charity and of absolute faithfulness to trust.

With great pleasure I am able to congratulate you on the incorporation of the Society and the successful completion of the transfer of Mr. Smith's generous donation of the site of the old French Church on Goose Creek. The deed has been recorded, the property has been marked with substantial granite corner-posts, and an appropriate and enduring granite monument erected on the spot. The place is a little difficult of access at this season, but it is hoped that in the Autumn we may be able to organize a pilgrimage—one of the basket order—with some simple and suitable exercises which may give zest to the revival of our October meeting.

While the suggestions made last year in regard to increased membership have not been observed as generally as they might have been, yet some good work has been done—enough, assuredly, to forecast what progress may be confidently expected when the spirit of active missionary zeal shall have permeated our body corporate and quickened the energies of each one of us individually.

Your Executive Committee will this afternoon recommend to you for election thirty-four new applicants whose claims have been approved; their distribution giving cheering assurance of the widespread interest and favor which our Society is commanding more and more each year. The representation is Arizona 1, California 1, Canal Zone, Panama 1, Indiana 4, Kentucky 4, Michigan 1, Missouri 3, South Carolina 18, Texas 1, and West Virginia 1. Again there have been no resigna

tions, and again it becomes our sad duty to report the loss of three of our fellow-members who since our last anniversary have "joined the innumerable caravan" and "lain down to pleasant dreams." This leaves us a net gain of thirty-two, and makes our present membership number three hundred and ninety-seven.

WILLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA HUGUENOTS.

Continued From Transactions No. 16.

(Edited and Translated by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.)

Book 1671 to 1727, p. 275

WILL OF ISAAC PORCHER.

In the Name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Amen. I, Isaac Porcher, born in the Kingdom of France, in the Province of Berry, in a Town named Sainte Severre, being by the Grace of God sound both of body and mind, but knowing that there is nothing more certain than death, nor nothing more uncertain than the hour thereof, and being desirous to settle my affairs while it pleases God to spare me time:

First, I remit my soul unto God my Creator, beseeching Him to be mercifull unto me through the infinite merits of Jesus Christ, my Saviour. As for my body I comit it to the earth, leaving the care thereof to my dear children, who are Isaac, Peter, Elizabeth, Marianne and Susanna Porcher. Secondly, for my Executors, I constitute my said two sons, charging them to observe what I shall hereafter order them. And to as my legacies, I acknowledge to have heretofore given to four of my said children (that is to say) Isaac, Peter, Elizabeth and Susannah what share I thought I was able to give them out of what estate it was pleased God to bestow

upon me. So there remains only my said daughter Marianne to whom I give besides a negro woman named Doll which I gave her a long time since and her three children: One negro man named Cesar, one named Bacus, one named January, one named Hercules and one Paul, and one negro woman named Rina and her male child named Peter. Thirdly, I dispose of my lands after this manner That my son Isaac Porcher shall have a piece of land which lies from the avenue of his plantation to the first creek which is upon the path from his said plantation to mine, and also four hundred acres of land which are part of two tracts of land surveyed by Col. Moore and Col. Bull, with the provision that he shall not take up any of the cleared land of a plantation which my Son Peter hath settled upon a piece of land I have given him, and the same shall be laid out from my said Son Peters plantation to the line where they were first began to be surveyed by Col. Bull and that he shall take what shall be wanting to make up the four hundred acres upon the land which was surveyed by Col. Moore, and as I have formerly given three hundred acres to Charles Colleton the husband of Susannah Porcher my said daughter, my Will is that they shall be laid out in such manner as the line shall noway enter upon the land which he has cleared and so as it may not prejudice the plantation I have joining to his, and when the said seven hundred acres have been taken out of my said lands I desire that the remainder shall be equally divided between my said son Peter and my daughter Marrienne. Item I give unto my said son Peter for the good services he has done me my plantation together with all the land belonging to it to him and his heirs forever, with the condition that my dear daughter Marrienne shall and may live upon the same as long as she shall think fitt and have her chamber in the dwelling house, and moreover that she shall have the length of ten chains of land belonging to my said plantation which shall begin with the corner of the fences which parts the plantation of the said Colleton and the plantation

commonly called the Short Canes, and shall run along the path, and then shall be drawed a line as straight as possible to join the new plantation belonging to my said son Peter. Item. I give unto my said Son Peter all the land I have upon the White hall path, as I am obliged thereunto by the treaty of marriage I made with Mr Gendron, deceased, when my said Son married his daughter. Item. I give unto my said Son Peter and daughter Marrianne all my other lands whatsoever. As to the remainder of my Estate I give all my stock of neat cattle, sheep and Swine unto my said Son Peter and daughter Marrianne equally to be shared among them. As for the horses they shall be disposed of as they think fit for the use fo the plantation, except a mare and mare colt which I give unto my said daughter Marrianne, and also a horse which has been broke for her. And because of the services which she renders me daily and has rendered unto my dear wife I likewise give unto her all household goods, linnen, plate and beds which shall be found in my house after my decease. As for all other plantation tools and utensils, they shall remain unto my said Son Peter. By reason of my said son Isaac and daughter Elizabeth have had no land particularly by me given to them, I order my said Son Peter to pay unto each of them one year after my decease the sum of two hundred pounds, which they shall receive in rice after the rate of forty shillings per hundred weight. As to whatever other slaves shall remain unto me after my said daughter Marrianne shall have taken those I give her by this my last will and testament, they shall be equally parted between my aforesaid five children, but in case my said daughter Susannah should happen to die without children my will is that such slaves as her husband shall receive after my death shall return unto my other four children, and when it shall please God to take me out of the world if I leave any debts and that my said son Peter should not have made an end of paying for six negroes which he has bought this year my will is that such other slaves as shall be able to work shall not be

parted until such time as the said debts are repaid, as also that all my children shall be obliged each of them to pay their part. And as my dear wife was desirous to give something to her God-sons and God-daughters, In case I should die before I am able to give each of them a slave, my will is that they shall each of them have one out of those that shall remain to be shared.

I intreat and order to each of my dear children to constantly keep in memory the holy exhortations made them by their mother upon her death bed, and that they do all live in a true, brotherly union, and as charity is one of the greatest Christian virtues, I charge them to take care of the children of the late Mr. Richbourg as being objects worthy of compassion. After having read over my present testament I find nothing therein contained but what is entirely conformable to my last will made in my house in Carolina the 25th Sept. 1726. In testimony whereof I have writ it with my own hand, Signed and Sealed it in the presence of Upon condition that the said Charles Colleton shall not sell the aforesaid three hundred acres of land and plantation which he has settled thereon, directly or indirectly, but to some of my family, and for that purpose they shall be obliged to choose some indifferent persons to appraise the same, and in case the said Colleton should seek some indirect means to frustrate those of my family of the same my will is that he shall lose all manner of title thereunto and that the same shall return unto my children. I do approve of this addition above written, as also of some words that are interlined, the whole being written with my own hand

Witness I. Porcher (S)

Philip Gouiran Indorse this

Francis Cordes 19 Apr. 1727

Peter Colleton

Recorded by

26 Apr. 1727 Chas. Hart, Secty.

Personally appeared before me Philip Gouirang and Francis Cordes two of the subscribing witnesses to the

within Will who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists declare they were present and did see the above named Isaac Porcher sign, seal, publish and declare this prest. instrument of writing to be his last will and testament and that he was at the same time of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding to the best of these deponents' knowledge, and these deponents subscribe their names as witnesses, together with the other witnesses Peter Colleton in the presence of the said testator and at his request.

26 Aprill 1727 Arthur Middleton

Letters Testamentary granted to

Isaac and Peter Porcher the Executors

Test Henry Hargrave Cl. Cou.

Isaac Porcher and his wife, Claude de Cherigny, were among those who left France before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and took refuge in England. There were several Porchers in the Huguenot colony of London, besides several variants of the name, as Porché, Porchet, Pochet and some others, probably most of these being phonetic renderings by some one writing up the Registers from dictation. It is not known how or when the family left Berry, or whether Isaac Porcher was married when he left France. His marriage does not appear in any of the Registers of the French Churches in London, but in that of La Patente we find the baptism of Marie in 1683 and of Elizabeth in 1685. The family record states that Isaac[2] was born in 1682, and Peter in 1695. These—except Marie—are mentioned in the St Julien list with Claude and Madeline as born in England and Carolina, so that the emigrés must have been in England prior to 1682, and were probably married there or just before leaving France. In 1687 we find him in America, and in a deed of record in Charleston, he is mentioned as "Dr Porchiere." In the will of his cousin, George Baudoin, in 1695, he is styled "M. Isaac Porcher, Chirurgien." In one of the family records the date of Dr Porcher's marriage is given as Oct. 19th (or 10th April), 1681, but on what authority is not stated.

As the eldest son, Isaac, was born in 1682, the date is highly probable, and the marriage must have taken place in England or shortly before leaving France. Dr Porcher seems to have prospered in his planting interests and probably practiced his profession with profit, the latter seeming especially probable since we do not find him, like so many of his fellow refugees, taking part in the petty politics or the militia service of the county. Of his children, Marie seems to have died before 1696 and Claude, who was living in 1697, before the date of her father's will.

Isaac married Rachel Du Pré and his descendants are numerous in South Carolina and elsewhere.

Elizabeth married Theodore Verditty, and had one daughter who became the 2nd wife of Thomas Monck.

Peter married Marianne Charlotte Gendron and left many descendants in the male line. Porchers, Gaillards, Ravenels, Palmers, Mazycks and others.

Madeleine married Francis Cordes.

Susanne married 1st Charles Colleton and 2nd — Singleton. Her descendants are all of the second marriage.

Through intermarriage in after generations the Porcher blood flows in the veins of almost as many families as as does that of any other Huguenot strain.

THE HUGUENOTS IN AMERICA

(By the Hon. A. T. Clearwater.)

Of deep interest to many people in Charleston, and elsewhere in South Carolina, will be the address delivered by Judge A. T. Clearwater, of New York, before the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, of this city. The address is here printed in full:

"Sometimes I have wondered whether the modern world does not at times sympathize with those Athenians who became weary of hearing Aristides called the Just, as it listens to our praise of our Huguenot ancestors, and yet, as has been said by an eminent American, in deter-

mining the character of a community one hundred selected men and women are more potent than a thousand men and women taken at random, and as the world surveyed the history of the American Republic it never has failed to recognize the vast debt that the country and humanity owes to those Protestants of France whose virtues and heroic sufferings we delight to commemorate. It is not my intention in this brief address to recount the history of Protestantism in France, nor to review at length the events which preceded the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The story has many times been told far more eloquently and lucidly than either my ability or my time enables me to tell it. It is rather of the important part played by our Huguenot ancestors in the formation of the American Republic, and of American character as related to and contrasted with existing and contemporary immigration, of which briefly I shall speak. It was apparent for the discovery of America that if the country was to be populated and its resources developed, if it was to take rank among the nations of the earth the result only could be obtained by immigration, and men of adventurous disposition in the three great colonizing countries of the world—England, Holland and Spain—set their faces towards and trimmed the sails of their vessels for the land of the setting sun. There came here the Puritan and the Cavalier from England, the Dutchman from Holland and the low countries, and the Spaniard from Andalusia and Castile. All these came by choice in search of fortune and adventure. The Puritan because he rebelled against the stringency of regulations which limited the freedom of his action at home; the Dutchman because he was by nature, by training, by inherited instinct a colonizer forced to colonization by the narrow confines of the Netherlands, by its rapidly increasing population and by that love of freedom and liberty of conduct which has characterized the Batavian from the dawn of history; the Spaniard came because he was an adventurer, luxurious, not destitute of avarice,

the inheritor of magnificent traditions, animated by a greed for territorial possession, he found in the boundless mesas of the southeast and of the Pacific slope a climate and a flora which reminded him of the hills and sunny valleys of Spain.

From the organization of the first Protestant Church at Paris in 1555 to the time when it is thought the conscience of Louis XIV, becoming morbid under the artful tutelage of Madam de Maintenon, led him to seek to atone for his sins and to expiate his many crimes by the slaughter of the Huguenots, the great bond uniting the Protestants of France was a community of charity and suffering.

Correro, the Venetian envoy to the French Court, writing to his ducal masters in 1569, notes with surprise that of the four hundred thousand Huguenots whose names appeared upon the famous list submitted by Condé to the imperious Catherine de Medici, only one-thirtieth were bourgeois, and that fully one-third of the nobles of France were of the Huguenot faith. The strength of the movement which represented the two great social extremes of the proudest monarchy in Christendom thus lay with the old noblesse, a fact while to some extent accounting for the heroism with which they bore the intolerable persecutions to which they were subjected, explains the position at once accorded them in the land of their exile and throws a lurid light upon the vitriolic bitterness of their oppressors. With the assassination of Henry by Ravaliac, the persecution of the Huguenots began. It made France desolate and the memory of its monarch infamous, and the world is still in doubt whether it ranks higher as a crime than it does as a blunder. The descendants of the nobles who unfurled the banner of the cross beneath the walls of Acre and Jerusalem were among the thousands who left France forever, whose estates were confiscated and who made so deep an impression upon the American colonies; upon American life; upon the religious and social life of South Carolina. Some of them were men and women

whose family names had been written large in the annals of France, and whose coats of arms still adorn the columns of the grand hall of the Crusaders at Versailles. They came not in search of fortune, but for liberty to worship God after their own fashion and, to possess an open Bible, they sacrificed home, fortune and the necessities of life, and settled here. The State was then a wilderness, but they made it blossom like the rose and in this scene of their early struggles, hallowed by their sublime faith in the teachings of that Bible for which they made so stupendous a sacrifice, we commemorate their memory and celebrate the anniversaries of their formation of civic government.

The Huguenot then was an exile who came not from choice, as did the Puritan, the Cavalier, the Spaniard and the Dutchman, but from necessity He was content with France, devoted to his country and its institutions; light hearted by temperament, a lover of happiness, the possessor of a fine moral fibre and an intensely religious nature, placid, prosperous, imaginative, ingenious, artistic, France, the most enlightened country of the seventeenth century, appealed to him far more strongly than did the unbroken wilderness of America.

While the immigrants from England, Holland and Spain mainly were drawn from the ordinary walks of life, by far the larger number of Huguenots who came here were of gentle birth. The men were of remarkable ability, of exceptional mental and moral worth, of absolute allegiance to their faith, and to the rights of humanity, while the women were refined, domestic in their tastes, competent and capable in the management of their households, beautiful in physique and gracious in personal bearing. Thus it was that there was a high and peculiar type of French blood infused into American colonial life, with the most beneficial results to the young and undeveloped country. The Huguenots of France added immensely to the material prosperity of the colonies in which they settled, for many of them were skilled and experienced in the fine arts, in agricul-

ture, commerce, and in the mechanical arts, all of which received a new and lofty impetus from their coming. In South Carolina they introduced new methods in the cultivation of rice and tobacco, they vastly improved the cultivation of the native vines, and the wine made by them excited the admiration of the connoisseurs of France and Spain. They introduced the quince and the pear, and added greatly to the variety, quality and number of the products of the garden; indeed, their enterprise was so great that even as far north as Narragansett Bay they set out mulberry trees in the illusive hope that they would be able to produce a silk which would rival the productions of the looms of Lyons, and the coast of the Mediterranean. They wove and dyed cloth, they refined the product of the sugar cane, they wrought in silver until the work of Revere, Belletran, Parisien, Quintard, Marquand and LeRoux came to rank with that of the silversmiths of London, Amsterdam, Toledo and Paris. The introduction of Huguenot blood had, moreover, a great result. It produced a far finer type of moral and religious life. It softened the austerity of the Puritanism of New England. It mingled with the Dutch blood in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, resulting in a more gracious bearing without lessening the sterling and sturdy character of the Hollander, it served to check the somewhat careless living of the Cavaliers of Maryland and Virginia, and thus it was that the spirituality of the Huguenot immigrant leavened as it were the whole lump of American civilization, and added that element of strength and refinement, that faculty of prescience and detachment which was of vast aid to the colonists in mapping out the scheme of State and Federal Government, preserving its fervor and genius, and eliminating much of that sordid selfishness which is too apt to be the dominant characteristic of a new people. The students of American institutions long have admitted that this commingling of Huguenot blood with that of England and of Holland produced a

race which neither country would have generated had either been the sole colonist in America. It is not needed that I should discuss the tremendous responsibilities which confronted and were met by our Huguenot ancestors. It has been well said that they undertook to transmute into practical and enduring shape the dream of statesmen of all ages, and that they accomplished the result they sought. They created a nation unlike any people of the preceding centuries, and a state which not only has endured the test of time, but has developed with the passing of the centuries, and this as a result of that devotion to principle which from the beginning has characterized men and women of Huguenot blood. A great historian, discussing the mysterious workings of Divine Providence and demonstrating how it produces the greatest results from remote and sometimes slight causes, says that a Genoese adventurer discovering America changed the commerce of the world; an obscure German inventing the printing press rendered possible the universal diffusion of increased intelligence; an Augustine monk denouncing indulgences introduced a schism in religion, which revolutionized Christianity and changed the foundations of European politics; a young French refugee, skilled in theology and in law, in the duties of magistrates and the dialectics of religious controversy, entering the republic of Geneva, conformed its ecclesiastical discipline to the principles of republican simplicity, established a party of which Englishmen, Dutchmen and Frenchmen became members and America the asylum.

This is not to re-open the old dispute whether the debt of Protestantism to Calvin is greater than its obligation to Luther, for we recognize the supreme influence of both in the formation of the character of the men who founded the American Republic, and it did not require a Richelieu to determine that the faith of the Huguenot was opposed to absolution in any form, and that the divine right of kings could not exist if the body of the people became of the

Huguenot faith. It would be a labor of love to trace the Huguenot influence through the two centuries that have passed since Huguenots first settled in South Carolina, but to do so would involve recounting the story of the phenomenal growth and development of the nation.

It has been well said by a student of republican institutions that the Huguenots realized that to contrive plans by which the interest of the citizen in public affairs shall be aroused and sustained is far easier than to induce the citizen to use, and to go on using year in and year out, the contrivances and opportunities provided for his benefit, yet it was he who realized that it is from the heart and will of the citizen that all real and lasting improvements must proceed. It is a wise government and a far seeing statesman that recognize that the controlling problem of civic duty is the ethical problem, not that of education merely. That it is only as civic life is lifted onto a higher place that indifference, selfish interests and the excesses of party spirit will begin to disappear and that the ethical problem only can be solved by the application by the individual of a strict comparison with a high standard of his own conduct. Too many of us are like that Bishop, who in the convocation of the Lords Spiritual of England, when convened by King James in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster Abbey to revise the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, after the Bishop of Canterbury had suggested that, in view of the importance of the convocation and the lofty purpose of the King in calling it, an address should be presented to his Majesty expressive of their high appreciation of his piety and of their own unfitness for so great a task; the committee appointed to frame the address reported it with a preamble beginning "Conscious as we are of our own infirmities," whereupon the Bishop of Chester said that so far as he was concerned he was not conscious of any infirmity. Then suavely remarked the Bishop of Rochester—"Let us amend the preamble by making it

read 'conscious as we are of each other's infirmities.'" This alas, is the attitude of the average citizen. Thus the result is the laws often become a record of inspiration rather than of accomplishment. No greater contrast to the Huguenot immigrant has been afforded since the dawn of Christianity than that which is presented by the vast mass of immigrants now and for years past flocking to our shores. The great majority of them are totally ignorant of our language, a still greater number are destitute of any knowledge of our institutions, and of the purpose and habits of free government. It may be true as has been urged that many of them belong to races of high natural intelligence, and that some of them have the simple virtues of the peasant, but it is also true that from Southern Italy, from Sicily, from the lower reaches of the Danube, from Poland, from Southern Austria and from Hungary we are being inundated with immigrants who know nothing and care less about those ethical and civic fundamental principles which to the Huguenot immigrants were of the first importance. To many of these seduction and the extortion of blackmail is a business and assassinating a profession. Sternly repressed in the land of their birth, they flock to America in swarming numbers, many of them to prey upon each other and many more to live by devious methods under the ban of the law. We are providing for their children the best common schools of the world, and as has pungently been said for purely selfish and sordid reasons they will become Americans in speech, and sufficiently patriotic, so far as the waving of the stars and stripes and noisy acclamation at the mention of the names of Washington and Lincoln goes, but many years will pass before they acquire the intellectual and moral standards of the Huguenot or become imbued with the historical traditions of the Republic, or accept the religious traditions and beliefs of the founders of the Republic. That they will learn to vote long before they have been here the required length of time to make them legal citizens has been demonstrated, but

what folly to entrust to them a power which ninety-five per cent. of them will not learn to use wisely. The task then which confronts the descendants of the Huguenots who were forced to leave France, because of their religious faith, is the education of this vast and growing mass of ignorant immigration in every way so different from those who preceded them; to teach them to make their surroundings healthier, to eradicate their nests of crime, to lessen and eventually remove the temptations of intemperance and gambling, to bring within reach of the poorest all possible facilities for intellectual progress, and for ethical culture, and, not unnaturally, it is to the descendants of the Huguenots that we turn for aid in the solution of the problem.

It has been said that with nations, as with individuals, there is apt to be a relapse from loftier moods into the old common ways, when selfish interests and trivial pleasures resume their sway, a sort of reaction as it were from the stress of virtue, everything looks gray and dull. The divine light dies out of the sky, yet reaction and decline are not inevitable. When an individual has been raised above himself by some spiritual impulse he is sometimes able to hold the ground he has won, has learned to control meaner desires. The impulse that stirred him is not wholly spent because the nobler thoughts and acts which it prompted have become a habit with him. What habits are to the individual man that to the nation are its traditions. They are the memories of the past turned into the standards of the present. High traditions go far to form a code of honor which speaks with authority to the sense of honor. Whoever transgresses that code is felt to be unworthy of the nation, unfit to hold that place in its respect and confidence which the great ones of the days of old have held. Pride in the glorious past of the race and its heroes sustains in the individual who is called to public duty the personal pride which makes him feel that all his affections and all his emotions stand rooted in the sense of honor, which is for the man and for the nation the foundation of virtue, and so ever it has been. No

appeal to Huguenots or their descendants ever has been in vain. Always it has met with a full and ample response and thus we believe it will be to the end of time. In speaking of the horde of ignorant immigrants who are coming down here in ever increasing numbers, I am by no means unmindful of the problem which confronts and has confronted you in South Carolina since the settlement of the colony—a problem, I regret to say, that your brethren in other parts of the Republic have not aided you to meet with the sympathetic interest which they should have extended to you; but there is a growing feeling throughout the length and breadth of the country that many mistakes have been made in the past and that after all you are better fitted by nature, by wide experience, by the fullest comprehension of the difficulties and limitations of the subject to deal with it than any outsider can be, and I am glad to know that there is a growing disposition to leave the settlement of that problem to you.

The ethical spirit, says a distinguished Frenchman, the learned author of the Spirit of the Laws, the great Montesquieu, is the mainspring of a republic's life. When it is banished ambition invades the hearts of those who are disposed to receive it, and avarice debauches the whole community. This philosophical reflection is commended to those who have not yet learned the futility of mere intellectual culture, unaccompanied by adherence to those standards of ethics which have characterized men and women of Huguenot blood and faith since the birth of the Reformation. Let us at least never forget that, despite sorrow and suffering, for five hundred years the Huguenot has faithfully adhered to that motto which his ancestors inscribed upon their banners when the fifteenth century was young:

"Fide et Fortitudine."

For to-day, to-morrow and forever it is only by faith and fortitude that we can come off victors in that great battle of life, in which the post of honor is apt to be the private station."

SOMPAYRAC.

In the Sunday News, August 14th, 1904, under heading "Historical Department," by A. S. Salley, Jr., is the following:—

"Registry of Burials for Charleston 1822 Dec. 21st * * * * Theodore Sompayrac-Huguenot, France-25"

According to other entries, this means, that he was a native of France, aged 25, Buried in Huguenot the Churchyard.

In the Charleston Courier, Dec. 23, 1822, is an obituary notice of "Theodore Sompayrac, Esq., in 25 year of his age, merchant." The notice is two or three inches long, and says he died on the night of the 20th too late, I think it must have been to put a funeral notice in on Saturday 21st, for there is none perhaps he was buried on Sunday 22th, and the obituary which is interesting, therefore, came out on Monday, 23rd.

Theodore Sompayrac advertises wines, etc., Charleston Courier, Nov. 3, 1819.

LETTER CONCERNING REV. MONS POUDEROUS.

Contributed by Prof. Yates Snowden.

Mr. W. P. Mills of South Carolina was one of the Rhodes' scholars who graduated with distinction at Oxford last year. The University of South Carolina, his alma mater, has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Mills as Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and he will have charge of Flinn Hall, the new centre for the moral and social life of the student body. While at Oxford, Mr. Mills found in the Rawlinson Mss.—(D. 839, 93)—among the papers of Henry Newman, Secretary (1705-35) to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the following letter, which relates to the sending out of "Mons. Pouderous" as Minister to the French Parish of "St. James la Sante Carolina"

Joachim Du Bois = Blanche Sangaan

William Hart = Blanche Du Bois

Rev Wm. Smith = Mary Hart

(May) of New York

Samuel Hay

= Elizabeth Mary Hay

Rev Wm. Smith

Samuel Hart

Samuel Hart

Samuel Hart

Gabriel Marion of Rochelle

Pierre Bonhôme = Jean Marion

Judith Pelletier = Benj. Marion

Henry Grignhet = Esther Marion

William Marion = Judith

Rev Wm. Hutson = Mrs Chardon, née Mary Woodward

(Maj) Thomas Hutson = Esther Marion

(Judge) Charles Jones Colcock = Mary Woodward Hutson

Thomas Hutson Colcock = Eliza Mary Hay

(Col.) C. J. Colcock = Ann Frances Gray Hartley, descended from William of France

C. J. Colcock Jr. = Patty Lee Hay

Everett Hay Colcock

Enoch H. Bolcock

Abram Grignhet = Marie de Villa

Jean Francois Grignhet = Suzanne Le Serrurier

Jacques Le Serrurier = Elizabeth Le Gier

Jacques DuBoy = Blanche Swagan

Rene Hett = Blanche DuBoy

Judge Wm. Smith of New York = Mary Hett

Col Wm Hawties Hay = Martha Smith

Samuel Hay

Lambeth House Novr. 2^d, 1720.

S^r.

Monsr Pouderous has the plein poivoir & the subscriptions of the Parish of St. James's la Sante, w^ch (I think) is equivalent to a Vocation: But poor man wants the assistance of some Charitable people for to pay His passage over to Carolina. By His Grace's order I've hitherto been endeavouring to set ye good Honest Man at liberty & rest; & am even now making application some other way to get Him a small sum towards paying His expenses. If by M^r. Chamberlayne's concurrent Help you could present Monsr. ponderous wch some little money, this being the last Time, ye he'll be troublesome to any body here, it would be charity to Him, & a great obligation to,

Good S^r.

Your very Humble Servt.

D^d. Wilkins.

The ships, I hear design to set sail ye beginning of next Week.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Society has received the gift of two volumes for which more than a passing acknowledgment is due, and for which, on behalf of the Society, the Publishing Committee desires to tender to the donors its grateful thanks. From Mrs. Louise Pettigru Hill we have "Les Frères Gibert, Deux Pasteurs du Desert et du Refuge, 1732-1817. Par Daniel Benoit, Pasteur. Toulouse, Société Des Livres Religieux. Dépôt: Rue Romiguières, 7. 1889." Two copies only of this most interesting little volume had ever reached America, one of which was in possession of the late Mrs. R. F. W. Allston, granddaughter of Jean Louis Gibert, and mother of the donor. After long and diligent effort, Mrs. Hill succeeded in obtaining the copy now before us, with the purpose of presenting it to the Society, in order that our shelves might contain the record of the

life, the sufferings and the labors of her ancestor, the Pastor, Jean Louis Gibert, one of the two leaders of the Huguenot Colony which settled at Long Cane, Abbeville County, S. C., in 1764.

We are so familiar with the earlier persecutions and expatriations of the Huguenots that we are apt to forget that far into the 18th Century France was no place for those brave and faithful religionists, who were as ready as their forefathers had been to suffer martyrdom for their faith and to illustrate the high qualities which were their heritage no less than was their ancestral belief.

The two Giberts, Jean Louise and Etienne (Stephen), his younger brother, were natives of Lunès, a village of the Cevennes and part of the Commune or Parish of St. Martin de Boûbaûx. M. Benoit describes it as a handful of houses, picturesquely situated among numerous hills covered with venerable chestnuts and woods full of heather, junipers and evergreen oaks. There, on the 29th June, 1722, Jean Louis Gibert, the elder of the brothers, was born. Etienne, the younger of the two, was fourteen years younger. The Cevennes had always been a stronghold of the Protestants and Camisards, and the rugged mountaineers who dwelt in their fastuesses were among the most determined and intractable of the Huguenots, and among them persecution blazed most furiously and lingered longest. Both brothers became preachers of the Reformed faith and after many sufferings and perils died in exile, Etienne in Guernsey and Jean Louis in South Carolina; but it is the latter in whom our interest all centers. It would be impossible to give in this place even a brief sketch of Gibert's work and sufferings in France. M. Benoit sums up everything in these terse and comprehensive sentences, differentiating the characters and labors of the two brothers: "Parmi ces dignes apôtres, de Jésus Christ, la reconnaissance perpétue, par la tradition, le souvenir de M. Gibert l'ainé qui, apres avoir glorieusement lutté contre tontes les persécutions, bravé les plus grands dangers, soutenu, par son zèle et sa persévérance, le courage et la constance de son troupeau, fut forcé de fuir, sa tête ayant éte mise à prix: après lui,

celui de M. Etienne Gibert, son frère." [Quoted from Rabaut the younger.] "C'est la vie de ces deux serviteurs de Dieu que nous voudrions raconter. Animés du même zèle, ils ont une physionomie morale différente, et, pour être frères, rien de plus opposé que leur caractère. L'un, né pour action, missionaire infatigable, toujours en course dans les provinces de l'ouest, dont il relève les églises, semble avoir pris pour devise la parole de l'apôtre: 'Malheur à moi si je n'évangélise.' L'autre, d'une piété plus recueillie et plus intime, est surtout attiré vers la cure d'âmes: l'un mettant volontiers la main à la truelle pour bâtir des 'maisons d'oraisons;' l'autre préparant surtout des pierres vivantes pour cet édifice spiritual qui est l'église de Dieu; l'un ne donnant que peu de temps à l'etude et courant au plus pressé, l'autre volontiers homme de cabinet et trouvant le temps, au milieu des travaux absorbants du ministère, d'accroitre chaque jour son trésor intellectual et de composer des ouvrages importants; d'ailleurs, mourants, tous les deux sur la terre du Refuge, après des péripéties émouvantes, l'ainé dans la Caroline du Sud où il devait conduire en 1764 la dernière émigration protestante, le jeune, dans une cure de Guernesey dont il fut longtemps le recteur."

"Among these worthy apostles of Jesus Christ is preserved by tradition the everlasting recognition and remembrance of M. Gibert, the elder, who, after fighting gloriously against innumerable persecutions, braving the greatest dangers and sustaining by his zeal and perseverance the courage and constancy of his flock, was obliged to flee with a price set upon his head. After him, that of M. Etienne Gibert, his brother. It is the lives of these two servants of God that we wish to narrate. Animated by the same zeal they wear a different moral expression; and, for brothers, nothing could be more opposite than their characters. The one (J. L.) born for action, untiring missionary, always on the go in the Western Provinces, the churches of which he served (or restored), he seems to have taken for his motto the Apostle's watchword, 'Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel.' The other, of a piety more

practical and sympathetic, is above all attracted to the cure of souls; the one putting his hand willingly to the trowel to build 'houses of prayer,' the other preparing, before all else, living stones for that spiritual edifice which is the Church of God. The one giving but little time to study and hastening to the most pressing call; the other by choice a student, and finding time in the midst of the absorbing duties of his ministry to increase daily his intellectual wealth and to write important books. Finally, both dying in a land of refuge, after the most affecting misfortunes; the elder in South Carolina, whither he had led, in 1764, the last Protestant emigration; the younger, in a parish of Guernsey, of which he had long been rector." [He had taken Anglican Orders in 1771.]

About 1760 Louis Gibert seems to have conceived the idea of leading a colony to America, and in 1761 he went to London to secure permission from the Crown to settle such a colony in the English possession. He wrote a strong and dignified letter to Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, promising that if the desired consent should be accorded they would all "become the faithful subjects of his very august Majesty, the king of Great Britain." He gave a calm but pathetic account of their condition and the necessity of removal, and towards the close made the following significant appeal to the archbishops personally; while asking him to interest the king of Great Britain and other Protestant powers: "Comme *premier ministre* de la religion, c'est Votre Grâce seule qui peut faire comprendre à ces puissances qu'elles ne doivent pas dédaigner de plaider la cause de plusieurs millions de malheureux qu'elles peuvent tirer de l'esclavage, et avancer par là règne du Dieu qui affermit si glorieusement de leur." "As the chief minister of 'the religion' it is Your Grace only who can make these powers understand that they ought not to disdain to plead the cause of several millions of unfortunate beings whom they may rescue from slavery, and so advance the kingdom of Almighty God, who so gloriously establishes them." The Huguenots invariably spoke of their faith as "The Religion," and in recognizing the Archbishop as the "First

Minister of the Religion" Gibert has given us another evidence of the predisposition which brought the refugees, pastor and people, so readily into the Anglican obedience. That this step was, indeed, actually contemplated by Gibert is certain, for when the Archbishop reported to him the result of his conversation with the King, Gibert assured him that "those whom he represented [the word is 'mandataires,' which means that he had powers of attorney] were disposed to conform to the Anglican use and to have bishops," and that on reaching America they proposed to engage in silk-culture and the manufacture of coarse linens.

On the 25th Jan., 1764, they sailed from Plymouth and were three days getting out of the English Channel, and on April 10th, after the usual storms and revolts, they sighted the American coast. On the 14th they arrived in Charlestown, where their compatriots, Elias Prioleau and his flock awaited and received them. One hundred and thirty-eight, to which their number had been reduced by disaffection at Plymouth, had sailed, according to Pastor Pierre Bontiton, co-pastor with Gilbert, who had married his sister Isabeau.

For the details of the voyage and their story after arriving in Charlestown to the settlement and founding of New Bordeaux we must refer the reader to the volume under review and to Transactions No. 5. Louis Gibert died suddenly, in August, 1773, poisoned, it was believed, by a dish of badly-chosen mushrooms. He left two daughters, Jeanne and Louise, from whom all his descendants derive. His son Joseph died unmarried.

From Mr. John Brown, of Charleston, W. Va., we have received The Journal of American History, Vol. Nineteen-ten, Number III, Third Quarter.

The special interest for us in this number is the article on Commander M. F. Maury, by Rev. Jacob S. Dill, D. D., Bowling Green, Ky. It is not our purpose to review this most interesting and delightful article, nor even to condense from it the facts of Commander Maury's life and work,

which are the property of the world and should be the pride of every American, more especially of every Southerner, and most especially of this Society, which was honored for so long a time by his membership and active interest. In all the bright records of Huguenot worth and greatness there is no name more illustrious than that of Matthew Fontaine Maury. The editorial introduction to the paper before us calls him "one whom all Europe proclaimed as the 'greatest American of his times,' but who is not familiar to his own countrymen." Our only aim in this brief notice is to stimulate the interest of his fellow Huguenots to familiarize themselves with Maury's fame and with the inestimable benefits which his scientific attainments and labors conferred upon his fellow-men. Born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, on Jan. 14, 1806, and growing to manhood amid the forests of Tennessee, he obtained his early education under Bishop Otey, and at nineteen secured an appointment in the United States Navy, as midshipman on the frigate Brandywine, where he used to chalk problems in spherical trigonometry on the cannon-balls and study them out while on deck-duty. The experiences of this practical training led to his idea of the benefit of a naval school of some sort, and his was the first suggestion of the great United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. In 1830, while on leave, he was injured by the upsetting of a stage-coach and invalided, being assigned to shore-duty and placed in charge of the Depot of Charts and Instruments at Washington. During twenty years service there his great life work was practically accomplished. On the breaking out of the war between the States he entered the Confederate Naval Service, but was never given the position that he merited, and in 1862 was sent to England to purchase naval supplies, and kept there until 1865. On the fall of the Confederacy he went to Mexico, returning home in 1868, his political disabilities being removed. He became professor of Meteorology in the Virginia Military Institute, holding that post until his death, on 1st February, 1873.

His great work, The Physical Geography of the Sea and

its Meteorology, has seen twenty editions and has been translated into every language of Europe, and his many charts and sailing directions have revolutionized navigation. It has been estimated that these works have effected a saving to commerce of $40,000,000 annually. It would be impossible to record here the recognitions given to his services by the governments and scientific bodies of the world. Six of the jewelled decorations conferred on him by royalty are figured in our article and photographs are given of forty-four magnificent medals, the gifts of popes and kings, besides a splendid silver service presented by the Merchants and Underwriters of New York, in 1853.

It is a source of great gratification that the "American nation now proposes to erect a monument to his memory."

LIST OF MEMBERS

APRIL, 1910.

Members will please inform the Secretary of all changes of residence or address, to insure receipt of Transactions.

The names in *italics* at the end of each entry are those of the original Huguenot families from which the member derives descent.

* This mark indicates a Charter Member. Names in small capitals are Honorary Members. Names in large capitals are Huguenots of the pure blood after two and a quarter centuries.

r. Resigned.
d. Dead.
l. m. Life member.

April 13, 1910..Alexander, Mary E. Richardson, Sumter, S. C..... *Mayrant.*

April 2, 1885..Alleman*, Frances, H., *d* .....*Legaré.*

April 13, 1885..Allston,* Rev. Benjamin, *d* .....*Gibert.*

April 2, 1901..Allston, Chas, P., Georgetown, S. C. .....*Gibert.*

May 28, 1897..Alston, Miss Rebecca H., Charleston, S. C. ....*Motte, LaBrosse.*

April 22, 1908..Ames, Mrs. Mary Boykin, Baltimore, Md..... *LeChevalier, de la Plaine.*

April 20, 1906..Anderson, Claudia Bennett, Charleston, S. C..... *Simons, DuPré.*

April 17, 1902..Aymar, Mrs. Jane V. H., Jersey City, N. J.,...*Simons, LeSerurier, Gignilliat, DuPré, Leger, DuBliss.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Daniel Huger, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Motte, Peronneau.*

April 14, 1886..Bacot, John Vacher, Jersey City, N. J.....*Bacot, Vacher, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Julius Motte, *d* ....*Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Peronneau, Motte.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Maria Fraser, *d* .....*Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 14, 1886..Bacot, Robert Cochran, *d* .....*Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Robert Dewar, Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 13, 1910..Bacot, R. Dewar, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Thomas Wright, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Menessier, Peronneau, Motte, Dalcu.*

April 13, 1904..Bacot, Jules DeR., Savannah, Ga.....*Bacot.*

April 13, 1899..Bacot, Mrs. Thomas Wright, Charleston, S. C..... *DeBerniere.*

April 13, 1904..Bacot, Samuel Holloway, *d* .....*Bacot.*

April 5, 1909..Ball, Mrs. Elias, Charleston, S. C. (Mary Wilson Ball) .....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

M'ch 31, 1890..Barker, Theodore G., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes, Gendron, Serré, Gaillard.*

April 13, 1905..Barr, Mrs. Mary McDonald .....*Macon.*

April 18, 1909..Bassett, Mrs. Caroline DuPuy, Winslow, Mo...*DuPuy.*

April 14, 1890..Bayard, Hon. Thomas F., *d* .....*Bayard.*

April 17, 1902..Beckman, Julia Reese, Charleston, S. C. .....*Gras.*

April 13, 1885..Beckman*, Serena B., Charleston, S. C. .....*Gras.*

April 13, 1910..Beckwith, Mrs. Videau Marie Legare, Charleston, S. C. *Legaré.*

April 20, 1906..Belcher, Mrs. A. F. C. .....*Macon.*

April 17, 1902..Bennett, Mrs. John M., San Antonio, Texas ..... *Bonneau, DuBliss, de Longuemare, Roi.*

April 15, 1909..Black, Miss Emma C., Charleston, S. C...*DeLesleine.*

M'ch 8, 1895..Blackshear, Mrs., Macon, Ga. .....*Gignilliat.*

April 14, 1890..Blackman, Mrs. E. L., Greenville, S. C.....*Robert.*

Oct. 22, 1898..Bondurant, Dr. E. D., Mobile, Ala.....*DuBose.*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, F. N., Charleston, S. C. ....*Bonneau.*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, W. F., Charleston, S. C.....*Bonneau.*

April 14, 1890..Bostick, A. McQ. Bamberg, S. C., *d* .....*Robert.*

April 17, 1902..Bonnethean, Harold DuPré, New York .....*DuPré, Bonnethean*

July 14, 1896..Bonnetheau, Henry D., *d* .....*Bonnetheau.*

June 25, 1894..Bowley, Mrs. J. V. G., Jersey City, N. J.....*DuPré, LeSerurier, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss.*

April 13, 1905..Bowley, E. Heyward.....*DuPré, LeSerurier, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss.*

April 2, 1885..Box*, Rosa, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Gaillard.*

April 13, 1885..Boykin*, Sarah J., Camden, S. C., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*

Nov. 4, 1899..Bracey, Jean Charlemagne, editor Huguenot Quarterly, Poughkeepsie, N. Y, ... *Bracey.*

April 15, 1907..Bragonier, Fred. Tyler, Globe, Arizona.....*Peconier.*

April 20, 1906..Brent, George A., Louisville, Ky. .....*Manze.*
April 17, 1902..Broun, Fontaine, Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot, Fontaine.*
April 14, 1886..Broun, Mrs. Mary M., Charleston, W. Va..... *Boursequot, Fontaine.*
April 14, 1886..Broun, Thomas L., Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot. Broun.*
July 2, 1903..Brown, Dr. Paul R., *d* .....*Richard, de Bruyn.*
June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. A., Florence, S. C. .....*Bacot*
June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. M., Florence, S. C. .....*Bacot*
April 20, 1906..Brunson, Mrs. Mary Motte, Florence, S. C.....*Bacot, Foissin.*
April 13, 1905..Bryan, Miss Mary Bacot.....*Bacot.*
April 13, 1905..Bryan, Mrs. Mary McIver, Tuscaloosa, Ala.....*Bacot.*
April 22, 1908..Bryce, Mrs. Ellen Peter, Tuscaloosa, Ala.....*Horry, LaRoche, Simons, DuPré.*
April 14, 1890..Buist, Dr. J. Somers, Charleston, S. C. .....*Legaré.*
M'ch 21, 1903..Bulloch, Dr. Joseph G., Washington, D. C...*Manze, Del'eaux.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, Alice M., Charleston, S. C. .....*Marion.*
April 13, 1901..Burdell, Edwin T., Savannah, Ga.....*Marion, Ravenel, Mazyck.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, F. M., *d* .....*Marion.*
April 14, 1885..Burdell*, Robert F., *d* .....*Marion*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, Thad. S., *d* .....*Marion.*
April 29, 1906..Burnham, Edith E., Charleston, S. C..... *Gras.*
April 2, 1901..Burton, Robert E., Auburn, Ala.....*Robert.*
April 13, 1904..Butler, Mrs. Jessie T.....*Bacot, Foissin.*
April, 1909..Butler, Miss Louise Screven, Los Angeles, Cal..... *Robert.*
April 13, 1885..Caldwell*, Wm. Robinson, *d* .....*Thomas.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell*, Miss Celia, *d* .....*Sigourney, Germaine, Pairau, Simons, DuPré.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell*, Mary Bennett, Charleston, S. C., *d*..*Sigourney, Germaine, Pairau, DuPré*
April 13, 1885..Campbell*, Mary Butler, *d* .....*Sigourney, Pairau.*
April 13, 1885..Carrere*, Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoun, *d* .....*Segur.*
April 13, 1903..Charles, Robert K., *d* .....*DuBose.*
April 12, 1899..Chase, John A., Florence, S. C.....*Bacot.*
April 13, 1903. Cheves, Mrs. C. McCord, Charleston, S. C...*Turquand.*
April 10, 1890..Chisolm, Dr. J. Bachman, Charleston, S. C...*Gendron, Prioleau.*
April 11, 1890..Chisolm, Henry Louis, Charleston, S. C., *d*...*Gendron, Prioleau.*
April 13, 1905..Clarke, James W., Utica, N. Y.....*LeGrand, Roberts, Bocquet.*
April 21, 1900..Clark, Mrs. J. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.....*Brouyé, Jaudon.*

April 13, 1903..Clarkson, Heriot, Charlotte, N. C. *Simons, Horry, LaRoche, DuPré, Marion.*

April 13, 1903..Clearwater, Hon. Alphonso T., *l. m.* .....*Baudoin, Bridon, Corquet, Doian, (Deyo), Nied, Sequine, Vernoye.*

April 13, 1888..Clement, J. W. Legaré, Young's Island, S. C...*Legaré.*

April 13, 1905..Colcock, Charles Jones, Charleston, S. C.....*Marion, Baluet.*

April 13, 1901..Colcock, Dan. DeS., Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, DeSaussure.*

April 15, 1907..Cole, Miss Edith G., Alleghany, Pa.....*Jaquett.*

April 13, 1904..Collins, Mrs. Lucy G., Charleston, W. Va.....*Horry.*

April 13, 1901..Connerat, William H., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Robert.*

April 20, 1906..Cooper, W. B., Wilmington, N. C.....*Jeanerette.*

April 13, 1904..Cooper, Noah W., Nashville, Tenn.....*Jeanerette.*

April 15, 1907..Colé, Charles L., Alleghany, Penn., *l. m.*.....*Jaquett.*

April 18, 1909..Cordes, Alexander Watson, Sr., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*

April 13, 1885..Coste*, A. L., *d* .....*Coste.*

April 13, 1885..Coste*, R. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Coste.*

Oct. 29, 1899..Coutant, Dr. Richard B., Tarrytown, N. Y....*Coutant.*

April 17, 1902..Cummings, Mrs. Rosa W., Charleston, S. C...*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*

April 13, 1905..Cunningham, Miss Sarah.....*Gibert.*

April 13, 1910..Cuthbert, Mrs Eloise Waties Mayrant, Sumter, S. C., *Mayrant, Guignard DeLeiseline, Gaillard, Paparel, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Cuttino*, David B., Rock Hill, S. C.....*Cothoneau.*

April 13, 1910..Davant, C. F., Tucson, Arizona.....*Davant.*

April 2, 1885..Davant, J. C., Barnwell, S. C.....*Davant.*

M'ch 21, 1890..Dawson, N. H. R., *d* .....*Huger.*

April 13, 1910..Delaplaine, Louis S., Wheeling, W. Va ..*de la Plaine.*

April 7, 1890..DeRosset, A. T., *r* .....*DeRosset.*

April 7, 1890..DeRosset, Wm., *r* .....*DeRosset.*

April 18, 1885..DeSaussure, Fannie E., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..*DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Henry A., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Dr. Henry W., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Dr. Henry W., Jr., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Isabel A., Charleston, S. C.....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 14, 1890..DeSaussure, James P., *d* .....*DeSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, John B. .....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Louis D., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*

April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Louis D., Jr., New York, N. Y., *d* ....*DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mrs. Martha G., Charleston, S. C..... *Gourdin.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Martha G., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *Gourdin.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Martha G., *d.* ....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mary C., *d* .....*Peronneau.*

April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mrs. Sarah E., Charleston, S. C..... *DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Sarah E., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, P. G., *d* .....*Gourdin, DeSaussure.*

April 13, 1903..DeSaussure, William P., Richmond, Va. ..*DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Wilmot G., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Wilmot G., Jr., *r* ..*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

July 12, 1897..DeRichemond, Louis Meschinet, Archiviste de La Rochelle, France.

July 12, 1897..DeVeaux, Henri, Bordeaux, France .....*DeVeaux.*

Feb. 2, 1887..Dibble, Samuel, Orangeburg, S. C. .....*Gabeau.*

April 15, 1907..Doar, David, Santee, S. C.....*Cordes.*

April 15, 1907..Doar, Miss M. Louise Cordes.....*Cordes.*

April 13, 1905..Dabney, Mrs. E. B., Vicksburg, Miss.....*Huguenin, Robert.*

May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Mary P., Monteagle, Tenn. ..*DuBose, Peronneau.*

April 22, 1897..DuBose, Robert M., Sewanee, Tenn.....*DuBose, Porcher.*

May 14, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. Haskell, Monteagle, Tenn..... *DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher.*

April 22, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. P., D. D., Sewanee, Tenn...*DuBose, Porcher.*

May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Susan P., Monteagle, Tenn.....*DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher.*

April 15, 1907..DuBose, Miss Willie S., Savannah, Ga.....*DuBose.*

April 22, 1908..DuBose, Miss Louisa, Athens, Ga.....*DuBose,*

April 13, 1885..Duc*, Miss P. M., Charleston, S. C., *l. m.* .....*Auber.*

Nov. 15, 1897..Dunbar, Mrs. J. R., Ellenton, S. C. ....*Hel, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*

April 13, 1910..Duncan, Mrs. Eddie House, Houston, Tex...*Legaré, De la Haute.*

April 13, 1894..Dunkin, W. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*

April 13, 1902..DuPré, Belin Clarke, Columbia, S. C....*Belin, DuPré*

May 24, 1898..DuPré, Prof. J. F. C., *d* .....*DuPré.*

April 13, 1909..Durant, Mrs. Nannie Miles, Charleston, S. C...*Bierne*

April 15, 1907..Dwight, D. G., Charleston, S. C.,.....*Marion, Baluet, Gaillard.*

April 15, 1907..Dwight, Dr. R. Y., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Marion, Baluet,*

April 15, 1907..Dwight, Henry R. ....*Marion, Baluet, Ravenel. De St. Julien, Mazÿck, LeNoble, Le, Serurier, Porcher.*

June 6, 1899..Ellis, Frampton E., Atlanta, Ga.....*Het, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*

Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Mrs. Phoebe P., Atlanta, Ga.....*Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*

Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Prioleau, Atlanta, Ga. .....*Prioleau.*

April 13, 1910..Evans, Emma Crandall, Sedalia, Mo. .....*Bouton.*

April 13, 1894..Faulker, Mrs. M. G., New York, N. Y.....*Gaillard.*

April 20, 1906..Finger, Watson Cordes, Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*

April 20, 1906..Finger, Mrs. C. B. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*

M'ch 29, 1889..Fishburne, Mrs. Helen M., Summerville, S. C..... *Marion, Mazÿck.*

April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Miss Caroline D'Arcy, Washington, D. C. .....*Postell, Pepin.*

April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Benjamin Postell, Washington, D. C..... ..... *Postell, Pepin.*

April 13, 1894..FitzSimons, W. Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r* ..*Gaillard.*

April 13, 1904..Farley, Mrs. Sarah C. C., Hutto, Texas..*Bonneau, Roi.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Fludd, Mrs. Eliza K., *d* .....*Legaré*

April 22, 1908..Ford, Mrs. Marion J., *d* .....

April 13, 1905..Ford, Mrs. M. A. Lucas, (F. W.), Georgetown, S. C.....*Horry, Huger.*

April 15, 1889..Foster, Henry P., Summerville, S. C., *r* .....*Poyas, Gendron.*

May 30, 1890..Frost, E. Horry, *d*.....*LeJau, Huguenin.*

April 13, 1899..Frost, Frank Ravenel, Charleston, S. C. .....*Ravenel, LeJau, Huguenin, de St. Julien*

April 13, 1904..Frost, Dr. F. LeJau .....*LeJau, Huguenin.*

Aug. 7, 1899..Frost, Mrs. W. Branford, Charleston S. C.....*Huger*

May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Col. D. DuBose, Duluth, Minn.....*Jolain, LeClair, Gaillard, DuBose, Gendron, Baluet, Boyd.*

April 13, 1910..Gaillard, David St. Pierre, Culebra, Canal Zone.... *Gaillard.*

April 21, 1900..Gaillard, Miss E. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard.*

May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Henry T., St. Augustine, Fla.....*Gaillard.*

July 12, 1897..Gaillard, John, Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*

April 2, 1885..GAILLARD*, P. C., *d* .....*Gaillard, Porcher, de Cherigny, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1891..Gaillard, Miss Rebecca T., Charleston, S. C., *d*, ...*Gaillard.*

Dec. 1, 1887..Gaillard, S. Gourdin, New Cumberland, W. Va. *Gaillard, De Richebourg, Gourdin, Porcher.*

April 13, 1903..Gaillard, Dr. W. Minot, Georgetown, S. C....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1904..Gaillard, George Caldwell, Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 20, 1906..Gaillard, Miss Ellinor P., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
July 14, 1897..Gaillard, Samuel P., Mobile, Ala.....*DeRichebourg, Porcher, Gendron, Mazÿck.*
April 13, 1901..Gaillard, Wm. D., New York, N. Y.....*Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..Gaillard*, Wm. H. D., *d* .....*Gaillard.*
July 16, 1897..Gaillard, Wm. M., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 22, 1908..Galt, Mrs. Mary J., Williamsburg, Va.....*Servient.*
April 2, 1885..Gibert*, J. A., Abbeville, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 20, 1906..Gignilliat, L. R.....*Gignilliat, Leger, LeSerurier.*
April 11, 1898..Gourdin, Mrs. A. B., Charleston, S. C.,.....*LeGrand Jaudon, Brouyé, Robert.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin*, John K., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin*, R. N., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Gourdin.*
April 13, 1905..Greer, Mrs. Mary P., New Castle, Penn.....*Poinsett.*
April 9, 1890..Grimke, Dr. F. S., Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*Faucherand.*
April 2, 1885..Guerard*, Dr. A. R., Flat Rock, N. C.....*Guerard.*
July 24, 1890..Guerard, E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard, Godin, Guerard, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1901..Guerard, Mrs. E. P. Charleston, S. C.....*Benezet.*
April 13, 1885..Guerard*, Wm. Bull, *d* .....*Guerard.*
April 2, 1901..Guerard, Wm. Elliott, Savannah, Ga. *d* .....*Mazÿck, Guerard, LeSerurier, Godin.*
May 13, 1899..Guignard, John G., Columbia, S. C.....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
Jan. 30, 1899..Guignard, Capt. Wm. S., West Point, N. Y...*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
May 30, 1890..Guilleteau, Peter L.. .. ..*Guilleteau.*
July 12, 1897..Haig, M. de Lisle, Charleston, S. C.....*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazÿck, Buretel de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1902. Haig, Mary M., Charleston, S. C.....*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazÿck, Buretel, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Hall, Harriet, O., Columbia, S. C., *d* .....*Huger.*
April 15, 1907..Hamby, Mrs. Elizabeth McN., Columbia, S. C..... ..... *Gaillard, Serré,*
May 1, 1897..Hamilton, J. S., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
May 30, 1890..Harleston, John, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger*
April 13, 1904..Harrison, Mrs. James Randolph, New York, N. Y. ..... *Stuyvesant, Bayard.*
April 13, 1902..Hayne, P. Trapier, Greenville, S. C.....*DuGué, Trapier.*
April 15, 1909..Hillhouse, Rev. J. B., Abbeville, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1890..Hill, Mrs. Jane L., Charleston, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 22, 1908..Hodgkins, Mrs. Marie W., Washington, D. C. .....*DuPuy, LeVillier.*

April 13, 1910..Holliday, Jaquelin Smith, Indianapolis, Ind., *Jacquelin.*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, George S., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, James G., Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Holmes*, Rebecca T., *d* .....*Peronneau.*
April 12, 1890..Horlbeck, Dr. H. B., *d* .....*Porcher, de Cherigny.*
April 2, 1908..Houghton, Mrs. Della B., Atlanta, Ga.....*Porcher. DeCherigny, DuPré.*
June 11, 1896..Huger, Benjamin, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 2, 1885..Huger*, C. K. Huger, Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*Huger.*
M'ch 8, 1890..Huger, Francis K., Knoxville, Tenn.....*Huger.*
April 13, 1898..Huger, Miss Mary Esther, New Orleans, La...*Cordes, DePeuch, Huger*
Sept. 5, 1898..Huger, Mrs. Sabina H., Charleston, S. C. ...*Huger, Cordes.*
April 13, 1903..Huger, Alfred, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*
April 14, 1890..Huger, Wm. E., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*
April 13, 1885..Huger*, Dr. Wm. H., Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*Huger.*
April 12, 1899..Huguenin, David, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huguenin.*
Feb. 2, 1888..Huguenin, Thomas A., *d* .....*Huguenin.*
April 20, 1906..Humbird, David, Hudson, Wis. *l. m.*, ...*Humbert.*
April 20, 1906..Humbird, James L. Pittsburg, Pa., *l. m.*, ...*Humbert.*
April 13, 1910..Hurin, James. H., Los Angeles Cal. .....*Trabue*
April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Mrs. Rebecca C., Columbia, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Miss L. R., Camden, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1910..Jackson, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Bennettsville, S. C., *Duvall.*
Sept. 5, 1898..Jennings, Mrs. William, Atlanta, Ga., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 21, 1900..Jervey, Miss Amaryllis, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1903..Jervey, Miss T. D., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, Eugene P., Charleston, S. C.....*Postell.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, James L., *d* ....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, De St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1885..Jervey*, René R., *d* ..*Mazÿck, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1885..Jervey*, Wm. St. Julien, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, de St. Julien, LeNoble, Postell.*
Jan. 17, 1890..Johnson, Rev. John, D. D., Charleston, S. C., *d*, ... *Bonneau.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Johnson, William, *d* .....*Bonneau.*
April 13, 1902..Johnstone, Mrs. Fanny L., Mobile, Ala.....*Lesesne.*
April 13, 1904..Johnstone, Miss Isabel F., Georgetown, S. C.....*de Marbeuf, DeSaussure.*

April 13, 1905..Johnstone, Miss Emma E., Baltimore, Md...*deMarbeuf. DeSaussure.*
April 22, 1908..Jenkins, C. Bissell, Charleston, S. C.....*Gautier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Ella H, Charleston, S. C.....*Ségur.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Miss Lottie M., Charleston, S. C.....*Ségur.*
April 13, 1902..Jordan, Miss Mary D., Chattanooga, Tenn., *r* ..*Motte, Huger.*
April 15, 1909..Keels, Annie Olivia, Rembert, S. C.....*deRichebourg*
April 22, 1908..Kendricks, Mrs. Julia Lawton, Philadelphia, Pa. ..... *Robert*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw*, Rev. John, *r* .....*DuBose.*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw*, Mrs. Susan D., *r* ....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 15 1909..Kidd, Mrs. Lelia Major, Sedalia, Mo.....*DuPuy, Flournoy, Trabue, LeVillain,*
June 8, 1899..King, Edward Postell, Atlanta, Ga.....*Gignilliat, LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, DuPré, Pelot.*
April 13, 1903..King, Mitchell, *d* .....*Gignilliat, LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, DuPré, Pelot.*
April 13, 1904..Kirk, Robert J., ...*Couturier, Dalbiac.*
April 13, 1904..Knox, Miss Mattie E., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 5, 1890..Langley, P. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau.*
Sept. 23, 1898..Langley, P. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau.*
April 7, 1890..Langley, Samuel, *d* .....*Prioleau.*
Feb. 15, 1897..Latta, Mrs. Hattie N, Charlotte, N. C., *r* ...*Legardére*
April 13, 1885..Laurens,* Henry R., Charleston, S. C.....*Laurens*
April 13, 1902..Laurens, Mrs. H. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, Mazÿck, Le Noble, St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Du Pré, Le Serurier, Burctel, DeLisle.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawrence, Mrs. Hannah A., *d* .....*de St. Julien*
April 14, 1890..Lawton, General Alex. R., Valdosta, Ga., *d* ....*Robert.*
Mar. 15, 1898..Lawton, Alex. R., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Robert*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawton, Cecilia, Mrs., Charleston, C.....*LeGrand, Brouye, Jaudon, Robert.*
April 11, 1898..Lawton, St. J. Allison, Charleston, S. C.....*Robert*
April 15, 1907..Lafaye, Mrs. Charlotte Cordes Lucas, Columbia, S. C. .....*Cordes, Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Leger, de St. Julien.*
April 15, 1909..LeCompte, Margaret J., Lexington, Ky.....*LeCompte.*
April 13, 1910..Legaré, Eliza Calhoun, Aiken, S. C. .....*Marion.*
April 15, 1909..Legaré, E. T., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré.*
April 13, 1885..Legaré,* Dr. Thomas, *d* .....*Legaré*
April 13, 1904..LeGrand, James Hutchinson, Tyler, Texas..*LeGrand.*
Feb. 21, 1900..Lewis, Mrs. Rosa L. D., Seattle, Wash.....*Robert*
April 22, 1908..Lewis, A. P., Chicago, Ill.....*Porcher, deCherigny.*

April 15, 1907..Lewis, Anne Porcher, Clemson College, S. C. *Porcher, deCherigny.*

April 13, 1902..Lining, Mrs. Ida M., Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*L'Escott.*

Jan. 24, 1900..Lockwood, Mrs. J. Palmer, Charleston, S. C..... *Vergereau, Boudinot, Postell.*

April 15, 1907..Long, Mrs. Martha DuPré Gaillard, St. Louis, Mo., ... *Gaillard, DuPré.*

April 13, 1910..Long, William Ballard, Indianapolis, Ind. ..*Trabue, Panier.*

April 13, 1910..Long, Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard, Indianapolis, Ind..... *Dabney.*

April 13, 1910..Long, William Dudley, Indianapolis, Ind. ....*Trabue, Daniel.*

April 15, 1903..Loomis, Henry P., New York, N. Y...*Boudinot, Carré.*

April 20, 1906..Lucas, Mrs. Mary R., Georgetown, S. C.....*Cordes.*

April 17, 1890..Lucas, J. J., Society Hill, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré*

April 13, 1902..Lucas, Thos. S., Savannah, Ga.....*DuPré, Simons*

April 13, 1902..Lucas, W. E., Laurens, S. C., *d* .....*DuPré, Simons*

April 13, 1893..Manigault, Arthur M., Charleston, S. C.....*Manigault*

Oct. 13, 1885..Manigault, Edward, *r* .....*Manigault*

Oct. 29, 1885..Manigault, Eliza S., *r* ..... *Manigault*

Dec. 29, 1889..Manigault, Dr. Gabriel E., *d* .....*Manigault*

July 27 1889..Manigault, Henry M., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..*Manigault*

July 4, 1897..Manigault, Joseph, Savannah, Ga .....*Manigault*

Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Louis, *d* .....*Manigault*

Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Mary M., *r* .....*Manigault*

Nov. 2, 1895..Marion, E. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Marion*

April 21, 1900..Matthews, Mrs. E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau*

April 13, 1905..Mason, Mrs. Louisa, B., *d* .....*Serré.*

April 15, 1909..Maury, Anne Herndon, Richmond, Va., *l. m.* . *Maury, de la Fontaine.*

June 1, 1899..Maury, M. F., Richmond, Va., *d* .....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*

June 1, 1899..Maury, Col. Richard E., Richmond, Va., *d* ....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*

April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Sallie W., Baltimore, Md.....*Maupin.*

April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Margaret L., Baltimore, Md...*Maupin.*

April 13, 1910..Mayrant, Miss Caroline Kinloch, Summerville, S. C... *Mayrant, Guignard, De Lesselin, Gaillard, Paparel, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1910..Mayrant, Miss Harriet S., Summerville S. C. ..... *Simon, Dupre, Le Serurier, Le-Ger, Mazyck, DuBose, DuGué.*

April 13, 1910..Mayrant, W. R., Summerville , S. C. ....*Mayrant, Guignard, DeLesselin, Gaillard, Paparel, Leger, LeSerurier*

April 13, 1905..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella S.....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSerurier, deChastaigner.*

April 13, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Mazÿck, Alexander H., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Ethel, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Vallée, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Le Serurier, Chastaigner, Gaillard*

April 20, 1906..Mazÿck, Wm. G., Jr. .....*Mazÿck, Gaillard, de Chastaigner, LeSerurier*

April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Arthur, Charleston, S. C...*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1894..Mazÿck, Miss Catherine B., Charleston, S. C...*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Edmund, *d* ..*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chaistaigner, LeSerurier.*

April 23, 1892..Mazÿck, Mrs. Epps Parker, (Archer), Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazyck, Ravenel, LeSerurier*

April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Isaac, Charleston, S. C...*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Marion, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier*

April 7, 1890..Mazÿck, Philip P., Charleston, S. C...*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Stephen, *d* ....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Noble, Le Serurier, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Wm. Gaillard, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier,.*

April 13, 1910..Mazÿck, McM. K., Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazÿck.*

Jan. 11, 1890..Mazÿck, Wm. St. Julien, *d* ....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1905..McIver, Claudia B. (Mrs. G. W. McIver), Charleston, S. C.....*Bonnetheau, Simons, DuPré.*

April 20, 1906..Macbeth, Ravenel .....*Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes, de Chastaigner.*

June 22, 1897..Macbeth, Malcolm, St. Louis, Mo., *d..de Chastaigner, Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes.*

April 2, 1901..McComb, Mrs. Anna L., New Castle, Pa., *d* .....*Le Serurier, Mazyck, Godin, Guerard.*

April 7, 1885..McCrady, Edward, Charleston, S. C., *d* ...*DeBernière.*

April 2, 1885..McCrady,* Louis deB.,Charleston, S. C., *d.De Bernière*

April 15, 1903..McGowan, Mrs. C. P., Charleston, S. C., *r* .*Peronneau.*

April 22, 1908..McMillan, Mrs. Hess Porcher, Atlanta, Ga....*Porcher, deCherigny.*

April 15, 1907..Messerole, J. V., Brooklyn, N. Y., *d* .....*Messerole.*

April 15, 1909..Memminger, C. Gustavus, Lakeland, Fla.....*Mazyck.*

Jan. 13, 1890..Memminger, R. W., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Porcher, De St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

Feb. 20, 1895..Memminger, Mrs. Susan M., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Porcher,, De St. Julien, LeSerurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Meynardie,* Rev. E. J., *d* .....*Meynardie*

April 15, 1909..Michaux, Marie Ella, Bennettsville, S. C.....*Michaux.*

April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Margaret M., Flat Rock, N. C., *d* ..*Bierne.*

April 15, 1909..Miles, Mrs. Roberta Lawrence Hall, Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, Gendron, Poyas.*

Nov. 2, 1895..Miles, Mrs. Mary P., *d* .....*Peronneau*

April 13, 1902..Miles, Sarah A., Charleston, S. C...*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner*

April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Betty B., Flat Rock, N. C. .....*Bierne.*

April 13, 1910..Miller, Anna M., Adrian, Mich... .....*Branaugh*

April 13, 1910..Miller, Mrs. Edna Keels.....*de Richbourg.*

April 13, 1904..Miller, Miss Mary C.....*Cothonneau, Legaré.*

April 14, 1890..Miller, W. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré, Cothonneau*

April 13, 1885..Milnor,* Mrs. E. M., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré, Cothonneau.*

April 13, 1902..Mitchell, Mrs. Pearl Maury, Bessemer, Ala.....*Maury Fontaine.*

April 15, 1903..Mitchell, Edgar L., Bessemer, Ala.....*Maury.*

April 13, 1885..Morris,* C. Ellis, *r* .....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Noble*

April 15, 1907..Morse, Marion K., New York, N. Y.....*Serré.*

April 15, 1907..Morgan, Mrs. Georgie Lawton, Springmore, Va., ...*Robert.*

Sept. 22, 1897..Motte, Rev, John W., Eutawville, S. C.....*Motte*

Nov. 16, 1897..Motte, John W., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Motte*

April 13, 1905..Mouzon, Lawrence .....*Mouzon.*

April 13, 1904..Munro, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Charleston, S. C..... ..... *Manigault.*
Feb. 16, 1900..Myers, Frank K., Charleston, S. C.....*DeRossett*
April 13, 1910..Myers, Thomas E., Charleston, S. C.....*DeRossette*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Anna C., Charleston, S. C.....*Neufville*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* B. K., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Neufville*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* H. S., *d* .....*Neufville*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Julia Y., *d* .....*Neufville*
April 13, 1902..Noble, Mary, Miss, Galveston, Texas....*Bonneau, Roi, DuBliss, de Longuemare.*
April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Euphemia B.....*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*
April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Edith Emery,.....*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*
April 13, 1904..O'Brien, Mrs. Eliza N. W.....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, de St. Julien, Ravenel, LeNoble.*
April 13, 1891..O'Hear, James, Wando, S. C.....*Legaré*
Mar. 21, 1900..Oswald, George Douglas, James Island, S. C..*Robert*
April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Agnes M.....*Gaillard*
April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Mrs. Alice A., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard Porcher, de Cherigny, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*
April 5, 1890..Palmer, Dr. Joseph, Trial, S. C., *d* .....*Gendron*
April 13, 1905..Palmer, Mrs. Lucy B., Cambridge, Mass.....*Manze.*
April 13, 1891..Parker, Edward L., *d* .....*Peronneau*
April 13, 1901..Parker, Dr. F. LeJau, Charleston, S. C.....*LeJau, Huguenin.*
April 13, 1902..Parry, Mva B., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*
April 2, 1885..Parry,* Mrs. Agnes, S., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*
April 2, 1885..Parry,* L. Toomer, *r* .....*Legaré*
April 21, 1900..Parry, Miss Susan H., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*
April 27, 1899..Peronneau, Miss Susan H., Monteagle, Tenn..... *Peronneau.*
Sept. 26, 1899..Pinckney, Robt. Q., *d* .....*Gaillard*
April 15, 1903..Pollard, Mrs. R.....
April 14, 1890..Porcher, Miss Anna S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazyck, Gendron.*
April 19, 1896..Porcher, Miss Clelia S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazyck, Gendron.*
April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Prof. F. A., *d* ....*Porcher, Mazyck, Gendron*
April 3, 1890..Porcher, Dr. Francis Peyre, *d* .....*Porcher, Peyre*
April 23, 1897..PORCHER, ISAAC de C., Ophir, S. C.....*Porcher, de Cherigny, Ravenel, Mazyck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1902..Porcher, J. F., Charleston, S. C. *Porcher, de Cherigny.*

May 5, 1897..Porcher, Philip E., Mount Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher, DuBose, Cordes, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1901..Porcher, Miss Virginia Leigh, Charleston, S. C.....*de Cherigny, Porcher, Peyre, Mazyck, LeNoble, Le Serurier.*

April 21, 1900..Porcher, Mrs. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Gaillard.*

April 13, 1901..Porcher, Dr. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazyck, LeNoble, de Cherigny, Le Serurier.*

April 2, 1885..PORCHER,* WM. MAZYCK, *d* ..*Porcher, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Wilmot D., Charleston, S. C.....*DuPré de Cherigny, Gignilliat, Pelot, Porcher.*

April 20, 1906..Porcher, Philip G., *d* ...*Porcher, deCherigny, DuBose, Cordes, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 20, 1906..Porcher, Mrs. Mary F. C., Mt. Pleasant, S. C...*Cordes.*

April 13, 1907..PORCHER, JOHN H., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Porcher, de Cherigny, Raveuel, Mazyck, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1904..Poyas, James O., *d* .....*Poyas.*

April 22, 1908..Phillips, James Henry Witherspoon, Tampa, Fla., ... *Richebourg.*

April 17, 1902..Pringle, Mrs. Elizabeth W., Plantersville, S. C..*Gibert.*

June 2, 1897..Pringle, Mrs. Mary Ford, Charleston, S. C.....*Godin, Mazyck.*

April 13, 1905..Prioleau, John G.....*Prioleau, Gendron, Gaillard*

April 2, 1885..Prioleau, Ann G., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*

April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Charlotte G., Charleston, S. C.....*Guerard*

April 9, 1890..Prioleau, Charles E., *d* .....*Prioleau, Gendron*

April 13, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr. Jacob Ford, *d* .....*Prioleau, Gendron*

Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Julian, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

Nov. 25, 1897..Prioleau, Morris, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

May 30, 1890..Prioleau, Philip, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Samuel, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr. W. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*

April 22, 1908..Quinlin, Mrs. Leonard G., New York, N. Y.....*Mauze.*

April 15, 1909..Rand, Belle Palmer, Cambridge, Mass.....*Mauze.*

April 21, 1890..Randolph, Harrison, Charleston, S. C.....*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*

April 21, 1900..Randolph, Mrs. V. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*

Mar. 30, 1890..Ravenel, Alfred Ford, *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss C. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau.*
Mazyck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier*

April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Dr. Edmond, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss Elizabeth, McP., Charleston, S. C., *d*....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Miss Elizabeth Prioleau, Charleston, S. C...*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Miss Elinor P., Charleston, S. C...*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck,Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Elias Prioleau, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Miss Emma, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Frank G., Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Mrs. Harriet Parker, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Ravenel LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Mrs. Harriott Horry, *r* .....*Horry, Motte.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Harriott Rutledge, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Henry E., Spartanburg, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Henry W., *d* ....*Ravenel, Mazyck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 3, 1890..Ravenel, H. S., *r* .....*Ravenel, Mazyck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 17, 1890..Ravenel, Heyward, Savannah, Ga., *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazyck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, J. R. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, John, *r* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Louis, Chicago, Ill.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Mary Coffin, *d* ..*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

M'ch 31, 1890..Ravenel, Dr. Mazÿck Porcher, Philadelphia, Pa. .... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Porcher, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 23, 1892..Ravenel, René, *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, DeVeaux, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Robert Thurston, Baltimore, Md...*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 20, 1885..Ravenel, Rosa Pringle, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, S. Prioleau, Philadelphia, Pa., *d* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, S. Prioleau, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

May 30, 1890..Ravenel, Stephen DeVeaux, Cordele, Ga.....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, le Noble, de Veaux, de St. Julien.*

April 3, 1890..RAVENEL, THOMAS PORCHER, *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 8, 1890..Ravenel, Thos. Porcher, Jr., Savannah, Ga....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Wm., *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 1, 1890..Ravenel, Wm. Bee, Charleston, S. C..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Dr. Wm. Chardon, Atlanta, Ga., *d* ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Marguerite A., Philadelphia, Pa..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1907..Ravenel, Samuel W., Boonville, Mo.....*Ravenel, Porcher, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, W. deC., Washington, D. C.....*Ravenel, DuBose, Porcher, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Clare W., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1907..Ravenel, A. E. F., Roanoke, Va.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier Gendron.*

April 12, 1890..Reeves, John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Bonnetheau.*
April 13, 1902..Reeves, Mrs. John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré.*
April 13, 1885..Reid*, Mary Burden, Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Legaré.*
Jan. 29, 1892..Richardson, John M., *d* .....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
April 17, 1897..Richardson, Thos. B., Sumter, S. C.....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
April 14, 1890..Robert Pierre, Robertville, S. C.....*Robert.*
Oct. 9, 1890..Robert, Rev. Wm. H., Centerfield, Mass.....*Robert.*
April 15, 1903..Robert, John H., Garnett, S. C.....*Robert.*
April 20, 1906..Roberts, Belle Sumter, Birmingham, Ala.....*Pôyas, Legaré.*
April 13, 1902..Robertson Henry G., Franklin, N. C...*Marion, Baluet.*
April 13, 1910..Robinson, Ellen Llewellyn, St. Louis, Mo., *Jacquelin.*
April 2, 1888..Rodgers*, S. H., Beaufort, S. C.....*Legaré.*
Nov. 25, 1897..Rogers, Miss Louisa, New York, N. Y.....*Gignilliat.*
April 8, 1890..Rose, W. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Mazyck, Godin, Guerard.*
April 14, 1890..Rutledge, Gen'l Benj. Huger, *d* .....*Huger.*
April 14, 1890..Rutledge, B. H., Jr., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 15, 1909..Sease, Mrs. Mary Olivia Sheeut, Orangeburg, S. C..... ..... *Sheeut.*
April 22, 1908..Seyburn, Mrs. Kathleen, W., Patterson, La....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1901..Shackelford, Mrs. Anne R., Charleston, S. C...*Thomas.*
April 15, 1907..Shields, Mrs. Mazÿck W., ...*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1910..Shropshire, Mrs. Susan Jane Martin, Nealton, Ky... *Trabue, Martin, Guerard, Rapine*
April 15, 1907..Semple, Mrs. Isabel, J. E., St. Louis, Mo... ..*Macon.*
April 15, 1909..Sloan, Frank Porcher, Atlanta, Ga.....*Porcher.*
May 30, 1890..Simons, Arthur St. J., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons.*
April 22, 1908..Simons, Joseph A., Wilmington, Del.....*Simons, DuPré.*
April 13, 1904..Simons, Edw A., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 22, 1908..Simons, Mrs. Annie E., Berkeley Co., S. C...*Gaillard.*
April 15, 1907..Simons, Mrs. Josephine Alston Horry, Georgetown, S. C. .....*Huger.*
April 13, 1904..Simons, Eugene N., Charleston, S. C....*Simons, DuPré, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Simons*, Dr. Manning, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Simons.*
July 18, 1898..Simons, P. Noble, New York, N. Y.....*Mazÿck, Simons.*
April 5, 1890..Simons, Dr. T. Grange, Charleston, S. C. *Simons.*

April 13, 1910..Simons, Mrs. S. Lewis, Summerville, S. C., *Mayrant, Guignard, De Lesseline, Gaillard, Ravenel, Legaré, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1910..Simons, Miss May Pon, Charleston, S. S. *Simons, Du Pré, Le Serurier, Legaré, Mazyck, DuBose, DuGué.*

April 13, 1910..Simons, Drayton, S. C., *Mayrant, Guignardfi De Lesselin, Gaillard, Ravenel, Legaré, Le Serurier, Simons, DuPré, Mazÿck, Du DuGué, St. Julian, Le Serurier.*

July 12, 1897..Sinkler, Mrs. Annie W., Eutawville, S. C.....*Porcher.*

April 13, 1902..Sinkler, Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger.*

April 13, 1901..Sinkler, Thomas S., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*

April 13, 1885..Smith*, D. E. Huger, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*

April 17, 1896..Smith, Robt. T., Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger.*

April 23, 1891..Smith, S. Porcher, Mount Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher.*

April 15, 1907..Smith, P. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Robert.*

April 15, 1903..Smith, Mrs. Z. F., Louisville, Ky.....*DuPuy, Trabue, Flournoy.*

April 15, 1909..Smith, H. A. M., Charleston, S. C. (Hon. Mem.)...

April 22, 1908..Smythe, A. T., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand, Courtonne.*

April 13, 1901..Smythe, Cheves McCord, Charleston, S. C...*Turquand.*

June 14, 1895..Smythe, Mrs. Louisa McC., Charleston, S. C..... *Turquand.*

Sept. 15, 1888..Snowden, Yates, Charleston, S. C.....*Le Queux.*

M'ch 8, 1885..Spratly, Mrs. M. G., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*

April 13, 1910..Stanhope, Mrs. Annette Martin, Lexington, Ky..... *Trabue, Rapine, Guerant, Martin.*

M'ch 31, 1891..Stevens, Rev. P. F., *Orangeburg, S. C., d..Fayssoux*

April 13, 1902..Stiles, Rev. Charles A., Eastover, S. C., *d* ....*Legaré.*

April 14, 1890..Stillman, Miss Anna R., Charleston, S. C., Author on Huguenot Subject.

April 13, 1885..Stoney*, Mrs. Harriet Porcher, *d* ...*Gaillard, Porcher.*

July 15, 1887..Stoney, Samuel, D., *d* .....*Gaillard.*

April 13, 1885..Stoney*, Samuel G., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard, Porcher.*

April 13, 1910..Stoney, S. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C., *Gaillard, Porcher.*

April 13, 1902..Stoney, Mrs. S. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand.*

Aug. 6, 1894..Stoney, Thomas P., St. Louis, Mo...*Gaillard, Porcher.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Stoney, Wm. E., *d* .....*Gaillard.*

April 15, 1907..Strauch, Miss Maud Mitchell, New York, N. Y..... *Macon.*

April 13, 1904..Taliaferro, Mrs. S., San. Antonio, Texas.....*Poyas, deLesseline.*

Aug. 22, 1898..Taylor, Miss A. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Manigault.*
April 22, 1908..Tate, Mrs. Mary L., Greensboro, N. C.....*Couturier, Huger.*
April 7, 1900..Terry, Mrs. E. G., Heflin, Ala.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1890..Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia, S. C.....*Couturier, Guignard, DeLesleine, Peyre.*
April 13, 1885..Thomas*, S., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 2, 1885..Thomas*, Dr. T. Gaillard, New York, N. Y., *d* .... *Gaillard.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Toomer, Miss M. E., *r* .....*Sarazin.*
April 13, 1888..Trapier, Rev. R. S., *d* .....*Trapier.*
M'ch 19, 1890..Trapier, T. D., *r* .....*Trapier.*
Oct. 9, 1890..Trezevant, J. T., Dallas, Texas.....*Trezevant.*
April 15, 1907..Tilton, Mrs. Henrietta, B. M., Seattle, Wash...*Hannah Cook, (Walloon).*
April 15, 1909..Trescot, Katherine Bocquet, Clemson College, S. C... *Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1905..Thomas, Mrs. Lottie R., Charleston, S. C..... *Bonnetheau.*
April 13, 1910..Thomas, Robert G., Charleston, S. C.....*Guignard.*
April 15, 1907..Thompson, Miss Mary Elliott, Ellicott City, Md..... *deMarbeuf.*
April 15, 1907..Trenholm, Miss Julia E., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré.*
April 13, 1904..Turner, Rev. Charles H. B.....*Tourneur, Poinsette, Faucheraud, Durouzeau.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Mrs. Charlotte F. S., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*
April 15, 1907..Vaill, E. G., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn, Byssell.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Miss Julia C., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Fred S., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*
April 21, 1900..Vander Horst, Mrs. A. A., Charleston, S. C....*Gibert.*
April 13, 1885..Vedder[d], Rev. Chas. S., Charleston, S. C., pastor French Protestant Huguenot Congregation.
April 13, 1885..Verner*, J. S. Columbia, S. C.....*Verner.*
April 13, 1910..Viley, Breckenridge, Versailles, Ky...*Martin, Guerant, Ravenel.*
April 2, 1885..Walker*, Mrs. E. C., Atlanta, Ga.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 20, 1906..Wallace, Mrs. Helen Yates, Charleston, S. C...*Legaré.*
April 15, 1905..Ware, Mrs. Mary S., *r* .....*Marye.*
April 13, 1910..Waties, Miss Katherine Calhoun, Columbus, Ga..... *Mazyck.*
April 13, 1910..Waties, Thomas, Houston, Tex.....*Mazyck.*
April 13, 1905..Weeks, Mrs. Washington Hunter, Washington, D. C. .....*Macon.*
April 13, 1905..Watkins, Heyward I. .....*Trezevant.*

April 13, 1885..Westervelt*, Mrs. Emily P., Greenville, S. C..... *Gaillard.*

April 13, 1885..Westervelt*, J. Irving, Greenville, S. C.....*Gaillard.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Whaley, W. Gibbes, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Peronneau.*

April 15, 1907 Wilbur, Walter B., Charleston, S. C.....*Cothoneau.*

April 13, 1905..Wilbur, T. S.. Charleston, S. C. .....*Cothoneau.*

April 22, 1908..Wilkinson, Mrs. L. B. W., Washington, D. C..*DuPuy. LeVillain.*

April 22, 1908..Williams, Mrs. Serena Chesnut, Baltimore, Md..*Gibert, Pettigru.*

Nov. 1, 1899..Williams, Dr. T. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md....*Maury, Fontaine.*

April 15, 1903..Willis, T. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Sheent, Gabeau.*

April 22, 1908..Willis, Miss A. H.....*Sheent, Gabeau.*

April 2, 1885..Willis*, Edward, Charleston, S. C., *d*..*Sheent, Gabeau.*

April 13, 1899..Willis, Miss Eola, Charleston, S. C...*Sheent, Gabeau.*

April 13, 1904..Wilson, Miss S. Annie, *r* .....*Mazyck, LeNoble, Ravenel, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1905..Wilson, Dr. G. Fraser, ...*Vergereau, Boudinot.*

April 21, 1900..Wilson, Mrs. Harriett Chisolm, Charleston, S. C..... *Gendron, Porcher.*

April 13, 1885..Wilson*, James Mazÿck, *d* .....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

M'ch 31, 1890..Wilson, Rev. Robert, D. D., Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 19, 1897..Wilson, Robert, Jr., M. D., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 10, 1899..Wilson, Miss Sue Guignard, Charleston, S. C., *d* .... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Guignard, DeLesleine, Le Serurier, Le Noble.*

April 19, 1897..Wilson, Miss Susan Ravenel, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1909..Wilcox, John, Marion, S. C.....*Trezevant.*

April 22, 1908..Witherspoon, Mrs. M. V., Versailles, Ky.....*Trabue, Guerrant, Martin.*

April 13, 1902..Witte, Mrs. Ida Reeves, Charleston, S. C...*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*

April 13, 1902..Witte, Hulda, Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*

May 14, 1898..Witte, Mrs. Rosa Glenn, Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré, Bonnetheau.*

April 13, 1905..Woods, Hon. Charles A., Marion, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 15, 1909..Woods, Malcolm C., Marion, S. C.....*DuBose*
April 13, 1902..Woods, W. D., Darlington, S. C.....*DuBose.*
April 13, 1902..Worcester, Mrs. Davie L., Cincinnati, O.....*LaVillian, DuPré.*
April 13, 1902..Wright, Mrs. Hannah McC., Savannah, Ga.....*Turquand.*
April 13, 1901..Wyckham, Mrs. Julia Porcher.....*Porcher, Peyre, Mazyck, LeNoble.*
April 5, 1890..Young, Henry E., Charleston, S. C.....*Gourdin.*
April 15, 1907..Zachry, Mrs. Elise Thompson, New York, N. Y.....*Horry, LaRoche, Ogier.*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Article I.

Name.

The name of this organization shall be "The Huguenot Society of South Carolina."

Object.

Article II.

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy and collateral subjects.

Article III.

Membership.

Section 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior

to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families, whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

SEC. 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SEC. 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

SEC. 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

SEC. 6. Application for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

Article IV.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each original Hugenot

centre or settlement in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and an Executive Committee composed of the President, Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Historian, and five members elected by the Society.

SEC. 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer, he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society; to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in the name of the Society. Out of these sums he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and col-

lect data relating to the History of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this contribution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society, and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

SEC. 7. The officers of the Society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

Article V.

MEETINGS.

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates:

SECTION 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13th, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

SEC. 2. The Autumn meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22d of October, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually as they may deem most appropriate.

SEC. 4. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SEC. 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SEC. 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

SEC. 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fees for two consecutive years, the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SEC. 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names shall add to their own names (on signing the constitution) the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

SEC. 7. The original Huguenot settlements in this State, each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President, are as follows: Charleston, Purysburg and New Bordeau.

SEC. 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting dur-

ing the recess of the Society: Provided, the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.

List of names of Charter members.

List of officers, 1885 to 1889.

Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.

Short sketches of the lives of late members, etc., etc.

President Daniel Ravenel's Annual Address.

Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Annual Meeting, April 13th, 1889.

[Out of Print.

Transactions No. 2. An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church, on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D. D., Pastor; with picture of Church and list of Pastors from 1686 to 1890.

Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting, April 14, 1890.

List of officers and new members.

"Ivry," a Poem, by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D. D.

An address before the Society, by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, etc., etc.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894. Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey, at Annual Meeting, April 13th, 1891, and list of officers of the Society. President's Address at Annual Meetings of 1893 and 1894. List of officers and list of members elected since 1890. Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.

An address before the Society, on the Early Huguenots and their emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M. D. [Out of Print.

Transactions No. 4. Published 1897. Papers on some Early Huguenot families in South Carolina: *a* The Legare Family. *b* The Huger Family, with pedigree. *c* The Marion Family. *d* The Manigault Family from 1665 to 1886, with portraits.

A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society, etc., etc.

Transactions No. 5. Published 1898. 1. The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.

Hostility of the English Settlers to the French, etc.

Naturalization of Huguenot Residents.

List of names of French and Swiss Refugees in Carolina, etc. Character of the Huguenots.

Hhe Huguenot Churches in South Carolina: St. John's Parish, Berkeley; St. Dennis Parish, or Orange Quarter; Settlement and Church on Santee River.

The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C., etc., etc.

Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.

Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published 1899. An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D., and Gabriel Manigault, M. D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America, by Daniel Ravenel, Sr., etc., etc.

Transactions No. 7. Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 21st, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina: French Santee, Orange Quarter, St. John's, Berkeley; the Church of Charleston, by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13th, 1901.

Annual address of President Robert Wilson, D. D.

Resumé of Transactions, 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of members with names of original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution, by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 17th, 1902.

The President's Address.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.

An address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Transactions No. 10. Minutes of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 15th, 1903. List of officers. President's Address. Historian's Report. Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English. A paper, entitled The Huguenots in Dublin, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Transactions No. 11. Minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Meetings of the Society, held April 13th, 1904.

Annual Address of President Robt. Wilson.

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

"The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society, by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Some Wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with

comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D. Continued from No. 10.

A list of Contents of the preceding numbers of the Transactions of the Society.

Transactions No. 12. Minutes of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1905.

List of officers.

Historian's Report.

President's Report.

Huguenot Immigration in South Carolina.

A Short Story of Three Brothers.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 13. Minutes of the 21st Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 20th, 1906.

List of officers.

Historian's Report.

Annual Address of President.

The French Protestant Church, Paper read by Miss Ravenel.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Upper Beat of St. John's, Berkeley, by late Prof. F. A. Porcher.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Antoine Gabeau, by Miss Willis.

Additional Data on Cordes Family. Maj. J. J. Lucas and D. E. Huger Smith, Esq.

Old Document on Bruneau Family. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.

Notes from Crottet Mss.

Publications of the Society.

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